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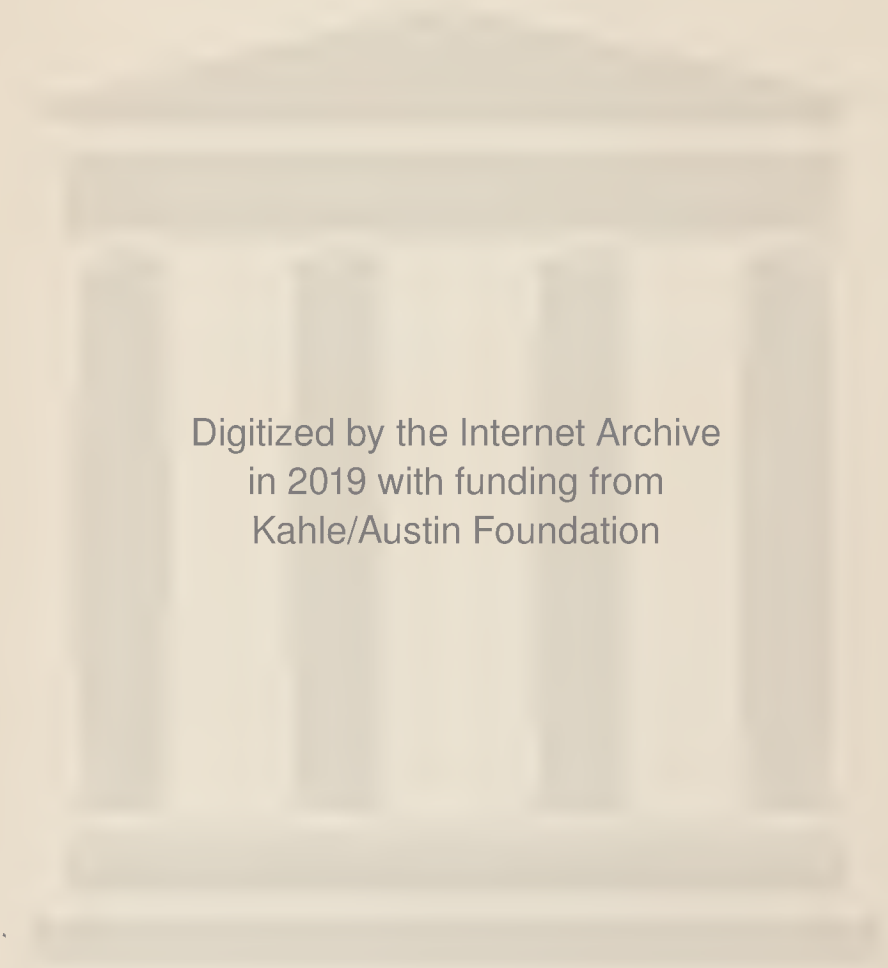

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THE
CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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Right Honourable Richard Bedford Bennett, ll.b., k.c., ll.d.
Prime Minister of Canada,
Secretary of State for External Affairs
and Minister of Finance and Receiver-General,
Appointed, Aug. 7, 1930

THE

CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW

OF

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(FOUNDED BY J. CASTELL HOPKINS)

1929-30

TWENTY-NINTH YEAR OF ISSUE

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PREFACE

That *The Canadian Annual Review* has reached its 29th year of publication is due to the continuous patronage of those that value such treatment of Canadian political, economic and social development as is given in the yearly volumes; to the recognition extended by financial and industrial organizations to the Supplement of *The Review* as a medium of preserving in historical form their annual addresses and reports; to the generous publicity given to each issue in the columns of the Press; to the co-operation of Government departments in the supplying of yearly information; to the valuable advisory assistance of those that have helped to guide *The Review* along the same policy as adopted by the founder and author of the work for nearly a quarter of a century; and also to the commendable work of the yearly contributors, among whom may be mentioned those to the 1929-30 issue: A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D., Harvey H. Black, M.A., W. A. Craick, B.A., R. H. Coats, F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.), George H. Locke, M.A., Ph.D., F. A. Carman, B.A., A. G. Penny, B.A., William Banks, Hector Charlesworth, Wellington Jeffers, W. L. Edmonds, S. James Dempsey, M.A., and Harold F. Sutton.

While the twelve-month period of the yearly volume ends on June 30, thus arranged that the Federal and Provincial Sessions of Parliament of the year of publication may be included, the 1929-30 issue has been extended to embrace records of the campaign and returns of the Dominion General Election of July 28, 1930, and of the Wheat situation to the end of the crop year July 31, 1930.

It is hoped that *The Canadian Annual Review, 1929-30* will meet with the same generous response as its predecessors and that criticism of its contents will be given with the view to extend the usefulness of the publication.

THE EDITORS.

Toronto,
October 27th, 1930.

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ERRATA

Page 78, sub-section "Civil Service," 3rd line down: Report of the Royal Commission on Technical and Professional Services was tabled in the House Feb. 18, 1930. "Feb. 18, 1930," should read "Feb. 25, 1930."

Page 321, first paragraph, 5th line down: "Victor I. Smart" should read "Valentine I. Smart."

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FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

The Political Year; the Prime Minister's Tour

Rumours of a Dominion election were general after the close of the 1929 Session, and both the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition toured the country discussing public issues. Hon. R. B. Bennett, the Conservative Leader, had begun his speaking campaign in June, 1929.* He continued his activity with some interruptions up to the opening of Parliament in February, 1930. Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King visited Western Canada in the Autumn of 1929 and made a deliverance on the political outlook also in London, Ont. The expectation of an election pervaded the proceedings of the House of Commons during the Session of 1930 † and an announcement to this effect was made by the Prime Minister during the Debate on the Budget. During the Session the Dominion Elections Act was amended in a number of particulars in preparation for the coming contest. The most important change was the adoption of a new system of registering the voters in urban areas.

The Prime Minister left Ottawa for his Western tour on Oct. 30, 1929. His opening speech was made at Winnipeg on Nov. 1. On this occasion Mr. Mackenzie King devoted his attention largely to a discussion of trade relations between Canada and the United States, and to the trade relations of Canada with the Empire.

We are hopeful (said Mr. King in this address) that the movement for inter-Imperial trade may gain much in the way of practical advance through the early holding of another Imperial Economic Conference. Some time ago we let it be known that we would welcome such a Conference in Canada before the close of the present year, if this could be arranged with other parts of the Empire.

*NOTE.—See *The Review 1928-29.*

†NOTE.—4th Session of the 16th Parliament (February-May).

That was not found to be possible. We are now negotiating for a Conference to be held next year, and we much hope, though as yet we cannot say, that it may be held in our own Dominion . . . There should be in Canada (he added) the heartiest co-operation on the part of all parties to seek within the Empire new markets to replace any that may be lost elsewhere, and to place within the Empire, at home and abroad, as many of the purchases now given to any country that penalizes our trade as can be transferred without penalizing Canadians.

Our position as respects the United States is perfectly clear, and, I may add, equally strong, come what may. In nothing have we been provocative. We have recognized that the United States is free to legislate as it pleases as respects its own tariff. We have been exemplary in our attitude in not attempting to interfere by threat or formal protest with respect to a matter which we recognized as one of domestic concern. As a neighbour with whom the United States is doing business, as its nearest neighbour, and in some respects its best customer, we have made known wherein certain tariff changes may adversely affect our interests. We have expressed the hope that our relations being neighbourly, neighbourly considerations would govern, by them as by us, in respect to the tariff, as in all else. We have made clear that only in an atmosphere of confidence and goodwill is it going to be possible to adjust with the greatest mutual advantage many of the problems which in their nature are bound to be international. If, in the face of all this, the tariff of the United States should be so altered as adversely to affect, to any appreciable degree, any interests in this country, the United States will surely be the first to recognize our right with respect to our tariff so to legislate as to have regard for Canadian interests, and in particular, Canadian interests as they may be affected, or as we may have reason to feel they are ever likely to be affected, by tariff revisions in the United States. The people of Canada may rely upon the present Administration taking care of Canadian trade in the future, as we have taken care of it in the past. They may rely upon the Canadian tariff being made to serve Canadian interests. (*The Globe*, Toronto, Nov. 2, 1929).

The Prime Minister in the course of his speaking tour visited Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Prince Rupert, Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Moose Jaw, and Regina. At Saskatoon (Nov. 2) he declared that "the difference between the Conservative policy and that of the Liberals is that the Conservatives aim at a monopoly of the home market whereas the Liberals oppose monopolies of whatever form they may be and aim at the world market with the home market reasonably secured." At Prince Albert he issued a warning against the stirring up of racial or religious prejudices. At Edmonton (Nov. 7) he discussed the outlet from the Peace River country to the Pacific Ocean and said it "must come and the sooner the better for all concerned." (Canadian Press, *The Manitoba Free Press*, Nov. 8, 1929).

In Winnipeg on his way back to the Capital the Prime Minister issued a statement (Nov. 21) in which he commented upon the close of the special Session of the United States Congress without action on the tariff as justification of the policy pursued by the Liberal Government. While in Winnipeg he addressed the Canadian Club and spoke upon the status of the Dominion in relation to external affairs.

In addition to his political tour the Prime Minister made a number of other speeches during the year. On July 3, 1929, he welcomed the International Council of Nurses at Ottawa, and three days later received the Canadian delegation to the International Boy Scout Jamboree in England. On Aug. 15, he spoke

before the Canadian Club luncheon in Ottawa on the occasion of the presentation to Lieut.-Col. R. M. Blair in recognition of his achievements at Bisley. He delivered the address of welcome to Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald at the Government dinner tendered to the British Prime Minister in Ottawa on Oct. 17 and four days later spoke on the international relations of the Dominion at an official dinner in honour of the Japanese Envoy. On Mar. 3, 1930, he unveiled a tablet at the Centenary of St. Andrew's Church in Toronto and on Mar. 19, spoke on Liberalism at a banquet of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association in Ottawa. On May 24, he spoke from Ottawa, on the radio, at the opening of the Montreal Harbour Bridge.

Tour of the Conservative Leader, Hon. R. B. Bennett. After Dominion Day (July 1), 1929, the Conservative Leader continued his speaking tour at Parry Sound, where he emphasized the large volume of goods imported into Canada from the United States. After discussing trade and the preference at Fort William on July 5, he went West and resumed speaking at Spillamachene, B.C., on July 26. Here he criticized the Australian Treaty, condemning the Government for allowing New Zealand to flood the Canadian market with butter. He declared that the country required a system of tariffs that would enable Canadians to develop their country under equality of opportunity. At Salmon Arm, on July 27, he complained of the policy of the Government in allowing United States fruit and vegetables to be dumped into Canada, destroying the markets of Canadian fruit and vegetable growers. At West Vancouver (July 30), he again referred to the injury to the Canadian dairy industry owing to the arrangement with New Zealand. At Nanaimo (Aug. 1) he commented upon the lack of prosperity in the coal industry and declared that it was the duty of statesmen to endeavour to find some means of dealing with the problem. At Port Alberni (Aug. 2) when he was advocating a conference of representatives of the various parts of the British Empire to encourage trade, he was asked from the audience whether he meant "free trade within the Empire." "No I do not," replied Mr. Bennett. "Why?" returned his questioner. "Because that would sacrifice the industrial life of the individual parts of the Empire," returned the Conservative Leader. (*The Daily Colonist*, Victoria, Aug. 3, 1929).

After speaking at Chilliwack, Powell River, Alert, Ashcroft, Stewart, and other points the Conservative Leader came to New Westminster (Aug. 17). Discussing the speaking tour of Hon. Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, he charged the Government with "broadcasting propaganda" through him. At Cranbrook (Aug. 26) he criticized the Dominion Government for failing to protect Canadian fruit growers. The anti-dumping legislation, said Mr. Bennett, was inoperative because the Government did not have the courage to enforce it. (Canadian Press,

The Calgary Daily Herald, Aug. 28, 1929). At Fernie (Aug. 28) he again returned to the subject of the New Zealand agreement. "Our Party," he said, "will never be a party to a transaction or treaty that will destroy any industry indigenous to Canada. It matters not whether it is with New Zealand or any other country. My concern is Canada. So is yours." (Canadian Press, *The Montreal Daily Star*, Aug. 29).

Unemployment was the subject of a speech by the Conservative Leader in Calgary on Jan. 9, 1930. In this speech he criticized the Government for saying that relief was a matter for the Provinces and municipalities at a time when the United States was organizing to give employment to its citizens. "So long as the present economic system is pursued," he said, "we will have to answer to it. The right to work is the right of every man and woman in Canada, or should be. . . . We have been content since 1922 to send out of Canada into other lands free the resources of this country and buy back from them the manufactured materials. Thousands in the United States have been given employment fabricating Canadian goods. They've got the jobs and we've got the soup kitchens." (*The Calgary Daily Herald*, Jan. 10, 1930).

Mr. Bennett again visited British Columbia the same month speaking at Victoria, Vancouver, and Kamloops. At Victoria (Jan. 15) he announced that the Fraser River Sockeye Treaty as altered by amendments would be passed at the coming Session of Parliament with the support of the Conservative party. At Vancouver on the following day he again discussed unemployment and stated that one of the basic causes was the sending out of our country of raw products and the purchase of them back in a finished condition. "The Conservative party," he said, "propose a tariff not for exploitation, but a tariff which will give a Canadian an equal chance in his own country against dumped products of other nations. Anything more or less than that is unfair."

The need of diversity of occupations for the people was urged by Mr. Bennett at Saskatoon on Jan 20, and at Regina on the following day he again disavowed high protection. "The remedy," he said, "is not in high tariffs. It is not in low tariff. It is not in Customs duties. The remedy is in legislation that will place Canadians on terms of equality with the people of all other nations in competition to develop Canada. To give them more would be to put a premium on inefficiency; to give them less, would be to fail in duty." Upon the same occasion he advocated the continuation of Federal aid for technical education, for agriculture and for highways. Mr. Bennett concluded his Western tour at Winnipeg on Jan. 23, where he again urged the need of remedial legislation that would "place the Canadian market in Canada on an equal footing with its competitors of other countries." He again discussed the trade and unemployment situations at Clinton on Jan. 29, and spoke before the Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs in London on the following day.

Fourth Session,* 16th Parliament

Parliament met on Feb. 20, 1930, when His Excellency the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon, delivered the Speech from the Throne. The Debate on the Address was again one of the shortest in the history of the Canadian Parliament, occupying only two days and being participated in by only eleven speakers.

The Debate opened on Feb. 24 when Hon. R. B. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, in the course of a discussion of conditions throughout the Dominion declared that there was "abnormal unemployment." "During the Winter we have entered upon," he added, "we have seen greater suffering and privation than we have known during the last quarter of a century, and yet this Government has absolutely failed to take any steps of any description whatsoever to deal with the problem."

The Conservative Leader dealt with the return of their resources to the Prairie Provinces and criticized the statement in the Alberta Agreement that the Provinces should be placed in a position of equality with the other Provinces "as from its entrance into Confederation in 1905." He cited the statement of the proclamation of the Queen-in-Council on June 23, 1870, bringing the Western Territories into the Dominion of Canada and declared that the statement in the Alberta Agreement, if "accidental," was "inexcusable"; if by design, it must disappear. He then passed on to discuss the treatment of ex-service men and laid down the principle that "when a man was passed by the doctors as being fit for service and came back disabled after the service, it should be conclusively presumed that the disablement was referable to military service in the theatre of war." Touching briefly on the Report of the Conference on Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping in London in the Autumn of 1929, he declared that the supreme test of equality of status was the right to frame "our own" constitution. "My position is," he said, "and always has been, that you cannot change the constitution of this country by that method and in that manner without affording to the Provinces directly affected an opportunity to be heard." Therefore, he maintained, the Commission that met in London should have included representatives of the Provinces. Commenting upon the judgment of the Privy Council giving women the right to sit in the Senate, he expressed the view that "It would have been a proper compliment to those who carried the appeal to the Privy Council if one of them had been accorded the honour which I think was justly theirs for having succeeded in their appeal." In conclusion Mr. Bennett criticized the Government on account of the diversity of opinion on tariff matters among the Ministers and then dealt with tariff relations between Canada and the United States. His speech closed with this passage:

Time after time when I have endeavoured to speak a word on behalf of Canada I have been told by the right hon. the Prime Minister that I should not say

*NOTE.—Final Session

anything that is provocative to the United States of America, and he denounced the speeches which were being made last year as being provocative. He went to Western Canada and spoke in the City of Calgary and he told them there that the question of a general election would be dependent to some extent upon the action of the American Congress. I put to this House this question, a question which I think every serious-minded Canadian must consider. Shall the determination of the date of the next election depend upon matters of Canadian concern or upon the course which the United States Government may see fit to adopt in respect to tariff and other matters? We are not advocating legislation against anyone; what we are asking for is legislation for Canada. At the time the right hon. gentleman was making those speeches in Western Canada, another gentleman, with whose writings he is very familiar, Professor Taussig of Harvard University, one of the most eminent authorities on economics had this to say in *The Foreign Affairs Journal*, a most powerful magazine published in the United States: "For many years we have treated Canada much as a big bully treats the smaller boy."

The article reviews the new tariff Bill of the United States and the above sentence appears at page 3. I commend it to the attention of the House and this country. Remember that those words are not mine. When I ventured to raise my voice last year in defence of what I considered to be Canadian rights, I was denounced as a jingo. Because I ventured to speak a word for this country and criticized other countries I was denounced as saying things which were provocative. But justification comes, not from my own friends, not from this Parliament or from this country, but it comes in the words of one of the most eminent economists in the United States, a man who was the chairman of the Tariff Commission from 1917 to 1919. Mark you, he was not speaking about days gone by; he said, "For many years we have treated Canada much as a big bully treats the smaller boy."

Mr. Speaker, so far as I am concerned and so far as those with whom I am associated are concerned, we propose to protest against being bullied by any power on earth.

The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, opened his reply by analyzing the article of Professor Taussig from which Mr. Bennett had quoted. Mr. King pointed out that Professor Taussig, who had been treated by Mr. Bennett as an authority on economics, had expressed the view that "the levy of duties on imports in retaliation for duties elsewhere on a country's exports makes the situation not better, but worse," and that further Professor Taussig had declared that in the United States "there probably remains a heavy debit balance against protection." "Professor Taussig's whole plea," said Mr. King, "in the connection in which there appears his reference to the small boy and the big bully is that this business of treating a neighbour as if he were anything but a neighbour, this putting up of tariff walls for the sake of reprisals, is very far from being the kind of thing which is essential to true neighbourliness, to a better understanding between nations and to the promotion of that goodwill which should prevail throughout the world. My hon. friend the Leader of the Opposition uses for the purpose of stirring up ill-will the passage that Professor Taussig introduces for the purpose of trying to promote goodwill."

Mr. Bennett's comments upon the subject of status also came in for attention by the Prime Minister. "This afternoon," stated the Prime Minister, "he (Mr. Bennett) said there can be no such a thing as equality of status as long as we have to go to Westminster to amend our constitution. If that were due to any action

on the part of the Government at Westminster of a character which was restrictive so far as this Parliament was concerned, then I would say there was something to the point which my hon. friend raises. But in this matter there is no limitation whatsoever coming to us from Westminster. My hon. friend knows that any time we wish to amend our constitution or to get the power to have the constitution amended of our own right independently of Westminster altogether, all we have to do is to present an address from both Houses of this Parliament to the Parliament at Westminster, and that address will be given effect to in legislation at Westminster."

The Prime Minister closed his reply with reference to some of the many problems with which the Government had to deal since assuming office:

> We found on coming into office, and since, that there have been a series of questions affecting the relations between the Provinces and the Dominion; right across this country from coast to coast, the Maritime Provinces, the older provinces, the Western Provinces, and British Columbia, all had their problems, and we have grappled with them all in a spirit that was broad and liberal and generous. We have never asked the question: what is the party with which we are dealing? We have dealt with Conservative governments, Liberal governments, and Progressive governments, and with all these governments alike we have been able to a greater or lesser extent to work out a solution of these problems which were causing a lack of harmony within the jurisdiction of the Dominion as a whole. That, Mr. Speaker, is the real significance of the reference of the speech in that regard. A similar effort has been made with respect to the relations between this country and other countries in regard to problems that have come up at the League of Nations, Imperial Conferences and elsewhere; in all these cases we have sought a solution in a manner which would make for harmony, unity and goodwill, and in all these particulars we have been in very large measure successful.

Robert Gardiner, U.F.A. Leader, paid special attention in his speech to the marketing of grain and the Australian Treaty. He urged that the problem of grain marketing should be investigated by the Standing Committee on Agriculture or by a special committee. He stated that in margin selling or short selling the farmers felt that they were being "done out of something which should absolutely be their profit." In relation to the Australian Treaty he quoted a resolution passed by the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta in January, 1930. This resolution declared that "while reaffirming its adherence to the principle of freedom of trade, and its determination to use its influence with a view to the progressive reduction of the Canadian tariff," the Convention protested "against the operation of the prevailing system in a partisan and discriminatory manner" and he called upon the Dominion Government to denounce the Treaty.

The Labour party was represented in the Debate by A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg, N.) who devoted himself particularly to the problem of unemployment. Mr. Heaps maintained that unemployment was not just a passing phase but that it was permanent in character and he asserted that Parliament was wasting time dealing with more or less superficial questions when it should be dealing with pressing economic problems.

The Debate on the Address closed on Feb. 25 without a division.

The Budget: Tariff Revision; Tax Reductions

The Budget Speech was delivered by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, on May 1, 1930. The Budget was characterized by extensive revisions of the tariff with particular reference to the steel schedules. There were also numerous additions to the free list under the British preference and increased duties on butter and vegetables and fruits, while countervailing duties were introduced to apply against countries raising their rates on Canadian goods. These countervailing duties at the moment had particular reference to the tariff of the United States.

After paying tribute to his predecessor, the late Hon. James A. Robb, Mr. Dunning reviewed the financial and trade situation of the country and then announced his changes in taxation and the tariff. Dealing first with the Income tax he proposed that the corporation rate of tax should be paid in respect of undistributed income received by a corporation on the sale or winding up of another corporation. He proposed also that the corporate rate of taxation should be imposed on family corporations in respect of the interest therein of non-resident shareholders and also that directors, officers, and employees of a Canadian company who reside abroad should be taxable in respect of the dividend and interest income received from the company. A further amendment provided for exemption from Income tax for *bona fide* co-operative companies and associations. Government and other annuities were exempted from Income tax to the extent of five thousand dollars and an exemption of five hundred dollars each, the same as for dependent children, was provided for parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters, who were incapable of self-support, owing to mental or physical infirmity. A further exemption was made for donations to any church, university, college, school or hospital to be treated as deductions from income up to a maximum of ten per cent. of the net income of the taxpayer. This last exemption was later amended to include federated charities.

The Sales tax was reduced by one-half, bringing the rate down to one per cent.

Taxes on sales of shares were revised, the new rates being as follows:

Three cents for every one hundred dollars of the value of a bond, debenture or debenture stock; five cents for every share of stock sold at a price over one hundred and fifty dollars per share; four cents at a price over seventy-five dollars but not more than one hundred and fifty dollars; three cents for every share sold at a price over fifty dollars but not more than seventy-five dollars; two cents for every share sold at a price over twenty-five dollars but not more than fifty dollars; one cent for every share sold at a price over five dollars but not more than twenty-five dollars; one-quarter of one cent for every share sold at a price of one dollar

to five dollars per share; one-tenth of one per cent. of the value of every share sold at a price less than one dollar per share.

After announcing that negotiations were in progress for trade agreements with Newfoundland and New Zealand, the Finance Minister went on to deal with the steel schedules. The main part of his statement in this connection was as follows:

In revising the schedule the Government has kept in mind first, the national necessity of maintaining an efficient and self-reliant iron and steel industry supplying Canadian consumer demand at reasonable prices, and, second, the national desire to facilitate trade, in iron and steel products, with those countries which facilitate export trade from Canada.

These considerations have been kept in mind throughout the schedule but particularly in those sections which cover crude, primary and secondary forms, up to and including the products of the rolling mill. Within this range lie the products of Canada's great basic ferrous industries, as well as many others in the production of which Great Britain excels.

It is proposed to implement the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims with respect to Canadian coal used in the manufacture of iron and steel.

Realizing that Canada is now producing in huge quantities ingots, billets, blooms and slabs of steel, we have adjusted the duties thereon to facilitate the further development of the native iron and steel industry. At the same time reductions in the British tariff rates are provided on special and heavy forms of iron and steel and on those primary products which Great Britain is equipped to produce. The internal economy of the industry is such that practically the entire incidence of the increases proposed in respect of the primary forms will be absorbed by subsequent processors of those forms, before or by the time they reach the stage of bars and rods, in the case of which, with one material exception, duties have not been raised, but in which, again, very considerable reductions have been made in the British preferential tariff rates.

In the case of structural steel, an effort has been made to adjust the tariff language and rates to the development in Canadian mills, where larger and more varied shapes are now being rolled than ever before; definite provision has been made for certain weights and shapes now rolled in Canada. On heavy structural sections, considerable reduction has been affected in the British preferential rate, thus affording British mills a greater chance for business in this Dominion.

Steel plates are now being rolled in the Dominion and the revised schedule takes cognizance of this fact. Inquiry before the Tariff Advisory Board revealed that the rates formerly effective were out of line with the highly processed character of the product. This inequity within the schedule has been rectified by increases in the intermediate and general tariffs, while opportunity to British mills to participate in the Canadian market, especially in those widths and weights of plates in which they excel, is given by the free listing of such plates under the British preferential tariff.

No changes are proposed as regards black sheets and but one increase, in the general tariff, is suggested on cold rolled steel.

Hot rolled strip is not made in Canada and adjustments in rates are proposed which should divert to Great Britain a large part of the Canadian trade in both light and heavy gauges of this material.

Most flat forms which are coated, dipped or similarly finished are grouped, in the revised schedule, with increased rates under the general tariff.

Reductions under all tariffs are proposed on flat forms which are painted or coated with enamel. In this connection, it should be pointed out that provision is made for a duty on sheets coated with tin (so-called "tinplate") on the same basis as applies to all other coated forms.

The existing provision of duty-free sheets for galvanizing is widened to cover sheets for dipping in any metal, but is so worded as to expire on December thirty-first next, after which all "dippers" of sheets will pay, on their raw materials, rates of duties apportioned to those applying on their finished products.

The rates on corrugated sheets are reduced under all tariffs, while sheets to be used as bases for enamelling, and also blue polished sheets are given lowered rates under the British preferential and intermediate tariffs.

Saw steel is a commodity which Great Britain is eminently fitted to produce. Opportunity is opened to her mills through the rates now proposed on untempered and tempered steels for saw-making, in both of which the spread in favour of British products is materially widened.

Skelp for pipe making is an import of huge proportions. It is not being rolled in Canada and heretofore has enjoyed low rates under all tariffs. In order to encourage Great Britain to supply the Canadian demand, skelp is made free under the British preferential tariff. Parliament is also asked to sanction a provision for higher rates which may be imposed should Canadian mills enter the skelp-making field. Should such higher rates become effective, they are such as to maintain a material spread in favour of skelp from Great Britain and involve the same rate as now applies under the British preference.

The schedule covering pipes and tubes has been reworded and reclassified, the prime object being simplification of the present items. Rates of duties are little altered; duties are imposed on butted tubing and increased on cast iron pipe except under the British preferential tariff.

The wire, spring and chain schedules are reworded and in the revision of rates extensions of the British preference are provided upon such commodities as: wire rope or cable, galvanized wire, covered wire, wire cloth, wire netting, springs for railway vehicles. Wire fencing of certain gauges is made free under the British preferential tariff, as is, also, silent and roller chain.

Dealing further with the iron and steel schedules Mr. Dunning stated that in agricultural machinery all items were made free under the British preferential tariff and that such tractors as did not already enter free were reduced under all tariffs. Reductions under the British preferential tariff were made on five groups of office machinery. Construction machinery and equipment were made free under the British preference as was also a list of more than a dozen items of other machinery. There were further placed on the free list under the British preference a number of miscellaneous iron and steel commodities such as nuts and bolts, tools of precision, guns and rifles, mathematical instruments, buggies and cutters, needles and safes, while rates were reduced on a number of items of equipment for cooking or heating. Under all tariffs a large range of hospital and sickroom supplies were placed on the free list.

Dealing with the duties on fruits and vegetables, Mr. Dunning stated that after careful study of the situation, the Government had decided to apply to fruits and vegetables a combination of specific and *ad valorem* duties. He said that this combination, it was believed, would meet the urgent need of the growers during those periods when acute stability of prices occurred and at the same time it would guarantee to consumers at all seasons of the year supplies of these products at reasonable prices. These proposals were amended later in Committee.

In regard to countervailing duties the statement of the Finance Minister was as follows:

There are certain commodities which are or will become of double significance in Canada's trade with the world, both as imports and exports. On such commodities our policy has been, and is, to avoid extreme rates of duty, and we propose, regarding these products, to maintain in general the existing rates of duty.

It has been decided, however, to embody within the wording of a limited number of items of this class provision for a "countervailing duty" whereby Canada, while not generally raising its schedule rates, imposes upon such products from another country rates equivalent to those imposed by that country upon the identical Canadian product, where these are higher than the rates enumerated in the Canadian tariff schedule. This means that other countries who both buy from and sell to us these commodities, have it in their own power, by reciprocal action on their part, to enable us to reduce duties to the level of the rates stated in our tariff.

Provision for countervailing duty is now made effective in the case of: potatoes, soups and soup preparations, live stock, fresh meats, cured and pickled meats, butter, eggs in the shell, frozen eggs, frozen egg albumen, wheat, wheat-flour, oats, oatmeal, rye, cut flowers, cast iron pipe.

This Budget (he added later in the same connection) is frankly framed to enable us to buy more freely from those countries which buy from us most freely those commodities which are of vital importance to us, and in the confident belief that by this means we shall help to develop and stabilize export markets for our surplus products.

Canada will not engage in a tariff war with any country. The world shows at the present time too many examples of disaster following such a course. As a great exporting nation our course must be the contrary one of facilitating trade with those who facilitate trade with us. Those who raise prohibitive barriers against our products entering their markets must expect that we will extend favour to our own good customers rather than to them. I speak in no spirit of retaliation. I would much rather extend lower tariff favours to those who extend them to us than to impose prohibitive tariffs in return for like treatment.

Lower tariffs to those who buy most freely from us makes for trade extension and wider markets for our products, while prohibitory duties to meet prohibitory duties generally applied would constantly tend to restrict our export markets.

In studying these trade matters in detail it is evident that more British goods can be sold in this country, having regard to the tariff preference we have granted in the past and which is now being much further extended. Opportunity undoubtedly exists along many lines, but in modern commerce the buyer does not seek the seller. The seller, even with the advantage of the British preference, must seek the buyer in Canada through sales and service organizations comparable with those of his effective competitor.

These tariff favours to those who favour our products are not the result of any bargain with any other country but of an attitude in international relations which we believe to be mutually beneficial and are an expression of the spirit in which Canada will approach the Imperial Economic Conference in a few months' time. In other words we do not intend to meet the other countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations in a spirit of petty bargaining but rather in the broad spirit of willingness to become in ever-increasing measure good customers to those who treat us in like manner. This is the spirit in which we desire to meet all nations, but we believe that within the British community of nations lies the greatest measure of opportunity for mutual development of trade because of our common heritage, kindred institutions and a common patriotism.

Other changes announced by the Finance Minister included the following: tea was put on the free list under the British preference as was also all tableware of china, porcelain, white granite or ironstone. The general rate on tableware was slightly increased. The duty on butter was raised to four cents British preference, seven cents general tariff and six cents intermediate tariff.

Summarizing the tariff changes as a whole, Mr. Dunning stated that there were under the general tariff increases on rates of fifty-six items and decreases on forty-six; on the intermediate,

increases in rates on thirty-five and decreases on ninety-eight; under the British preferential tariff increases on eleven items and decreases on two hundred and seventy. Dealing with the iron and steel schedule he said that there had been decreases on sixty-six items and increases on forty in the general rates, under the intermediate tariff reductions numbered eighty-six and increases twenty-four, under the British preferential tariff the rates had been increased in eight cases and reduced or made free in one hundred and fifty-two.

The Debate was adjourned by the Conservative Leader after the Budget statement and was resumed by Mr. Bennett on May 6. The Opposition Leader opened with criticism of the financial policy of the Government, charging that taxation had been increased by the Liberals. Then after a brief reference to trade conditions, he turned to discuss the steel schedules, remarking that "they have been important for seven years" and adding, "I assume that were it not for the fact that our constitution provides that there must be an election every four or five years, they would not be important yet, so far as the Government is concerned.

"Everyone," continued Mr. Bennett, "in Canada is affected by them and the first question we have to ask ourselves in connection with these Customs changes is this single one: Will these tariff changes aid in the development of the natural resources of Canada? Will a single man more obtain employment in Canada than before these changes were made? 'In Canada' are the important words to remember. In the absence of information as to what the effect upon the revenue may be, it is only necessary for me to repeat what the Conservative party has on previous occasions said so frequently, namely, that we desire by every means in our power to aid and assist in the development of the great natural resources of this Dominion. Those resources, varied and rich as they are, must be developed if we are to take our rightful place amongst the self-respecting and economically independent nations of the world."

Mr. Bennett here referred to the Duncan Report and commented further upon the delay of the Government in implementing the recommendations of that Commission in regard to the steel and coal industries. Then turning his attention to the Minister of Railways and Canals (Hon. T. A. Crerar), he recalled that in 1919 Mr. Crerar had resigned from the Government of Sir Robert Borden on the ground that he was not in accord with the Budget proposed at that time. "Mr. Crerar," said Mr. Bennett, "gave his reasons in the House why he could not stand a three dollar tariff or less on steel. He could not stand the tariff of three dollars on iron and steel; but he swallows the six dollar one now proposed." In connection with the changes in the British preference the Leader of the Opposition said that a large number of items which appeared to be free when coming from Great Britain under the British preference were items that never had been imported from any

part of the British Empire. He put on record a list of articles placed upon the free list and the imports of these articles during the past year. In many of the items mentioned there had been no imports at all during the year. "Let us consider what this means," he said. "First of all it means that a large number of items which now appear on the free list or appear with greatly reduced tariffs are just as meaningless so far as practical trade and commerce is concerned as though you were dealing with something in a foreign country. So far as British preference is concerned it means nothing, because they do no trade with us." *Hansard* then continues in part:

Mr. Dunning: Oh, oh.

Mr. Bennett: None whatever. A large number of these items—

Mr. Dunning: Do you mean to say they cannot, even if they are free? .. ..

Mr. Bennett: I have not said that such business may not be developed .. .. This I will say, in order that there may be no misunderstanding about it. If a dollar goes to the West Indies that should go to a Canadian it is no better than if the money went to the United States.

Mr. Mackenzie King: Shame.

Mr. Bennett: Oh, no; we are not talking about five-cent pieces.

Mr. Dunning: I hope that is correctly reported.

Mr. Bennett: I want to repeat it. I stand for Canada, and upon that issue of Canadians before any other people in the world I am prepared to seek suffrage of my fellow-men.

Mr. Mackenzie King: What about the British Empire?

Mr. Bennett: I am for the British Empire next to Canada, the only difference being that some gentlemen are for the United States before Canada. I am for the British Empire after Canada. Let me put this question to the Minister of Finance, and let me put it also to the unemployed walking the streets to-day: If we buy steel in Pittsburgh and those men are deprived of employment, if we now shift the buying of that steel to another country, what boots it the unemployed? If this country has attained equality of status with respect to constitutional matters, this country stands to maintain its economic life as against the world. What is more, the development of the British Empire lies in the development of each unit comprising that Empire.

The effect of the countervailing duties, argued Mr. Bennett, was to give the United States control of Canada's tariff. "It is a countervailing tariff," he said, "that comes into operation not because Canada has so declared, but because other countries have passed tariff legislation to safeguard and protect their own markets. When they do that, automatically the same tariff applies against them in our market. In other words, Congress makes Canada's tariff. The only difference between the 'brick-for-brick' policy that was laughed to scorn in this country by hon. gentlemen opposite is that in Mr. Meighen's case he proposed to build the brick into the wall himself, but now the United States Congress builds the brick into both sides of the wall."

The action of the Government in placing tea on the free list was then commented upon as an election measure. The administration of the Income tax was criticized. The Government was asked why they had done nothing to protect Canadian wheat against increases of duty in Europe and Mr. Bennett concluded

with declarations on the general attitude of the Conservative party in its relations to the Budget. In this connection he spoke as follows:

In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to our position with respect to British preference, I wish to say the following: As an earnest of our affection and goodwill, as an expression of the hope we all have that some day a closer economic alliance of Empire states may find being, I commend the measures for British preference which the Minister proposes.

Some hon. Members: Oh, oh.

Mr. Bennett: Wait a minute, until I finish my statement. I do not, however, approve of the practice of making that appear to be a preference which in reality it is not. A sound partnership is founded on mutuality of interest. Good business is predicted upon reciprocal benefits. This is neither. Here is a great principle being destroyed in the manner I have already indicated. There is no true Canadian who would not gladly surrender some personal advantage to help the people of the parent state; Britain however, neither needs nor asks for help like that. What she wants is what we want—broader areas of trade developed through an alliance to which we each bring the powers which have made us what we are. She wants with us a greater Empire of the future, and for that we Canadians must build a greater Canada. I say now what I have said from my youth, that the future of the Empire depends upon the upbuilding of Canada; it depends upon the development of the great resources of Canada. Any sacrifice that we may make of our position whereby we cease to be autonomous in the development of this great state is fraught with the gravest disaster not to us alone but to the Empire of which we form a part. What is good for one is good for both, and what is bad for one cannot avail the other. Is that not clear to hon. Members? To grant trade preferences to another state or Empire without founding those preferences on a mutually helpful treaty is unsound business, profitless and filled with ill-will and misunderstanding. Can there be any doubt about that? The New Zealand experience proves the case.

The Budget, in so far as it endeavours to deal with trade preferences within the British Empire, which trade preferences are in reality nothing, is nothing more than mere deception of the body politic; to my mind there can be no doubt with respect to that. The development of this country is the development of the Empire, and we constitute an autonomous unit in the Empire. I turn to the words of a great Conservative statesman who said that a woollen mill in Canada is as great an asset to the British Empire as a woollen mill in Yorkshire. The Empire must be founded on common advantage, stabilized by the unhampered co-operation of its component parts and sustained by the boundless strength of this great nation.

Mr. Bennett closed by moving the following amendment:

While this House welcomes and approves of every measure that will afford to Canadian agriculture, industry and labour an equal opportunity and fair competition in the development of the rich and varied natural resources of the Dominion, and provide for the extension of inter-Empire trade by mutually advantageous preferences and agreements, with due regard in either case, to the interest of consumers, it is of opinion that the proposals which were submitted by the Minister of Finance on May first, are in several important respects so completely at variance with the policies of this Government, as heretofore declared by its official leaders in Parliament and elsewhere, that this Administration having lost the confidence of the country, cannot safely be entrusted with the direction of the fiscal policy of Canada nor the carrying into effect of proposals to which it has heretofore been opposed and which constitute a breach of its solemn pledges to the electorate, and which are deceptive, fail to estimate the financial results of their operations and which create distrust of and contempt for representative institutions.

The Prime Minister, who followed, made a very brief statement in which he announced that the Government proposed to

appeal to the country after prorogation. The Prime Minister spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I do not intend at this moment to reply to the speech of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Bennett) except in so far as the speech just delivered and the amendment which my hon. friend has moved in the House this afternoon assert that the Government has lost the confidence of the people of Canada, or does not enjoy that confidence to the full with respect to the Budget which has been brought down by the hon. the Minister of Finance (Mr. Dunning) and with respect to its other policies.

Perhaps the present is an opportune moment at which to make an announcement to Parliament which I think should not be longer delayed.

In the opinion of the Government, Mr. Speaker, it is desirable that a general election should be held this year, rather than that we should delay dissolution until the conclusion of another Session of Parliament during the course of the next year. It is true that under the constitution the present Administration is entitled to remain in office until November, 1931, provided that meanwhile it continues to enjoy the confidence of Parliament, but uncertainty with respect to a general election always is apt to be more or less prejudicial to the business interests of the country, and uncertainty with respect to an election also has its unsettling effect upon the business of Parliament. Inasmuch, therefore, as there appears to be general expectancy of an election this year, I venture to say that it is in the public interest that it should be brought on at the earliest possible date.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that having in mind the representation of Canada by the present Administration at the Imperial Conferences of 1923 and at the Imperial Conference of 1926, as well as at the subsidiary Conference held in London last year, I believe the people of Canada would be wholly agreeable to having this country again represented by the present administration in the ordinary course of events without the necessity of any appeal to the people in the interval. However, the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference are all-important events, and I believe that the voice of Canada at those conferences will also be most important. I feel sure that the authority of Canada's voice will be the greater by virtue of its being expressed by an administration which has just been honoured with the confidence of the people of the country.

Under the circumstances, I would suggest to my hon. friend the Leader of the Opposition that he and I meet together as soon as may be convenient to him to see if we cannot come to some agreement whereby the business of this present Session can be brought to an orderly and speedy conclusion. It would be my wish to meet as well with my friend the hon. Member for Acadia (Mr. Gardiner) and discuss with him the matters which he would wish to have considered for the group which he leads and for those who sit about him. As far as the business of Parliament is concerned, I think the House has now before it practically all the legislation which it is the intention of the Government to introduce. I understand that there still remain to be introduced some amendments to the Criminal Code; there may be one or two treaties and features of the report of the subsidiary conference in London of which we would wish to ask the approval of Parliament. There are possibly one or two other Bills which may be introduced, and there remains, of course, the work of the Committees of the House from which we would hope to have reports, upon which reports certain Bills will be based. There are the supplementary Estimates still to be brought down, but apart from these items, I think the House has now before it a pretty complete indication of all the business which may be expected.

The Debate on the Budget was continued the same evening by William Irvine (U.F.A., Wetaskiwin). "It is part of the irony of fate," said Mr. Irvine, "that it should have fallen to the lot of the first Western Minister of Finance to drop the cut flowers of British preference on the mangled corpse of free trade . . . . . "

The attitude of the Independent groups sitting to the left of the Speaker was expressed in an amendment moved (May 8) by

W. R. Fansher (Prog., Last Mountain). This amendment declared that:

> The Government having definitely adopted the principle of increased protection, modified only by certain extensions of the British preference, it is to be regretted that more effective consideration has not been given to the position of agriculture and labour, but that, on the contrary, the changes made in the iron and steel schedules will result in an increased cost in respect of all structural work and the machinery of production; and further, that the best interests of Canada would be served by a more substantial increase in the British preference, particularly as affecting textiles and other articles of a similar character, together with a modification or abandonment of the regulations requiring a fifty per cent. Empire content, which have largely nullified the effect of any preference given.
>
> That a much larger proportion of our revenues should be provided for through direct taxation, more especially through the Income tax.
>
> We further wish to state our conviction that these and other changes in our fiscal policies are not of themselves a solution of our modern economic problems, but that effective encouragement should be given to the development of co-operative principles, having regard to production, distribution and the utilization and control of credit.

The division on the Budget came on May 15. The Fansher amendment was defeated by 177 to 19, being supported only by Independents to the left of the Speaker and being opposed by both Liberals and Conservatives. The Conservative amendment was lost by 124 to 64. In this division Conservatives alone supported the amendment, Liberals and Members of the other groups voting against it. The main motion for the adoption of the Budget was carried by 114 to 86. In the majority voted two Conservatives, F. MacDonald (Cape Breton S.) and T. E. Simpson (Algoma W.) while L. W. Johnstone (Cape Breton N.-Victoria) was paired but would otherwise have voted for the Budget. For the Budget also voted one Member of the Independent group to the left of the Speaker, L. H. Jelliff (Lethbridge) and also A. W. Neill, Independent, sitting to the right of the Speaker. In the minority besides Conservatives, voted 17 Members of the Independent group to the left of the Speaker. A. A. Heaps (Lab., Winnipeg N.) voted for the Fansher amendment and against the Conservative amendment but did not vote on the main motion. Mr. Bourassa also refrained from voting on the main motion.

The subject of hours and wages in the steel industry was brought up (May 21) by J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg N. Centre) in connection with item 377a related to blooms, cogs, ingots, etc. Mr. Woodsworth quoted the finding of a Royal Commission that in the steel plant at Sydney the men were working eleven to thirteen-hour shifts with a twenty-four-hour shift once a fortnight. He appealed to both Government and Opposition parties to take the present opportunity to see that these conditions were righted. In his appeal he was supported by the Conservative Leader and by Conservative Members from Cape Breton. Mr. Bennett suggested that the situation might be met by an amendment providing "that the rates of duty set out under items 377, 377a, 377b, 377c, shall apply only when the industry

producing the articles enumerated therein have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council that there is maintained in the operation of such industry, hours of labour and rates of wages consistent with the provisions of the labour conferences held under the Treaty of Versailles." The Prime Minister asked Mr. Bennett why his suggestion should apply only to these items and not to the Customs tariff generally. He added that he was "quite prepared to deal with the whole tariff at one shot." The discussion was adjourned and on May 23 Mr. Dunning said that he had looked into the proposal made by Mr. Bennett and that it would be "quite impossible of application." Mr. Bennett replied that what the Minister had said was probably true but suggested that those who might be affected could give some assurance that they would look into the question of improving the existing conditions under which labour was employed. The subject again came up (May 24) in regard to the resolution providing a bounty on coal for coking and smelting. In this connection Finlay MacDonald (Cape Breton S.) proposed an amendment to provide "that the money so paid or a portion thereof shall be devoted to the improvement of the position of the men employed in such plants either by way of increased wages or shorter hours or both." This amendment was ruled out of order and the resolution regarding the bounty on coal was carried on May 27. On the same day in Committee on the steel tariff A. A. Heaps (Lab., Winnipeg N.) renewed the proposal that protection for the steel industry should be made conditional on proper hour and wage conditions. On this occasion the Prime Minister announced that he proposed to deal with the situation in the Bill regarding the bounty on coal. This he did by a section in the Bill reading as follows:

> No payment shall be made to any person or corporation entitled to receive any payment under this Act, or any drawback under the tariff item mentioned in the preceding section, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council that such person or corporation is not complying with laws enacted by the Province, in which the industry concerned is operating, for the purpose of maintaining in the operation of such industry hours of labour and rates of wages consistent with the provisions of any international convention adopted by a labour conference held under the Treaty of Versailles.

On May 28, when the Bill regarding the bounty on coal was under consideration, F. MacDonald (Cons., Cape Breton S.) proposed an amendment providing that "Money so paid or a portion thereof shall be devoted to the improvement of the condition of the men employed in such plants, either by way of increased wages or shorter hours or both." This amendment was negatived and then Mr. Heaps, seconded by Mr. Woodsworth, proposed to amend the Bill by providing that no payment should be made of the bounty or of the corresponding drawback "where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council that such person or corporation is not paying to its employees a fair and reasonable wage and in its operation is not maintaining for all its employees the eight-hour day and the forty-eight hour week and other conditions consistent with the provisions of any international

convention adopted by a labour conference held under the Treaty of Versailles." This amendment was defeated by 62 to 37. On the third reading of the Bill Mr. Woodsworth again moved the amendment just quoted and on division it was rejected by 75 to 59. In the majority voted the Liberals, in the minority a number of the Conservatives and Members of the Independent group to the left of the Speaker. Neither the Prime Minister nor the Leader of the Opposition voted in this division as Mr. Bennett was absent at the time. Afterwards Mr. Mackenzie King stated that had he voted he would have voted against the amendment. Mr. Bennett said that he had not proposed to vote at all because he felt that by doing so he would indicate his unwillingness to give a reasonable opportunity to the managers of the industries to right the conditions complained of.

Again, when the Customs Tariff Bill was before the House Mr. Woodsworth put forward a similar amendment, redrafted only to bring it into harmony with the provisions of the Tariff Act. This amendment was negatived and the Bill was then read a third time. Before the third reading Mr. Woodsworth appealed to Mr. Bennett as to whether he would be willing to support a movement along the line proposed at the next Session. "I have no hesitancy," replied Mr. Bennett, "in saying that unless a reasonable excuse is offered, I propose to do so."

Press Comments on the Budget

The Globe, Toronto:

While it (the Budget) introduces a new tariff principle, providing for a countervailing duty, it brings to the front with an emphasis not heretofore experienced the significance of the British preference and the purpose for which it was originally adopted..... The outstanding significance of the tariff change lies in the broader application of the British preference.....whether the neglect to make a broader revision of the general tariff upwards fulfils the needs of Canadian industry is another question..... *The Globe* had hoped this Budget would bring a definite and far-reaching impetus to Empire trade and Canadian production. Whether the dual result has been achieved remains to be seen. (May 2, 1930).

It cannot be assumed that Mr. Dunning's first Budget is the ultimate in accomplishment. It reaches further than has been attempted previously in the direction of making Canada an "independent economic unit" within the Empire—independent in the sense that a way is suggested for making fuller profitable use of the resources of the country (May 6, 1930).

The Mail and Empire, Toronto:

The Dunning Budget does not vary from the type with which the King Government has made the country familiar. It is centred, as were its predecessors of Mr. Fielding's and Mr. Robb's framing, on the avowed object of cheapening production. The present Finance Minister does show an uneasy sense of the fact that there are grievances that can be remedied only by a tariff that favours home industry; yet his Budget leaves those grievances all but untouched. In some respects it will be found to aggravate them. For unemployment, that most formidable of problems, the problem that occupies the minds of all with the exception, it would seem of the Government, the Budget affords no solution..... To readers of the speech in Great Britain it will sound very generous, but their experience of the working of the changed preference may not be of so rosy a color ..... The material point on which the minds of the British public, as well as those of the Canadian public, will be fixed is the rate at which merchandise is imported from the United States (May 2, 1930).

The Gazette, Montreal:

The iron and steel free list applicable to British exports has been increased from ninety-seven to one hundred and seventy. In this is to be found the keynote of the tariff policy which the Government has adopted. On the whole, it is a policy which, while showing some consideration for Canadian industry exposes the Canadian market to British competition upon a far greater scale than before. It is an ingenious Budget from a political point of view, but the proof of its economic soundness will require something more convincing than the generalizations in which Mr. Dunning indulged (May 2, 1930).

Probably very few Canadians will question the propriety of buying from Great Britain instead of from the United States as a matter of commercial equity, apart altogether from sentimental considerations, but it must be obvious even to the Government that no such diversion of Canadian custom is going to facilitate the expansion of Canadian industry or contribute to the stability of the industries already established in this country. Competition, whether from neighbors or kinsmen, is still competition and so far as Canadian industry and Canadian labour are concerned, competition is as difficult to meet from one source as from the other, or will be as difficult if the British manufacturer and exporter makes full use of the opportunity which is being extended to him (May 3, 1930).

The Montreal Daily Star:

The dramatic increase in the British preferences will arouse mixed feelings throughout the country. Where they will be regarded as merely a camouflaged movement toward lower tariffs, they will undoubtedly please people who hail with joy every step toward Free Trade. Again, this may be classified as a gesture of submission to the West. Any Eastern industries which may, perchance, be hurt, or at least left unhelped, are expected to assuage their pain by a "British" weapon. There are stubborn folk in Eastern Canada, however, who cannot see why an industry in Montreal, Valleyfield, Hamilton or Toronto is not quite as "British" as one in Birmingham or Manchester (May 2, 1930).

La Presse, Montreal:

There is ground for the hope that the tariff policy of Mr. Dunning will do much to improve economic relations between Canada and England. To what degree will the new tariff changes affect certain Canadian industries? The complexity of the changes leaves room for doubt..... Canada proposes, therefore, to treat her competitors fairly, and to give her business chiefly to countries which trade with her most. It is in this spirit, shorn of all pettiness, that she will attend the Imperial Economic Conference at London next Autumn (May 2, 1930).

The Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg:

The tariff changes brought down by Mr. Dunning, so far as their effects can be estimated from a necessarily hurried survey, are directed not towards restriction of imports, but towards shifting, to the greatest degree possible, the source of our necessary supplies from the United States to Great Britain and Europe (May 2, 1930).

The remarkable skill with which he has produced a tariff which pleases all kinds of divergent opinion, and yet does not seem to exact any substantial sacrifice from any considerable section of the Canadian people, is not as yet fully appreciated, except probably by Mr. Bennett and his tacticians, who are confronted with a problem in political chess much more puzzling than any they have yet tackled (May 3, 1930).

The Vancouver Daily Province:

If there were no such thing as party politics in the world, we should have to say that it would be well received everywhere in Canada. Something like this is what Canadians have been hoping would come out of Ottawa. Mr. Dunning says it is an expression of the spirit in which Canada will approach the Imperial Economic Conference. Mr. Bennett says it is stolen thunder from the Conservative party. But what do these statements really mean, divorced from their respective implications of partisanship, except that the parties may be hard put to it to make a party quarrel of this instrument. We seem at last to have achieved the aim of generations and to have the tariff out of politics (May 2, 1930).

The Daily Colonist, Victoria, B.C.:

The point of chief interest in the tariff is the admission of the Government that a certain amount of protection is necessary for the creation and maintenance of prosperity in Canada. This admission was not made without unnecessary apologies addressed to the world at large, but probably intended for the ear of one nation of the world. And the point of chiefest interest is the practical announcement that "free trade as they have it in England" is no longer the goal of the Liberal party of Canada. The Prime Minister, a free trader in theory, has led his Party across the Rubicon. He has admitted the necessity, if not the soundness, of protection, and Canada may therefore be considered definitely a protectionist country. If he has not scaled the heights, he has occupied a fraction of the ground won by the Conservative party (May 2, 1930).

The Telegraph-Journal, Saint John, N.B.:

Instead of setting up a retaliatory tariff against the United States, which country is shutting out Canadian products, Mr. Dunning is offering inducements to others, our good customers, and particularly under British preferences. There are often two ways of reaching the same end; the so-called countervailing provisions seem to have a sting in their tails for those who exclude Canadian products and a promise for those who treat Canada well. No Canadian will complain if Canada's trade becomes more inter-Empire and less North American. For one thing, it should stimulate Canadian railway, port and shipping activities. But, of course, Imperial preference must be broadly reciprocal. The steel industry is helped by the tariff and the bounty on bituminous coal used for smelting (May 2, 1930).

The Halifax Herald:

It is difficult if not impossible to appraise, without more extended study, the effect the multitude of changes in the steel schedules will have on that industry. The rates on "ingots, blooms, billets, sheet bars, etc." are to be increased, and there are many other new provisions in the upward-and-downward revision that is proposed. The steel schedules, it is apparent, are to be given a fairly thorough overhauling, and the public will await with interest the reactions of operators of the industry (May 2, 1930).

Dominion Finances. The main estimates for the fiscal year ending on Mar. 31, 1931, were tabled by the Minister of Finance on Feb. 27, 1930. A comparison between these Estimates and the total voted in the Session of 1929 for the fiscal year ending in 1930 is shown in the following table:

Service	Main Estimates 1930-31	Main Estimates 1929-30
Interest on Public Debt, including Sinking Funds	$122,639,742.50	$125,041,757.28
Charges of Management	984,690.00	1,033,290.00
Civil Government	13,490,633.16	13,267,783.16
Administration of Justice	2,201,500.00	2,200,837.50
Penitentiaries	2,449,452.00	2,576,933.00
Legislation	2,395,314.00	2,428,406.10
Agriculture	8,751,795.24	9,127,716.54
Immigration and Colonization	2,931,000.00	3,462,900.00
Soldier and General Land Settlement	2,315,000.00	2,845,000.00
Pensions	43,736,222.03	43,618,628.88
Superannuation	1,330,500.00	1,422,500.00
National Defence	14,763,965.42	14,769,765.42
Aviation	7,475,700.00	5,921,163.00
Railways and Canals—Income	949,440.00	1,038,460.67
Public Works—Income	25,139,570.59	22,935,489.34
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	1,276,050.00	1,176,642.86
Ocean and River Service	4,015,550.19	6,270,354.60
Lighthouse and Coast Service	3,290,700.00	3,348,459.77
Scientific Institutions	1,229,260.00	1,157,390.00
Steamboat Inspection	145,080.00	145,080.00
Fisheries	2,503,500.00	2,414,385.00
Subsidies to Provinces	12,590,708.50	12,590,708.50
Mines and Geological Survey	760,400.00	990,540.00
Labour	399,000.00	394,000.00

Service—*Continued*	Main Estimates 1930-31	Main Estimates 1929-30
Public Printing and Stationery	212,000.66	211,683.65
Indians	5,301,055.00	5,150,381.00
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	3,126,565.90	3,103,542.88
Government of the Northwest Territories	643,500.00	705,500.00
Government of the Yukon Territory	225,500.00	225,175.00
Dominion Lands and Parks	5,215,125.75	5,355,726.33
Pensions and National Health	10,037,500.00	9,202,360.00
External Affairs	685,487.33	665,541.53
Miscellaneous	3,798,569.86	3,927,357.20
National Revenue	14,114,952.00	14,090,936.00
Railways and Canals—Collection of Revenue	2,891,500.00	2,690,812.00
Public Works—Collection of Revenue	1,024,400.00	1,017,900.00
Post Office	37,336,369.40	35,187,639.40
Trade and Commerce	6,009,803.00	5,385,895.00
Total Consolidated Revenue	$368,387,101.87	$367,098,641.61
Railways and Canals—Capital	16,279,500.00	19,454,443.75
Public Works—Capital	8,269,000.00	6,569,000.00
Public Works—Capital—Marine Department	5,800,000.00	4,277,735.10
Total Capital	$30,348,500.00	$30,301,178.85
Total Consolidated Revenue and Capital	$398,735,601.87	$397,399,820.46
Adjustment of War Claims	622,500.00	6,845,320.00
GRAND TOTAL	$399,358,101.87	$404,245,140.46

In addition to the Main Estimates for 1930-31 given above there were brought down (May 26) Supplementary Estimates of $11,632,361 and (May 27) further Supplementary Estimates of $9,469,583, both for 1930-31. Other Estimates were brought down (May 27) for the Canadian National Railways, $6,010,639 and for payment under the Maritime Freight Rates Act, $627,390 for the fiscal year 1929-1930. On May 5 were brought down Estimates of $52,870,000 for the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited and of $8,200,000 for payments under the Maritime Freight Rates Act, both for the fiscal year 1930-31.

A comparison of Revenues and Expenditures for the two fiscal years ending in 1929 and in 1930 was given in the statement of the Department of Finance for the fiscal year ending March 31 as follows (*The Canada Gazette*, Aug. 2, 1930):

Ordinary Revenue	Total Apr. 1, 1928 to Mar. 31, 1929	Total Apr. 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930
TAXATION REVENUE—		
Customs Duties	$187,206,244.86	$179,429,920.46
Excise Duties	63,683,450.02	65,035,701.42
WAR TAX REVENUE—		
Excise Tax (Sales, Stamps, etc.)	83,008,874.09	63,409,143.14
Income Tax	59,422,323.25	69,020,726.23
Business Profits Tax	455,232.27	173,300.45
Miscellaneous Taxes	2,144,903.85	1,482,835.47
TOTAL TAXES	$395,921,028.34	$378,551,627.17
Interest on Investment	12,227,561.87	13,518,204.62
Post Office	30,611,963.69	33,345,385.30
Dominion Lands	4,070,339.37	4,139,104.49
Canada Grain Act	2,992,540.59	2,047,207.09
Miscellaneous	9,640,439.88	9,810,277.51
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	$455,463,873.74	$441,411,806.18
Special Receipts and Credits on Consolidated Fund	4,687,967.27	4,540,479.42
	$460,151,841.01	$445,952,285.60

Ordinary Expenditure	Total Apr. 1, 1928 to Mar. 31, 1929	Total Apr. 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930
Interest on Public Debt	$124,989,950.19	$121,566,213.21
Pensions	41,487,322.68	40,406,565.12
Subsidies to Provinces	12,553,724.50	12,496,958.50
Soldier Land Settlement	1,441,950.55	1,362,121.86
Soldier's Civil Re-establishment	7,901,957.47	9,515,647.78
Customs and Excise	12,876,760.32	13,130,611.33
Post Office	33,483,058.50	35,036,629.27
National Defence	18,024,061.40	20,193,767.76
Agriculture	7,201,566.34	9,286,746.22
Public Works, chargeable to Income	17,003,254.48	18,134,359.08
Dominion Lands and Parks	4,986,961.83	5,479,834.55
Trade and Commerce	4,555,420.97	4,934,149.34
Civil Government	11,819,980.83	12,258,009.37
All other Expenditure	52,626,953.97	53,978,180.68
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	$350,952,924.03	$357,779,794.07
SPECIAL EXPENDITURE—		
Adjustment of War Claims	669,399.06	94,995.75
Discount and expenses of Loan Flotations	11,330.21	17,071.29
Claims for Compensation	.....	6,700,000.00
Miscellaneous charges to Consolidated Fund	2,056,182.88	3,026,949.28
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—		
Public Works	3,342,713.77	6,533,080.92
Railways and Canals	19,466,561.36	15,799,743.20
LOANS AND ADVANCES NON-ACTIVE—		
Loans to Canadian National Railways	.....	2,932,652.91
Loans to Canadian Government Merchant Marine	758,000.00	1,628,907.21
Loan to Canadian National West Indies S.S.	.....	862,389.98
Loans to Quebec Harbour Commission	2,888,000.00	2,821,000.00
Miscellaneous Non-active Accounts	10,000,000.00	14,954.60
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	$388,806,313.19	$398,211,539.21
Decrease of Debt	$ 71,345,527.82	$ 47,740,746.39

The Natural Resources of the Western Provinces

Agreements regarding the transfer of their natural resources were signed between the Dominion Government and the Governments of Manitoba and Alberta on Dec. 14, 1929. An Agreement for the same purpose between the Dominion and Saskatchewan was signed on Mar. 20, 1930. The Agreements with Manitoba and Alberta both provided for the transfer of public lands generally but contained a declaration that "Nothing in this Agreement, or in any agreement varying the same as hereinafter provided, shall in any way prejudice or diminish the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company or affect any right to or interest in land acquired or held by the said Company pursuant to the Deed of Surrender from it to the Crown, the Dominion Lands Act or the said Agreement of the 23rd day of December, 1924." In connection with the transfer of the School Lands Fund and the school lands, a section was inserted regarding the administration of these funds by the Provinces. This section (No. 7) read as follows:

> "The School Lands Fund to be transferred to the Province as aforesaid, and such of the school lands specified in section thirty-seven of the Dominion Lands Act, being chapter one hundred and thirteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as pass to the administration of the Province under the terms hereof, shall be set aside and shall continue to be administered by the Province in accordance, *mutatis mutandis*, with the provisions of sections thirty-seven to forty of the Dominion Lands Act, for the support of schools organized and carried on therein in accordance with the law of the Province.'

The Agreement provided for the transfer of the water powers to the Provinces. In the case of Manitoba, however, there was special provision continuing the Agreement between the Dominion Government and the Governments of Ontario and Manitoba regarding the development of power on the Winnipeg river. Fishery rights were transferred to the Province. Indian Reserves, it was declared,

should continue to be administered by the Government of Canada. Soldier Settlement and Lands should also continue to be vested in and administered by the Dominion of Canada. The Dominion should continue to administer the National Parks in the Prairie Provinces and the Agreement gave to the Parliament of Canada exclusive jurisdiction to legislate in regard to such parks. The Provinces it was provided, should collect for the Dominion payments due in connection with seed grain advances while the Dominion should hold its liens upon any unpatented land. The Agreement contained declarations for the maintenance of historic sites and bird sanctuaries.

The terms regarding Provincial subsidies were revised as follows:

> "The sum payable until the population of the said Province reaches eight hundred thousand shall be five hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars;
>
> "Thereafter, until such population reaches one million two hundred thousand, the sum payable shall be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars;
>
> "And thereafter the sum payable shall be one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars."

In the case of Manitoba an investigation had already been held into the accounts between the Dominion and Province. In the case of Alberta the Agreement stated that a commission should be appointed for this purpose and that if that commission recommended any additional payment, upon agreement between the Governments of Canada and the Province, these Governments would introduce the legislation necessary to give affect to such agreement. The Agreement, it was declared, should take affect on the first day of the calendar month beginning next after the day upon which His Majesty gave his assent to an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland confirming the Agreement. Provision was made for amendment of the Agreement by concurrent statutes of the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislature of the Province.

The main difference between the Agreement with Saskatchewan and that with Alberta turned upon the date as of which there was to be an accounting between the Dominion and the Province. The Alberta Agreement stated that "the Province may be placed in a position of equality with the other Provinces of Confederation with respect to the administration and control of its natural resources as from its entrance into Confederation in 1905." In the preamble to the Agreement with Saskatchewan there was a declaration that:

> "The Government of the Province contends that, before the Province was constituted and entered into Confederation as aforesaid, the Parliament of Canada was not competent to enact that the natural resources within the area now included within the boundaries of the Province should vest in the Crown and be administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada and was not entitled to administer the said natural resources otherwise than for the benefit of the residents within the said area, and moreover that the Province is entitled to be and should be placed in a position of equality with the other Provinces of Confederation with respect to its natural resources as from the fifteenth day of July, 1870, when Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory were admitted into and became part of the Dominion of Canada."

Following this contention of the Province of Saskatchewan it was agreed that a stated case should be submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada, subject to an appeal to His Majesty-in-Council, "as to the rights of Canada and the Province respectively, before the first day of September, 1905, in or to the lands, mines or minerals (precious or base), now lying within the boundaries of the Province, and as to any alienation by Canada before the said date of any of the said lands, mines, or minerals or royalties incident thereto." The Agreement with Saskatchewan further stated that as soon as final answers had been given in the stated case just referred to, commissioners should be appointed by the Dominion and the Province to make an accounting between the Dominion and the Province "either as from the first day of September, 1905, or as from such earlier date, if any, as may appear to be proper, having regard to the answers to the questions submitted as aforesaid" and that if any further payments were recom-

mended the Dominion and Provincial Governments, upon agreement, would respectively introduce legislation to give effect to said agreement.

The Saskatchewan Agreement contained two further declarations of the rights of the Province as follows:

> "17. In the event of its being hereafter agreed by Canada and the Province that any area or areas of land in the Province, in addition to that hereinbefore specified, should be set aside as national parks and be administered by Canada, the foregoing provisions of this Agreement on the subject of parks may be applied to such area or areas with such modification as may be agreed upon.
>
> "27. This Agreement is signed on behalf of the Province with the reservation on its part that neither the execution thereof nor any statute confirming the same shall affect or prejudice any right the Province may now have to call into question the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada to enact certain sections of the Saskatchewan Act and the Dominion Lands Act.

The Agreement between the Dominion and British Columbia was signed Feb. 20, 1930. It provided for the retransfer by the Dominion to the Province of British Columbia of all the lands granted to Canada by the Province under Chapter 11 of the Statutes of British Columbia of the year 1880, Chapter 14 of the Statutes of 1883 and Chapter 14 of the Statutes of 1884 for the purpose of securing the construction of a railway to connect the seaboard of the Province with the railway system of Canada, said lands being known as the Railway Belt and Peace River Block. The Agreement stated that any payment received by Canada before the coming into force of the said Agreement should continue to belong to Canada whether paid in advance or otherwise and that the Province should be entitled to receive and retain any such payment made after the coming into force of the said Agreement. It was agreed further that nothing in the Agreement should be interpreted as affecting or transferring to the Province any ordnance or admiralty lands included in the Railway Belt, which had been or were thereafter transferred to Canada by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Under the Agreement Canada retained certain wharves and wharf sites specified in a schedule, also the foreshores or beds of harbours heretofore established in the Railway Belt and Peace River Block and also the Indian reserves within the Railway Belt. As in the case of the three Prairie Provinces, the Dominion retained control and legislative authority concerning national parks within the Railway Belt and Peace River Block.

The Province agreed to continue historic sites and bird sanctuaries notified to it by the Dominion. Notwithstanding the retransfer of the lands covered by the Agreement it was provided that Canada should continue to pay annually to the Province by one-half yearly payment one hundred thousand dollars as provided in paragraph 11 of the terms of the Union. The Agreement further contained a section providing for its variation by subsequent Agreement confirmed by concurrent Statutes of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of the Province.

The Agreements with Manitoba and with Alberta were tabled in the House of Commons on Feb. 26, that with British Columbia was tabled Mar. 4 and that with Saskatchewan, Mar. 28.

Discussion of the Natural Resources Agreements in the House of Commons took place mainly on those transferring the resources to Manitoba and Alberta. Debate upon the Agreement with British Columbia and that with Saskatchewan was very brief. The chief subjects discussed in the debate were the school lands and the school question in connection therewith, the policy in regard to national parks and some matters related to the legal and constitutional sufficiency of the legislation. The Bills to ratify the Agreements with Manitoba and Alberta were introduced and given a first reading on Mar. 4; that ratifying the Agreements with British Columbia regarding the Railway Belt and Peace River Block reached first reading Mar. 21, while the Saskatchewan Bill was introduced and given its first reading on Apr. 9. No division was recorded in the House of Commons or in the Senate on any of these Bills.

The school question was discussed by Mr. C. A. Cahan during the debate on the second reading of the Bill regarding the Agreement with Alberta (Apr. 29). After reviewing the history of the legislation in regard to the schools of Saskatchewan, Mr. Cahan expressed regret "that in the express terms of the Saskatchewan Agreement, and by the terms of the amendment to the Alberta Agreement of which we have notice, the right to have even a half-hour's religious instruction after the close of the secular school is again placed in the melting pot. It is proposed," he continued, "by the enactments which are now before this Parliament that the Government of Alberta or the Government of Saskatchewan, as the case may be, may, when these Agreements are authorized by Statutes of this Parliament, appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to have it decided that the meagre rights conferred in 1905 for one-half-hour's religious instruction after the close of the secular schools are unconstitutional and invalid . . . . . In like manner, Section 17 of the Acts of 1905 reserved the right of the Roman Catholic minority to receive for the support of their separate schools an equitable share of the annual revenues from the school land endowment fund. I repeat that by this legislation those two Provinces are again expressly authorized, despite the final judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, to initiate litigation to call in question before the Privy Council as the highest court of appeal, the validity and constitutionality of those provisions. I suggest it would have been far better in making a settlement with those Provinces that a final settlement should have been reached and that a final settlement should have been presented to the House."

Mr. Lapointe replying on the same day contested the interpretation put upon the legislation by Mr. Cahan regarding the reference to the courts provided for in the Saskatchewan Agreement. The Minister of Justice held that this applied more particularly to the question of lands; "and," he added, "the Province of Saskatchewan, or at least a group in that Province, has for years carried on an agitation to the effect that the Dominion of Canada never had the right at any time to own and possess those lands, that those lands were the property of the population of that territory, that the Crown in right of the Dominion was never the legitimate owner of those lands . . . We have nothing to fear as to the constitutionality of the Alberta or the Saskatchewan Act relating to the land clauses as well as the school clauses, and surely there is no harm in permitting the courts to decide if any party claims it has rights which should be submitted to those courts."

On the same day and during the same stage of the Bill, the Conservative Leader criticized a number of its features. He contended that the Parliament of Canada had no power to amend the constitution of Saskatchewan, having exhausted that power in creating the Province. He maintained further that it was historically untrue to describe the entry of Saskatchewan into Confederation as of 1905, the lands included in those Provinces having been part of Confederation since July 15, 1870. In relation to the section in the Agreement dealing with water and irrigation, Mr. Bennett argued that the legislation before the House was ineffective in that it did not repeal the Irrigation Act of Canada. In this connection the Solicitor-General, Hon. Lucien Cannon, admitted that possibly further legislation was necessary. Mr. Bennett, continuing, criticized the feature of the Bill which preserved the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada over national parks within the Western Provinces. He described this feature of the legislation as "monstrous," and asked whether any Member from Ontario or Quebec would tolerate the Dominion Government having authority over municipal affairs within those Provinces. Nevertheless, he stated, under this legislation the Dominion Parliament would control municipal affairs within the national parks in the Western Provinces. "While I rejoice at this accomplishment," said Mr. Bennett in closing, "I can only say that I am perfectly certain that one day again this Parliament will be asked in the exercise of its powers, by address to the Imperial Parliament or by some other method that may then prevail, to effectuate what the preamble of the Bill says, the placing of the Province of Alberta upon an equality with the other Provinces with respect to its natural resources. Until that is done, I for one accept with great pleasure and gladness this measure of justice that is now tardily done, not the giving away of millions to the Province, but vesting in the people of Alberta and Saskatchewan those rights and powers

and privileges and those natural resources which were their due when they became Provinces of this Confederation."

The point of view of the Maritime Provinces was put forward during the same stage by F. MacDonald (Cons., Cape Breton S.) and Hon. W. A. Black (Cons., Halifax). These Maritime Members claimed that the Maritime Provinces had an interest in the western lands which should be acknowledged by the Dominion Parliament and that the present was an opportune time to have that interest recognized.

The Alberta Bill was given a second reading and reported from Committee on May 1st. On the same day the Bill ratifying the Agreement with British Columbia respecting the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block was given a second reading and reported from Committee after a brief debate. The Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia Bills were read a third time on May 2.

In the Senate debate on the Agreements was brief. The four Bills were all given first reading on May 13. On the following day Bills ratifying the Agreements with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were given second and third readings while the Bill ratifying the Agreement with British Columbia was put through its remaining stages on May 15.

Subsequently an Address to the King was adopted by both Houses of Parliament, praying for the enactment by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of an Act confirming the Agreement between the Dominion and the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan regarding the transfer of Natural Resources. This Address was passed in the House of Commons on May 27 and in the Senate on May 28. In the House of Commons, in moving the resolution for the Address, the Prime Minister pointed out that Canada was at the moment "engaged in the process of amending her own constitution." He stated further that "the Parliament at Westminster lends its good offices, so to speak, to enact what in accordance with our method of proceeding is essential to give force and effect to the Agreements. That, however, in no way lessens the significance of the amendment of the constitution being our own amendment and made in accordance with our established method of procedure." In reply the Conservative Leader cited the circumstance as evidence of his claim that Canada did not possess full autonomy because she lacked the right to amend her own constitution. "So we now have complete and absolute proof," he said, "upon the records of this Parliament that by the constitutional changes that give us so-called equality of status we cannot amend our own constitution as can Australia, as can South Africa and as can Great Britain itself." Dr. Murray MacLaren (Cons., St. John-Albert) and Finlay MacDonald (Cons., Cape Breton South) entered protests against the passage of the Address without previous consultation with the Provinces. On May 29, when an Address was passed praying the Governor-General to transmit the previous Address to His Majesty, Dr. MacLaren requested that the motion be carried on division.

Historical statements regarding subsidies to the Provinces and grants for agricultural instruction, unemployment relief, etc., were placed upon *Hansard* in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister on May 26, in reply to F. G. Sanderson (Lib., Perth, South). On May 28 the Prime Minister again in reply to Mr. Sanderson put on record the payments to be made to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia following the Agreements with these Provinces.

The Agreements transferring the natural resources of the three Prairie Provinces and of the railway belt in British Columbia to the Provinces concerned were all ratified by the Legislatures of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In the Manitoba Legislature a Bill was introduced Jan. 24, 1930, and assented to, Feb. 19, 1930. In Saskatchewan a Bill was given third reading on Apr. 4, 1930, and in Alberta a day previous. In both these Provinces an Act was passed making temporary provision for the administration of the natural resources and continuing in force temporarily such portions of Dominion legislation as were within the legislative capacity of the Province. The Alberta Agreement provided for the appointment of a Commission to settle the financial terms of the transfer and on June 19, 1930, this Commission was appointed, consisting of Mr. Justice Turgeon of Saskatchewan, Chairman; C. M. Bowman, Ottawa, representing the Dominion; and Fred E. Osborne for the Province. In the British Columbia

Legislature an Act approving the Agreement passed its third reading on Mar. 13, 1930.

An Act amending the British North America Act in respect of new agreements with Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia was subsequently passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

During the Session there was passed an Act to provide for the extension of the boundary of the Province of Manitoba in the Northwest Angle Inlet of Lake of the Woods. This Act conveyed to the Province of Manitoba certain parcels of land which had been awarded to the Dominion of Canada in the demarcation of the boundary between Canada and the United States under Article 1 of the Treaty for that purpose, signed at Washington on Feb. 24, 1925.

The Debate on Unemployment

Owing to economic conditions in the country the subject of unemployment was to the fore in Parliament. A deputation representing Western Canada waited upon the Government on Feb. 26 and urged Federal assistance in meeting the problem in the West. In his reply, the Prime Minister discussed unemployment insurance and his reply was later the subject of debate in the House of Commons. During that debate (Apr. 3) the Prime Minister quoted from a report of his remarks as given in *The Gazette*, Montreal, of Feb. 27, 1930. "Seasonal measures in the way of relief," said this report, "and public works were of no permanent assistance, and an insurance plan offered the only constructive way of avoiding distress. Under it those who expected relief and those who employed them would be compelled to contribute to a fund during their periods of employment and would receive benefits when out of work." The Prime Minister qualified this report by stating that he had not said that unemployment insurance was "the only constructive way" of dealing with the problem but that it was "one constructive way."

On Feb. 27 J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg, N.-C.) asked the Prime Minister whether, following his reply to the deputation, the Federal Government would take the initiative in calling a special conference to consider the problem. "My recollection," replied Mr. Mackenzie King, "is that a special committee of this House considered this question last Session and brought to the House a report to the effect that unemployment insurance was necessarily a matter with which Provincial Governments rather than the Federal Government would have to deal. I think I expressed the view yesterday that, in my opinion, a system of unemployment insurance would be a constructive way to deal with the unemployment problem, to which system not only the employer and the Governments concerned would contribute but the worker also. If the Provinces make a move in this matter and it appears that the Federal Government can be of assistance in helping to bring about uniformity as between the Provinces of any plan proposed, or can co-operate in other ways in any discussion on the subject, we shall be glad upon invitation to take the matter under consideration."

The subject was again brought to the attention of Parliament on Mar. 31 by A. A. Heaps (Lab., North Winnipeg). On motion to go into supply on that day Mr. Heaps moved an amendment, declaring that "in the opinion of this House the Government should take immediate action to deal with the question of unemployment." In support of this motion Mr. Heaps urged that "the working man has the right to security in life in exactly the same way as we give security to capital." As to methods of dealing with unemployment, Mr. Heaps advocated a decreased working day and "increased purchasing power on the part of the masses." He added that he believed "in spite of its many drawbacks, in spite of its many handicaps, we shall ultimately have to come to a system of unemployment insurance." He criticized the statement of the Prime Minister on Feb. 27 on the ground that it contained too many reservations and he urged the Government to call a conference of the Provinces. The debate initiated by Mr. Heaps continued for more than a week, closing on Apr. 8. Speaking on the second day of the debate Mr. Woodsworth expressed the view that "the unemployment situation seems to be inherent under the existing capitalistic system." He advocated the establishing

of a permanent economic commission to carry on reasearch in that particular field.

The Prime Minister took part in the debate on Apr. 3. "I can see nothing arising out of the recognition of this problem as a national problem," said Mr. Mackenzie King, "which obliges this Federal Government, having regard to our constitution and the division of powers under it, to collect taxes from the people generally in order to meet a situation which affects only a certain group of people in some municipalities in this country, but which does not adversely affect the country as a whole. I am not saying we could not do such a thing; I am not saying that this Federal Parliament cannot vote money for any purposes for which it may desire so to do, but I am trying to make it clear that under our constitution I do not think it was ever intended that this Federal Government should become the agency through which problems which are primarily municipal and provincial should be dealt with." He denied that the present conditions constituted an emergency and stated that in the absence of representatives from the Provincial Governments there was no justification for saying that there was a national unemployment problem in this country. After reviewing the situation in the different Provinces he continued:

> "So far as giving money from this Federal Treasury to Provincial Governments is concerned, in relation to this question of unemployment as it exists to-day, I might be prepared to go a certain length possibly in meeting one or two of the Western Provinces that have Progressive Premiers at the head of their Governments—
>
> "Some hon. Members: Oh!
>
> "Mr. Mackenzie King: —but I would not give a single cent to any Tory government.
>
> "Mr. Bennett: Shame!
>
> "Mr. Stevens: Shame!
>
> "Mr. Mackenzie King: Do my hon. friends say 'shame'?
>
> "Mr. Bennett: Yes, shame!
>
> "Mr. Mackenzie King: What is there to be ashamed of?
>
> "Mr. Stevens: You ought to be ashamed of that.
>
> "Mr. Mackenzie King: My hon. friend is getting very indignant. Something evidently has got under his skin. May I repeat what I have said? With respect to giving moneys out of the Federal Treasury to any Tory Government in this country for these alleged unemployment purposes, with these Governments situated as they are to-day, with policies diametrically opposed to those of this Government, I would not give them a five-cent piece."

In concluding his speech the Prime Minister had suggested that Mr. Heaps might withdraw his amendment. This suggestion, however, was not accepted by the Member from North Winnipeg and a division took place on Apr. 8. The Heaps amendment was then defeated by one hundred to eighty-one. The majority consisted of Liberals and Liberal-Progressives. The minority consisted of Conservatives, U.F.A., Labour, Independent Progressives and A. W. Neill (Comox-Alberni), Independent Member sitting to the right of the Speaker. (This subject was also discussed during the Debate on the Address).

In the House of Commons on Mar. 12, the Minister of Labour (Hon. P. Heenan) made a statement in reply to T. L. Church (Cons., Toronto, N.-W.) outlining the various steps taken by the Government to deal with unemployment. On May 29 the Prime Minister announced that the Dominion Government would hold a conference on unemployment as soon as possible after the General Election to consider the question of co-operation in the matter of continuous employment as between the Dominion Government, the Provinces, the municipalities and other co-operative entities.

Liquor Clearances. Legislation on the subject of liquor clearances was introduced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Mar. 4, 1930. The Bill was entitled "An Act to amend the Export Act." Moving the second reading of the Bill (Mar. 14), Mr. Mackenzie King pointed out that it was a Canadian measure and related exclusively to Canada. "May I point out also," he said, "that in no particular can the Bill be construed as a prohibition or tem-

perance measure. It has nothing whatever to do with the question of temperance in Canada, and nothing to do with the question of prohibition so far as Canada is concerned. If this Bill is passed, it will in no way restrict in any particular the right of any Canadian to purchase whatever he may wish to purchase, and is permitted to purchase, in the way of alcoholic or intoxicating beverages."

After reviewing the procedure governing the export of liquor to the United States, the Prime Minister said that the Government was introducing this Bill "because it feels with respect to its own officials that it should not countenance on the part of the Customs or Excise officials, any procedure, however legal or innocent, that would cause it to appear that the Government is facilitating the work of rum runners and smugglers." He declared that "there has been no dictation from the United States" and added "so far as the Government is concerned, we believe the United States are trying to enforce their law; that they are going great lengths to enforce their law on the international frontier." There had, however, said Mr. Mackenzie King, been representations by the United States in favour of the enactment of a measure of the kind before the House. Representations in regard to rum running from the British Isles had been made by the United States to the British Government as far back as 1923. These representations had been discussed in the Imperial Conference of that year and the Marquis Curzon, then Secretary of Foreign Affairs, had said that "if the present position continues without any relief I cannot but think that a very delicate and disagreeable situation will be produced." In this connection Mr. King commented:

> "May I say this, that I think the dangers which Lord Curzon foresaw—the danger of possible delicate and difficult situations arising between Britain and the United States over rum-running incidents on the Atlantic—are as nothing compared to the delicate and difficult situations that at any moment may arise on our international frontier if this linking of distilleries and rum running through the agencies of government is permitted to continue. May I say, Mr. Speaker, that so perilous do I believe the situation to be that I would not longer assume responsibility in the matter of external affairs were I not assured of the support in this Parliament of a policy which I believe to be necessary to the avoidance of a condition which might any day prove perilous to this country; or failing the support of this Parliament in a matter as grave as this is, the support of the people of Canada."

The Conservative Leader in replying, said that he heard "with profound amazement" the reference to "the delicate and disagreeable situation" referred to by the Prime Minister. If that situation existed in 1923 why had seven years been allowed to pass before action was taken? Mr. Bennett reviewed negotiations between the Canadian and the United States Governments upon the subject of control of the liquor traffic and called attention to the fact that in the negotiations of 1925 the Secretary of State of the United States had proposed "a reciprocal arrangement between the United States and Canada declining clearances by water, air or land from any of the ports of either country to a port of entrance of the other country, not of liquor, but of merchandise of any kind whatever, which under the law of the country to which the shipment was destined was prohibited or restricted." "Again," stated Mr. Bennett, "the American Minister to Canada under date of Apr. 20, 1929," had proposed a treaty for the purpose of denying clearance to "shipments of commodities from either country when their importation is prohibited in the other." Why, Mr. Bennett asked, had the Canadian Government not accepted the proposal made by the United States for a treaty?

Mr. Bennett paid special attention to the Prime Minister's references to the "delicate and disagreeable" situation that might arise between Canada and the United States. In this connection he said:

> "Does the House think that the Prime Minister has any warrant for making this cry of danger when our Minister at Washington has not placed upon the record any despatch with relation to the situation? So far as I have been able to study diplomatic usages and understand anything of them, there never has been in the history of nations, even at the critical moment when war between the great powers of Europe was hanging in the balance, a time when despatches have not been exchanged between the nations concerned. Yet, from April, 1929, to date there is not a single line, not a single

word which would indicate, on the one hand, that the United States was not satisfied with the attitude we had taken and that hostilities were pending, or, on the other hand, that Canada was making any extraordinary effort to deal with the situation in any different sense than it had been previously..... .....With all frankness I say that I decline to be made fearful by the observations of the right hon. gentleman. I decline to believe that this great and friendly power is secretly endeavouring to terrorize the Canadian people. That belief would not do that country justice, and I decline to believe that they are sitting behind closed doors devising some secret scheme whereby, if we do not do something, they are going to do something to us. I require some evidence in formal despatches."

Speaking on the same day William Irvine (U.F.A., Wetaskiwin) urged that the Government should meet the situation by taking over the distillery and brewery business of Canada. C. G. Power (Lib., Quebec S.) spoke in opposition to the Bill. The debate was continued on Mar. 24 and Mar. 25. On the former of these two days C. H. Cahan (Cons., St. Lawrence-St. George) further advocated a treaty or concurrent legislation instead of the present procedure. The only division on the measure in the House of Commons took place on Mar. 25 when the third reading was carried by one hundred and seventy-three to eleven. The eleven Members who voted in the negative were: C. W. Bell (Cons., Hamilton W.), H. Bourassa (Ind., Labelle), C. H. Cahan (Cons., St. Lawrence-St. George), J. H. Harris (Cons., Toronto-Scarborough), A. A. Heaps (Lab., Winnipeg N.), L. W. Johnstone (Cons., Cape Breton North-Victoria), R. H. McGregor (Cons., York S.) M. J. Maloney (Cons., Renfrew, S.), Hon. R. J. Manion (Lib.-Cons., Fort William), C. G. Power (Lib., Quebec S.), S. C. Robinson (Cons., Essex W.).

In the Senate the Bill received a first reading on Mar. 26. Hon. W. B. Willoughby, Conservative Leader in the Upper House, moved an amendment that the Bill be referred to a committee. This amendment was rejected after three days debate without a formal division and the Bill was then read a second time and reported from Committee on the same day. Consideration of it was not resumed until May 20 when, on the motion for the third reading, Hon. R. H. Pope moved to provide that it should come into force upon a day to be named by proclamation. This amendment was voted down by forty to ten and after a verbal amendment the Bill was then read a third time. This verbal amendment was agreed to in the House of Commons on May 24.

In the House of Commons on Mar. 10, before the Bill was under discussion, there was put on *Hansard* for the Minister of National Revenue (Hon. W. D. Euler) and at the request of the Conservative Leader, answers to a series of questions dealing with the administration of the law with regard to the export of liquor and with the revenues derived from liquor, etc. On Mar. 20 the Prime Minister made a statement correcting some misapprehension of his remarks on the Bill dealing with negotiations between Canada and the United States regarding the export of liquor. In the Senate on Apr. 3 the Government Leader in that House read correspondence between the Governments of Canada and the United States in relation to the negotiation of a general treaty in regard to smuggling.

New Zealand and Australian Trade Agreements; Other Debates of the Fourth Session

The Australian Trade Agreement which had been under discussion in Parliament ever since it came into effect in 1925 was again the subject of debate during the Fourth Session. The first phase of the matter to be brought to the front was the application of the Australian Agreement to New Zealand which was made by Order-in-Council. On a motion to go into Supply (Mar. 4) M. C. Senn, (Cons., Haldimand) moved an amendment declaring that "in the opinion of this House, Order-in-Council No. 1757, passed on the 26th day of September, 1925, respecting certain trade arrangements with the Dominion of New Zealand, should be rescinded forthwith, and immediate steps taken to negotiate a treaty with that Dominion on fair and equitable terms." In support of this amendment Mr. Senn reviewed the history of the butter industry since 1925. He pointed out

that since the New Zealand Agreement came into effect the importation of butter into Canada had risen in value from $39,315 to $12,714,253. He also gave figures of the increase in importation of other agricultural products. On the other hand, he said, the export of Canadian milk products had shown a decrease with the exception of the exportation of evaporated milk. Moreover, he stated, the production of butter in Canada from 1925 to 1929 had decreased by more than 11,000,000 pounds.

The debate on the Senn amendment was continued over several adjournments. On Mar. 7, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, announced that the Government had already given intimation to New Zealand that Canada desired to negotiate a treaty with them at as early a date as possible. He submitted that the rescinding of the existing arrangements forthwith would be an unfavourable preliminary to the Imperial Economic Conference to be held in September. At Mr. Dunning's suggestion the Liberal Whip, Pierre F. Casgrain, moved an amendment declaring that the Order-in-Council respecting trade arrangements with New Zealand should be "superseded as soon as possible by a treaty with that Dominion and that immediate steps should be taken to negotiate such treaty." A number of Members took part in the debate. H. B. Adshead (Labour, E. Calgary) defended the arrangement with New Zealand, arguing that it was a decrease in the production of butter that had caused the importation of New Zealand butter. D. F. Kellner (U.F.A., Athabaska) called attention to the resolution adopted by the United Farmers of Alberta in convention in January, 1930, declaring for a denunciation of the Australian Treaty and at the same time declaring that the organization while "reaffirming its adherence to the principle of freedom of trade, and its determination to use its influence with a view to the progressive reduction of the Canadian tariff, protests against the operation of the prevailing system in a partisan and discriminatory manner."

Hon. R. B. Bennett (Mar. 11) declared that the Government should rescind the Order-in-Council at once and give New Zealand six months' notice so that the next Winter the farmers of Canada would not be further injured by the uncertainty as to what was going to happen to the Treaty. "Tell me," said the Conservative Leader, "why the Canadian dairy farmer should lose his market to the extent of 35,000,000 pounds of butter per annum? Why should not that market be supplied by our own farmers? If we on this side of the House stand for the Canadian farmer it is because we believe our first duty to be to the Canadian people. We believe that the basic industry of this country is agriculture, and we believe that the dairy industry is one of the most important branches of agriculture." Hon. James Malcolm (Minister of Trade and Commerce) reminded the House that Canadian exports to New Zealand and Australia were considerably greater than Canadian imports from those countries. "In the past year," he said, "the exports of lumber to Australia had more than doubled." Hon. H. H. Stevens (Cons., Vancouver Centre) stated that the Conservative party were not "seeking to dislocate trade with Australia and New Zealand. We welcome it," he added, "we want to see it expand, and if time would permit I would like to show the Minister—I may do so at some other time—how we can expand that trade." He admitted that Vancouver was anxious for a treaty and for the extension of trade with Australia, but he declined to justify the injury done to the dairy industry. "The amendment," he said, "was not aimed at the Australian Treaty but at one part of that Treaty as applied to New Zealand butter."

Just before the division was taken Robert Gardiner (U.F.A. Leader) announced that the group he represented would not take part in the vote but would submit its viewpoint later. The division resulted in the carrying of the Casgrain amendment by 95 to 57, Liberals voting in the majority and Conservatives in the minority. Mr. Adshead (Lab., Calgary E.) voted with the Liberals as did A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni). The Senn amendment as amended was then declared carried and the Speaker called for a vote on the motion to go into Committee of Supply.

At this stage consideration of the subject was adjourned and was resumed on Mar. 25 when Mr. Gardiner moved an amendment declaring that "In the opinion of this House the present Australian Treaty should be abrogated." Again a sub-amendment was moved, this time by Mr. Stevens, declaring that "the

operation of the existing Australian Treaty indicates that the fullest development of trade between Canada and Australia has not been achieved by either country and the Government should endeavour as soon as possible to secure a revision of the Treaty, to the mutual benefit of both countries." The division on these two amendments took place on Mar. 27 when the Stevens amendment was defeated by 103 to 51 and the Gardiner amendment by 141 to 16. On the Stevens amendment the Liberals were supported by most of the Independent group to the left of the Speaker while Mr. Adshead voted with the Conservatives. On the Gardiner amendment Liberals and Conservatives generally voted together though A. Boucher (Lib., Yamaska) voted in the minority.

Divorce. Two important pieces of legislation dealing with divorce became law during the final Session. One established a Divorce Court for the Province of Ontario and the other gave a married woman living separate from her husband the right to acquire a domicile for divorce purposes. A Bill introduced by Henri Bourassa (Ind., Labelle) to repeal the existing laws regarding divorce was rejected while a resolution proposed by the same Member with the object of doing away with the hearing of divorce cases in Parliament did not come up for discussion.

The measure for the setting up of a Divorce Court in Ontario was introduced by J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg, N. Centre). In the previous Session it had passed the Senate but had been rejected in the Commons. In 1930 it got its first reading Mar. 5. Second reading was defeated on Mar. 11, by 79 to 78. It was reinstated on the Order Paper on Mar. 18 by 104 to 87. On Mar. 25, the Prime Minister stated that he was opposed to the Bill in the form in which it was introduced but would be prepared to support it if amended so that it would come into force on the action of the Ontario Legislature or the Ontario Government. When the Bill came up for second reading the second time Thomas McMillan (Liberal, South Huron) moved an amendment declaring that "this House views with alarm the spread and increase of divorce and divorce applications in Canada, and instead of providing additional means of obtaining divorce the House would favour the encouragement and carrying on of a campaign of education for the purpose of impressing upon the hearts and the minds of the Canadian people the sacredness of the matrimonial tie and the permanent stability of the Canadian home." This amendment was defeated Mar. 25, by 108 to 88. On Apr. 1, George Spotton (Cons., North Huron), moved the six months' hoist which was defeated by 98 to 85. The Bill was then given a second reading by 100 to 87. In Committee A. N. Smith (Liberal, Stormont), moved to amend by providing that the Bill should come into force upon receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of an Order-in-Council passed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the Province of Ontario. This was defeated by 63 to 38 and the Bill was reported on division. Third reading came on May 6, when four votes took place. The amendment requiring an Order-in-Council from the Province of Ontario to bring the Act into effect was negatived by 94 to 65; the three months' hoist was defeated by 100 to 83. G. H. Pettit (Cons., Welland) then moved that the question be now put, which carried by 104 to 78, after which the third reading was passed by 100 to 85. In the Senate the Bill got first reading on May 13. On May 15, the six months' hoist was defeated by 40 to 16 and the second reading given on the same vote reversed. The Bill was read a third time the same day.

According to a return prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 816 divorces were granted in Canada during the calendar year 1929, by both Parliament and the Courts as compared with 785 in the previous year. The 1929 total was the largest number so far recorded in any one year. The number of divorces granted in 1929 by Provinces was: British Columbia 222; Ontario 208; Alberta 147; Manitoba 89; Saskatchewan 69; Nova Scotia 30 and Quebec 30; New Brunswick 21. In Prince Edward Island only one divorce had been granted since Confederation. There were increases as compared with the previous year in the number of divorces granted, in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; but there was a decrease in the Province of Ontario. Of the total number of divorces 376 were granted to husbands and 440 to wives.

The Report of the Divorce Committee of the Senate for the Fourth Session showed that 322 notices of intention to apply to Parliament for divorce had been given in *The Canada Gazette*. Of these 302 petitions were actually received in the Senate and dealt with by the Committee on Divorce as follows, "Unopposed cases heard and recommended, 238; opposed cases heard and recommended, 11; unopposed cases heard and rejected, 5; applications withdrawn, 5; applications not dealt with owing to delays not having expired, etc., 42. Of the petitions recommended, 98 were by husbands and 151 by wives. In all cases but two the ground was adultery. Of the applications recommended, 207 were from residents of the Province of Ontario and 42 from the Province of Quebec.

The Eight-Hour Day for Government Employees and Public Works. Steps were taken during the Fourth Session to bring into force an eight-hour day among Government employees and among employees on public works of the Dominion of Canada. An eight-hour day for all direct employees of the Dominion Government was brought into effect by Order-in-Council. On public works an eight-hour day was introduced by the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act which was introduced on Apr. 1st, and given second reading nine days later. This Act provided that every contract with the Government of Canada "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

> "(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;
>
> "(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor-in-Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister."

A subsequent section provided that the wages and hours of all workmen employed by the Government of Canada on public works who were excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act should be governed by the same conditions as the employees on the public works just described. During its passage through the House the Bill was amended to provide that it should not apply "to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purpose of the work contemplated." The Conservative Leader expressed the view that the Bill was, in view of existing international labour conventions, about ten years past due. He criticized, however, the feature of it which gave the Minister power to make regulations in regard to determining current wages, etc. The Prime Minister replied that the regulations made by the Minister would be subject to review by the Governor-in-Council.

Peace River Railway: Outlet to the Pacific. Closely connected with the development of the Peace River country in Alberta and British Columbia there had been for a number of years a demand for the construction of a railway out to the Pacific. The issue was brought to the attention of the House of Commons at the opening of the Fourth Session by D. M. Kennedy (U.F.A., Peace River), who put on the Order Paper a resolution declaring that "a direct railway from the Peace River country to the Pacific coast is a national necessity and should be built as soon as humanly possible." As consideration of this resolution was delayed by other business it was withdrawn by Mr. Kennedy who brought the subject up on May 5 as an amendment to a motion that the House go into a Committee of Supply. On this occasion Mr. Kennedy's resolution read that "immediate steps be taken to implement the pledge of the Prime Minister given at Edmonton in 1924 with regard to the Peace River outlet." In support of his resolution Mr. Kennedy quoted a report from *The Edmonton Bulletin* of Nov. 11, 1924, of a speech delivered by Mr. Mackenzie King in Edmonton

on the previous night. In that speech, according to the report, Mr. King had pledged himself "that as soon as it is humanly possible the great Peace River country will be given that measure of railway relief that will bring to the pioneers of that country the outlet they have been so long denied and will open up the country for prospective settlers." He had at the same time given a warning that the times were difficult and had asked for patience. Mr. Kennedy backed up his amendment to Supply by citing figures as to the settlement of more than five thousand new homes in the Grande Prairie and Peace River districts in 1928-29 and stated that the railway tonnage over the Edmonton and Dunvegan Railway had risen from 89,000 tons in 1925 to 119,974 in 1929, while the acreage under cultivation had arisen from 156,182 in the earlier year to 628,998, in the later. L. J. Ladner (Cons., Vancouver S.), J. C. Brady (Cons., Skeena), and Hon. H. H. Stevens (Cons., Vancouver Centre), spoke in support of the resolution as did E. J. Garland (U.F.A., Bow River).

The Prime Minister said that he did not remember having "pledged" himself in Edmonton on the occasion referred to by Mr. Kennedy. However, he had not the slightest doubt that he had said he believed the construction of this road was essential and necessary and that it would be undertaken "as soon as would be humanly possible." After making a short statement Mr. Mackenzie King moved the adjournment of the debate and it was resumed on May 28. "Perhaps I can satisfy my hon. friend as to the Government's intention in the matter," said the Prime Minister on the latter occasion, "if I say to him that since this amendment was introduced I have had a personal interview with the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Minister of Railways and Canals has interviewed the President of the Canadian National Railways. Both Presidents agree that in their view it should be possible for some appropriate outlet to be agreed upon within a period of possibly six months, and I understand they have their surveyors at work with a view of determining a suitable route." After hearing this statement by the Prime Minister, Mr. Kennedy withdrew his amendment and the motion for Supply was adopted.

Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament. The International Treaty for Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament which was signed at London on Apr. 22, 1930, was tabled in the Canadian House of Commons on May 14. On May 26, the Prime Minister proposed a resolution approving of the Treaty and on this occasion Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, who had represented Canada at the Conference made a report upon his mission. On this occasion besides presenting an outline of the discussions held in London he made a statement as to Canada's part in the Conference and her relations to the problems involved. Early in his speech the Conservative Leader asked "what was Canada's submission?"

> "Mr. Ralston: The submission of Canada and also of the other Dominions was that they would agree to a collective total being stated for all the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and that they would agree that their respective naval requirements would not be such as to cause that collective total to be exceeded, it being left entirely for the British Commonwealth of Nations amongst themselves to agree as to what proportion each of them would require in the way of naval armament.
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> "Mr. Bennett: Was any proportion agreed to on behalf of Canada?
>
> "Mr. Ralston: No.
>
> "Mr. Bennett: Then Canada made no offer of anything at any time at this gathering?
>
> "Mr. Ralston: This was not a conference for the purpose of providing naval armaments. This was a conference not for agreeing to provide, but rather for the purpose of agreeing to restrict naval armaments."

J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg, N. Centre) asked Mr. Ralston whether Canada as a result of the Conference was "under obligation for Imperial defence?" "The British Commonwealth of Nations," replied Mr. Ralston, "have agreed, not that they shall have fifteen ships—they may have only five—but that their total collective strength shall not exceed fifteen ships. There is no obligation of any kind to contribute to any greater extent than the obligation which existed

before we went over to the Conference." Mr. Woodsworth expressed the view that this was "a very satisfactory answer."

Hon. R. B. Bennett said that it was sometimes difficult to decide just what part Canada played in a conference like the London Conference:

> "Our fleet (he said) consists of a couple of destroyers which we secured from Great Britain after the War. It is true that they are rather antiquated now. Then we have two building at the Thorneycroft yards in Southampton . . . . But our shipments of wheat and our shipments of commodities of various kinds to the different countries of the world is carried on in safety because the premium on the policy of insurance is paid by the taxpayers of Great Britain. . . . . When we see our friends to the south talking about an appropriation of one billion dollars for ships and then recall the name of that pact, the Briand-Kellogg pact, it makes one wonder just what it meant. . . . . Canada is not concerned, I believe, in the actual operation of this Treaty beyond giving approval to the general principles that govern the future with respect to international law applying to submarines, and as a part of the British Empire concurring in the arrangements that were made for the purpose of limiting armaments . . . . While we have our trade to maintain, while we send our products to the ports of the world and receive the products of other countries into our ports, we should never forget that international law and order must be maintained. We can only discharge our obligation in that respect by maintaining an adequate police force in the same way that we maintain a police force to guard the safety of the lives and property of our citizens."

Following Mr. Bennett's speech the resolution approving of the Agreement was passed unanimously.

Beauharnois Power Corporation. Criticism of the Beauharnois Power Corporation Limited and of the course of the Dominion Government in granting them a permit was made by Robert Gardiner, Leader of the U.F.A. group, on May 22, on a motion for adjournment to discuss an urgent matter of public importance. Mr. Gardiner reviewed the history of the Beauharnois project beginning with the incorporation of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company by the Robert heirs in 1922 down to a recent issue of stock and bonds by the Beauharnois Power Corporation Limited. It was the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company to which the Province of Quebec granted water-power rights and the Dominion Government granted a permit for the diversion of 40,000 cubic feet of water per second through a canal from Lake St. Francis into Lake St. Louis. At the beginning of his speech Mr. Gardiner put on record a letter dated Oct. 14, 1926, from R. O. Sweezey, a Director of the Beauharnois Power Corporation Ltd. to J. Alderic Raymond, Windsor Hotel, Montreal. In this letter Mr. Sweezey outlined the course of action to be taken in connection with the project and among the paragraphs in this part of the letter was the following:

> "Enlist with our syndicate two or three individuals, who in addition to providing some cash as their fair share, can assist us in getting our rights extended or enlarged so as to develop the entire available flow of the St. Lawrence at this point. As the whole situation is entirely within the Province of Quebec, our influence has to be exerted only in Canadian political circles—that is, at Ottawa and at Quebec."

Commenting upon this letter Mr. Gardiner called attention to the implication that it was "absolutely essential that there be some people in the organization with political influence." He cited an advertisement published by the Beauharnois Power Corporation which stated that the expectation was that the Company would have one million horse-power in operation while the approval of plans given by the Government covered only 40,000 cubic feet of water or approximately 500,000 horse-power. He summed up the financial situation in this statement:

> "Securities outstanding total $380,000,000, plus the shares of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, in order to build a project which

will cost some $50,000,000 and the entire transaction based and financed on assets for which the Robert heirs received in 1927, $20,000 in cash and 21,000 class A shares at $60 each, or $1,260,000, making a total of $1,280,000."

The circumstances of the case, Mr. Gardiner claimed, justified "the rescinding of the Order-in-Council which enables Mr. Sweezey and his associates to perpetrate such an outstanding grab of the natural resources belonging to the people of this Dominion."

E. J. Garland (U.F.A., Bow River) in support of Mr. Gardiner's motion declared that it was "a deliberate intention of the Corporation to secure the entire flow of the St. Lawrence River at this section and to put that flow through an artificial river." He asserted that unless the Corporation and the financial houses concerned had ground for the expectation of securing the entire flow of the river they had been guilty of "deliberate fraud" and he therefore asked the Prime Minister whether there was an agreement between the Government and the Corporation, secret or otherwise.

"I know absolutely of none," replied Mr. Mackenzie King. "There is none."

"Mr. Garland (Bow River): I ask the Leader of the Opposition: Is he aware of any agreement between his own Party and these interests in connection with the matter?

"Mr. Bennett: I am delighted to inform the hon. gentleman that all this is largely news to me. I have no agreement, secret or otherwise, in respect to the matter."

Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, reviewing the circumstances under which the permit for the diversion was granted stated that "it was considered to be a matter of urgency, and there was taken into consideration the fact that the water to be diverted was not in the right of the Dominion, but rather in the right of the Province of Quebec. The charter and lease had been granted by the Province of Quebec. The question was whether or not the diversion proposed might effect navigation, and the Department of Public Works were called upon to consider that question. The Department said in effect: Navigation will not be prejudiced, injured or detrimentally affected by diverting 40,000 cubic feet per second of water in a canal, providing the canal is of a certain type. Those familiar with the evidence know that at that section navigation is very difficult and the type of canal which the Department of Public Works said must be constructed in order to divert the water was declared to be a canal 27 feet deep, 800 feet wide at the top and 600 feet wide at the bottom. The Department said to the applicants, 'If you divert that water through a canal of that type and give to the Dominion of Canada the use for all time of that canal, then it will approve your plan and not otherwise.' Mr. Elliott stated also that there was no agreement between the Government and R. O. Sweezey and his associates whereby the whole of the unallocated portion of this section of the St. Lawrence would be turned over to them for exploitation. He denied further that there was any understanding of that nature and pointed out that the permit granted by the Department had been granted after a public hearing in which all who were interested had been given the opportunity to be heard; he did not think it was necessary for him to discuss the financial aspect of the situation and said that the objections being taken at the present time should be addressed to the Province of Quebec rather than to the Government of the Dominion. "The Province of Quebec," stated the Minister, "claimed the right to lease this water. If the Province has not that right, it does not pass under the Order-in-Council. If it does have that right, the Province is the jurisdiction which has power to say whether or not the water flow should be leased. We have passed upon what came before us, exercising the jurisdiction which we were bound to exercise one way or another under the Navigable Waters Protection Act."

J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg N. Centre) supported the criticisms of the Leader of the Independent group and his demand for an investigation.

Hon. R. B. Bennett expressed the view that the matter should be the subject of judicial inquiry:

"There have been statements made (he said) which necessitate that procedure being adopted. Why should $3,500,000 be spent for little or

nothing? What is the reason for this vast financial scheme? Why, there are now several thousand shares apparently available for sale on the market at $15 per share which, in itself as you will observe, involves a vast sum of money. What is the reason for these things being done without our having some knowledge of just what Mr. Sweezey meant when he pointed out what had to be done in order to secure the results which he has attained? . . . I ask hon. gentlemen if this thing is to be tolerated. It rests with us, with each of us, to say whether or not it shall be tolerated, and I believe that in the end the common sense of the Canadian people will prevail and that, great and powerful though the promoters have been, they are not sufficiently powerful to control the common sense of the people of Canada."

Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General, pointed out to the House that the procedure proposed by critics of the Beauharnois project was not applicable. The agreement, he argued could not be cancelled. Charges had been made in the debate of fraud and false representations. "I am not here to defend that particular financial group," he said; "if they have done anything wrong, let them be punished. However, I think every hon. Member of this House knows that the administration of justice in Canada is in the hands of the Attorneys-General of the different Provinces. If these people have committed fraud, it is for the Attorney-General of Ontario or the Attorney-General of Quebec to prosecute."

Following Mr. Cannon's statement the Gardiner resolution was withdrawn.

On May 28 Mr. Gardiner, on a question of privilege, replied to an interview given by Mr. R. O. Sweezey and published in *The Toronto Daily Star* of May 23.

Constitutional Changes: Dominion and Merchant Shipping Legislation. The Report of the Conference held in London in October, 1929, on the operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping laws was brought to the attention of the House of Commons on May 26 by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, who moved for the approval of the recommendations of that Conference and for a declaration that steps should be taken at the coming Imperial Conference to ensure these recommendations being given effect at an early date. In presenting this resolution to the House Mr. Lapointe discussed first the question of the reservation of Dominion legislation:

> "The Governor-General (he said) is now the representative of the Crown and is not in any sense a representative of the Government of the United Kingdom, and any power of reservation which he possesses is no longer inconsistent with equality of status. However, that power can be exercised only in accordance with constitutional practice; that is, upon the advice of the Canadian Ministers. It was agreed that a conventional statement by the Imperial Conference is all that is required, stating also that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will not advise His Majesty the King to give the Governor-General any instructions to reserve Bills presented to him for assent. It was decided also that it would not be in accordance with constitutional practice for advice to be tendered to His Majesty by the Government in the United Kingdom which would conflict with the views of the Government concerned. It was agreed further that those Dominions which possessed the power of amending their constitutions could do so, and that those Dominions which required the co-operation of the Parliament of the United Kingdom for such amendment would have only to take the proper steps in order to have the necessary legislation passed."

He went on to discuss the questions of extraterritoriality, the Colonial Laws Validity Act and Merchant Shipping legislation and in doing so took issue with the statement by Mr. Bennett in the Debate on the Address that there could be no such thing as equality of status so long as Canada was deprived of the right to frame her own constitution. "That condition," said Mr. Lapointe, "exists solely by will of the Canadian people, and not by reason of the control of a superior non-Canadian authority. Indeed the British authorities would gladly relinquish the exercise of such functions, and they do not hesitate to say so owing to possible amendments to the constitution that might be asked for and objected to by some of the Provinces and the serious situation in which the Imperial Parliament would thereby be placed. How can this be considered to be a condition of sub-

ordination? All restrictions rest upon our own will. They are not imposed upon us, but we respect and keep them because we want to do so, and they cannot take away from us the character and the rank of a nation."

The Conservative Leader, in opening, expressed surprise at the tone in which some Members had dealt with this problem. "What resentment," he asked, "did they harbour against the little islands in the North Sea? What had those islands done to us that hon. gentlemen should speak in terms of 'striking from us the shackles that bind us?' Why should we endeavour to have the people of this country believe that we are suffering untold wrongs which we in some way must rise up and redress?" He declined to accept the view that the autonomy of Canada had been won by the present Government and expressed the opinion that "the fighting men of Canada who gave their lives on the blood-red fields of France and Flanders have made possible our present constitutional development." Mr. Bennett pointed out that the reason of existing appeals to the Privy Council was because the Canadian people desired that they should exist.

Mr. Bennett closed with an appeal for caution in changing the organization of the British Empire:

> "The unitary system that has prevailed (he said) that ties together every part of a quarter of the world's people inhabiting a quarter of its area, you have broken into fragments so far as their position one to another is concerned, and they can depend no longer upon the united action and the power and the authority that come from a unitary system in its dealings with the peoples of the world. We should pause and think before we do these things, we should understand their implications . . . Gladly do I give my approval to the changes that are but domestic in their character, that place upon the plane of statutory enactment the constitutional practice evolved during the last half century. But if I had the power this night I would ask that these amendments should not be made without full and fair consideration by the Provinces, by all those who are concerned in the far-reaching consequences of a change in the system, a change that strikes at the very foundation of that unity which makes possible the strength of this country as a part of the greatest maritime power in the world."

The resolution approving the recommendations of the Conference was carried on the following day after a brief speech by Mr. Lapointe.

Sockeye Salmon and Halibut Treaties. A Convention with the United States in regard to the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser River system was the subject of debate in the House on May 29. On the motion for second reading of the Bill respecting the Convention, A. D. McRae (Cons., Vancouver N.) compared the Convention with the Treaty which was submitted at the previous Session and which was withdrawn on account of Conservative opposition. Mr. McRae claimed that the revision of the Treaty had removed the objections raised by the Conservatives. He mentioned, particularly, provision in the previous Treaty under which the International Board set up under the Treaty should acquire property in Canada. In the new Agreement it was provided that the respective Governments of Canada and the United States should acquire the necessary property for the Commission. The Prime Minister pointed out that the previous Agreement had been approved by the Prime Minister of British Columbia and contended that the amendment referring to the acquisition of property really had not changed the legal effect of the Treaty. There were, however, he explained some amendments which it was believed would improve the operations of the International Board. The Treaty was supported by Mr. Bennett and was adopted without a division.

A Convention between Canada and the United States in regard to the halibut fisheries was passed with little discussion on May 27. During the discussion the Conservative Leader expressed the view that in the past the patrol provided had been inadequate for securing the observation of the provisions of the Treaty.

Other Debates in the House. On Feb. 26, J. G. Ross (Lib., Moose Jaw) proposed a resolution declaring, with a view to preserving the identity

THE SIGNING OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE RETURN OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF SASKATCHEWAN

The Agreement was signed on the table used by the Fathers of Confederation in 1867, on Monday, Mar. 24, 1930, by Hon. J. T. M. Anderson and Hon. M. A. MacPherson, and witnessed by Hon. James F. Bryant and Hon. R. Stipe.

Seated, left to right: Hon. W. W. Smith, (without Portfolio); Hon. F. D. Munroe, M.D., (Public Health); Hon. W. C. Buckle, (Agriculture); Hon. J. F. Bryant, M.A., LL.B., K.C., (Public Works); Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, M.A., LL.B., D Pæd., (Premier, Education, Immigration and Natural Resources); Hon. M. A. MacPherson, LL.B., K.C., M.C., (Attorney-General); Hon. R. Stipe, M.D., (without Portfolio); Hon. Howard McConnell, B.A., LL.B., K.C., (Treasurer and Municipal Affairs); Hon. A. C. Stewart, LL.B., K.C., (Highways); Hon. J. A. Merkley, (Provincial Secretary and Railways, Labour and Industries).

Standing, left to right: G. A. Mantle, (Clerk, Legislative Assembly); George Williams, (United Farmers, Saskatchewan); G. H. Yule, K.C.; Sir Frederick Haultain; E. S. Whatley, M.L.A.; J. G. Gardiner, B.A., LL.D., M.L.A., (Leader of the Opposition); R. M. Johnson; F. R. MacMillan; Hon. R. S. Leslie, (Speaker); A. E. Bence, K.C.

of Canadian wheat in the markets of the world, that exporters of Canadian wheat from other than Canadian seaports should deposit with the Board of Grain Commissioners a bond of 10 cents per bushel to be rebated "when the wheat so exported has been inspected and found when loading at the American seaport to be the Canadian export standard as designated on the certificate final." Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, expressed sympathy with the object of the resolution but doubted as to its practicability. After a brief debate the motion was withdrawn.

On the same day Peter McGibbon (Cons., Muskoka, Ont.) proposed to place the burden of disproof upon the Board of Pension Commissioners in the case of any ex-soldier "who applies for a pension or an increase of pension and submits evidence or an opinion from any reputable physician or surgeon in Canada, stating that his disability is directly or indirectly attributable to war services." Hon. J. H. King, Minister of Pensions and National Health, suggested that the resolution be referred to the Committee to be set up on soldiers' problems. On the following day W. G. Ernst (Cons., Queens-Lunenburg) moved an amendment declaring that "in all applications for pension where disability or death is proved, such disability or death shall be presumed to have resulted from and to be attributable to military service unless and until the contrary be proved." On Mar. 6, when the debate was continued, the Prime Minister moved an amendment to the amendment declaring that both these motions should be referred to the Special Committee on soldiers' problems and "that it be an instruction to the Committee that they have power to consider the advisability of giving discretionary powers to the Board of Pension Commissioners and the benefit of the doubt to the applicant for pension on the evidence adduced with respect thereto; and also to consider the advisability of applying the principles enunciated in the original motion and amendment." The sub-amendment which was not debatable was agreed to on division.

G. G. Coote (U.F.A., MacLeod) moved on Mar. 3, that the Customs tariff on motor trucks should be reduced to a level corresponding to that charged on other agricultural machinery. The Minister of Finance pointed out that the subject of the duty on motor trucks was already under consideration by the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. He suggested that the matter might better be discussed in connection with the Budget. The debate was adjourned on motion by the Conservative Leader, the vote being 86 to 39; it was resumed on Mar. 13, but was then adjourned and not again resumed.

H. E. Spencer (U.F.A., Battle River) proposed (Mar. 3) that "the Government should take into consideration the advisability of making grants to the Provinces equal to one-third the cost of establishing, and to cover permanently such full-time health units as may be organized." The proposal was discussed by both the Minister of Health and the Minister of Finance who urged the need of economy. It was supported by the Conservative Leader. It was accepted by the Minister of Justice on behalf of the Government and was agreed to.

Alfred Speakman (U.F.A., Red Deer) brought forward a resolution on Mar. 5, in favour of the setting up of a system of intermediate credits for agriculture. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce which reported (May 23) recommending that the subject of intermediate credits should be given attention by the Department of Finance and if possible brought to the attention of a future Parliament.

Michael Luchkovich (U.F.A., Vegreville) moved (Mar. 13) for the continuance of the Federal grant in aid of technical education for at least another ten years. The Prime Minister pointed out that the grant already made was not yet exhausted in regard to some Provinces and was still available for them. The Conservative Leader supported the resolution. The debate was adjourned and not resumed.

The adjournment of the House was moved on Mar. 17, by H. J. Barber (Cons., Fraser Valley) for the purpose of discussing the dumping of eggs. After being discussed for most of the day the motion was adjourned.

I. D. Cotnam (Cons., Renfrew N.) moved on Mar. 17, a resolution in favour of the nationalization of the supply of radium. After a brief discussion the debate was adjourned and not resumed.

Thomas Donnelly (Lib., Willow Bunch) moved (Mar. 19), that "the time has arrived when the Federal Government of the Dominion of Canada should no longer assist immigrants to this country in any financial way, except in so far as financial assistance is at present being extended to female domestics." D. F. Kellner (U.F.A., Athabaska) proposed in amendment that any organization bringing immigrants should deposit $1,000.00 per head to form a fund to provide for unemployment, health and other expenses of immigrants, payments to be made out of the fund to the Province in which the immigrant resided. This amendment was ruled out of order. The debate was adjourned and not resumed.

The Senate; Appointment of the First Woman Senator

The Session was notable for the appointment of the first woman Senator in Canada, Cairine Reay Wilson. Mrs. Wilson was the daughter of a former Senator, Hon. Robert MacKay and wife of a former Member of the House of Commons, Norman F. Wilson. Senator Wilson was introduced on the opening day, and seconded a motion for the adoption of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne on the Tuesday following (Feb. 25), speaking in both French and English. "I owe my appointment," said Senator Wilson, "to the bravery of the five pioneer women from the Province of Alberta who took the plea for the admission of women to the Senate to the highest court, His Majesty's Privy Council: they are, Judge Emily F. Murphy, Mesdames Nellie F. McClung, Louise C. McKinney, Henrietta Muir Edwards and Irene Parlby." The Privy Council's decision had been given, Oct. 18, 1929, the appeal having been argued in the July previous. This decision set aside a contrary judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada handed down on Apr. 24, 1928.

No serious differences arose between the two Houses of Parliament during the Fourth Session. A Government Bill dealing with the Criminal Code was subjected to important amendments by the Senate but these were accepted by the Commons. The two amendments made to this Bill by the Senate consisted of the rejection of a section to repeal the legislation of 1919 with regard to seditious associations and a section to prohibit the publication of betting odds except on the premises of a recognized racing association. On both these amendments there was a recorded vote in connection with the third reading of the Bill, the former being defeated by 18 to 14 and the latter by 18 to 13. The Senate accepted the section of the Bill re-enacting the provision in the Criminal Code which was in force up to 1919 and which gave protection to those who advocated change by constitutional means. A measure sponsored by T. L. Church (Cons., Toronto N.-W.) to require newspaper proprietors to file with the Postmaster-General and to publish a statement disclosing the ownership of the publications was passed by the Commons but rejected by the Senate. Similar legislation had been before Parliament at previous Sessions with a like result. The divorce question which was a source of difference between the two Houses in previous years found them in agreement in 1930, measures being passed to set up a Divorce Court in Ontario and to give a woman separated

from her husband the right to establish a legal domicile for purposes of divorce (See also sub-section on Divorce).

The motion for the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Hon. H. H. Horsey. In the debate which followed Hon. W. B. Willoughby (Cons. Leader in the Upper House) discussed the subject of the return of the natural resources to the Western Provinces and expressed the view that Saskatchewan (which he represented in the Upper Chamber) might well for economic reasons refuse an offer that Alberta and Manitoba would be willing to accept. He commented also upon the situation in the grain trade and said that his observation was that, though its members might have been unwise, the Wheat Pool had developed a spirit of satisfaction that did not exist before in many parts of the West. He also criticized the New Zealand Treaty as "a death blow to the dairy interests of this country." Hon. R. Dandurand, Government Leader in the Upper House, reviewed the programme of legislation mentioned in the Speech from the Throne and made particular reference to the international questions up for settlement, including the settlement of war debts and the great question of disarmament. As to the Australian and New Zealand Treaties Mr. Dandurand said that their operation had not been lost sight of by the Government and that at the coming Imperial Conference it was hoped to evolve a general system of trade arrangements which would be acceptable to all. The debate closed on Feb. 27.

Several problems of national and international importance were discussed by the Senate during the Session. On Mar. 27, Hon. H. J. Logan moved a resolution declaring "that in the interests of Canada, the British West Indies, and of the British Empire as a whole, Canada should admit all tropical products coming direct from the British West Indies to Canadian ports, free of Customs duties." In support of his resolution Mr. Logan, who had devoted considerable time to the study of Canadian trade relations with the West Indies, reviewed the development of trade since the negotiation of the new Treaty in 1925 and declared that the present was a time "when we should be doing something in the way of Empire building." Many inducements, he said, were being held out to the people of the West Indies to trade with the United States. They, however, desired to develop their trade with us and he urged upon the Senate the importance of encouraging the exchange of commodities between Canada and these British Colonies in the West Indies. Hon. R. Dandurand on behalf of the Government said that he would draw his remarks to the attention of the Minister of Trade and Commerce and of the Minister of Finance.

Dissolution. On May 30, 1930, the closing ceremonies of the Fourth and final Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of Canada took place when His Excellency, the Governor-General, delivered the Speech from the Throne, immediately following which

the Order-in-Council dissolving Parliament was approved, as a preamble to the issuance of writs for the Dominion General Election to take place on July 28, 1930.

One of the final scenes in the House was the occasion of Hon. R. B. Bennett's gracious tribute to Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D., for the manner in which he had discharged his duties as Speaker of the House of Commons. He intimated, indirectly, that it probably would be the last Parliament in which Mr. Lemieux would be Speaker. The Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) warmly confirmed the Opposition Leader's tribute to Mr. Lemieux, whereupon the Speaker gratefully acknowledged the appreciation thus expressed by the House.

Some weeks later, on June 3, 1930, the announcement of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux's appointment to the Senate was made.

Changes in the King Cabinet. Following the regretted death on Nov. 11, 1929, of Hon. James Alexander Robb, P.C., Minister of Finance and Receiver General since 1925, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals was appointed to that Portfolio on Nov. 25, 1929; and Railways and Canals was taken over on Dec. 30, 1929, by Hon. T. A. Crerar, P.C. (On Feb. 5, 1930, Mr. Crerar was elected to the House by acclamation for Brandon, Man.). On the same day (Dec. 30) Hon. Robert Forke, P.C., retired as Minister of Immigration and Colonization and was appointed to the Senate. Hon. Charles Stewart, in addition to the Portfolio of Interior and Mines, became Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization until June 19, 1930, when Ian Alistair Mackenzie, M.A.,LL.B., who had resigned as Vancouver Member of the British Columbia Legislature, was appointed Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. Indian Affairs had been held formerly by Hon. Charles Stewart in addition to the Portfolio of Interior and Mines.

As a further measure of Cabinet reconstruction, on June 14, 1930, Cyrus Macmillan, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of English, McGill University, Montreal, was appointed Minister of Fisheries; Hon. Pierre Joseph Arthur Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, became Minister of Marine; and William Frederick Kay, B.C.L., Philipsburg, Que., Minister without Portfolio.

Legislation and Miscellaneous

Further steps to implement the Report of the Duncan Commission on Maritime problems were taken during the Session of 1930 by the passing of an Act to establish a separate Department of Fisheries. At the same time a supplementary Act was passed to fix the constitution of the Department of Marine. The duties formerly assigned to the Department of Marine and Fisheries were by these Acts divided between the two Departments. An Act was also passed to amend the Fish Inspection Act.

Two Bills regarding National Parks and Forest Reserves were passed. The former dealt chiefly with the measures for policing National Parks. Under the agreements with the Western Provinces concerning the return of Natural Re-

sources the control of National Parks was left in the hands of the Federal Government. The latter Bill concerned the boundaries of Forest Reserves and authorized the withdrawal of certain lands for agricultural purposes.

Four Bills affected railway legislation:

The Railway Act was amended with respect to compensation to landowners, consent of municipalities as to use of highways, etc.; the Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway was amended to authorize a change in the par value of shares from one hundred dollars to twenty-five dollars; an Act was passed authorizing the Canadian National Railways to undertake certain financing in connection with the Central Vermont Railway Act; and another Act gave the Company authority to carry out certain other financial operations.

Three Bills relating to bridges and tunnels on the international border came before Parliament during the Session. One authorized the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Cornwall, Ontario; another amended the charter of the St. Clair Transit Company in regard to the time of construction and the application of the Canadian Fair Wages law, etc., and a third, to authorize the Niagara Parks Commission to construct a bridge across the Niagara River, failed to pass.

The Indian Act was amended to extend the school age for Indian children to sixteen years.

The Companies Act was amended in regard to the issue of no par shares. As the Act passed it allowed the issue of no par preference shares but imposed conditions upon the use of the funds so raised. The Bill as introduced, included a section to provide for the inspection of Investment Trusts but this was dropped.

Two Bills were introduced to amend the Copyright Act, one by Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, and the other by Leon Ladner. Neither Bill became law.

The Insurance Act was amended in regard to the appropriation of profits and surplus. This amendment exempted from the operation of the law a company which had a paid-up capital of not less than one million dollars, a surplus of not less than five hundred thousand dollars and a combined paid-up capital and surplus of not less than the amount of the reserve of unearned premiums.

Two Acts of much importance to agriculture were placed on the statute book. One of these consolidated and amended the law in regard to grain. The most important amendment sought to strengthen the constitutionality of the Act by bringing it within the ambit of the powers of the Dominion regarding railways. Another Act provided for standardization and inspection of the Maple Sugar Industry.

T. L. Church (Cons., Toronto, N.-W.) introduced a Bill to provide that no work except harbour improvements should be constructed on or across any International navigable boundary waters between Canada and the United States without the approval of Parliament. The Bill was defeated on second reading.

A proposal that in connection with all Government contracts there should be no age limit for insurance for workingmen was made in a Bill introduced by J. J. E. Guerin (Lib., St. Ann). The Bill was given a second reading and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations. The measure was not again returned to the House of Commons.

Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, in a speech at Hamilton (Jan. 6, 1930) "said that the King Government, in the event of Canada becoming involved in another war, would first consult the people before sending troops outside the country. Mr. Stewart was speaking in the auditorium of the Royal Connaught at the second annual community banquet of Wentworth County, attended by 600 persons. It was during a momentary aside that he said the King Government had taken the stand that the people ought to be consulted in cases of war occurring. He had no doubt, he declared, what the result of such a referendum would be, and was sure it would not curb the patriotic fervor of Canada or weaken the ties which bind Canada to the Mother Country should such trouble ever recur." (*The Globe*, Toronto, Jan. 7, 1930).

The construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence River at Caughnawaga was proposed in a resolution introduced by the Prime Minister in the House of

Commons on May 29, 1930. The proposal was strongly opposed by Hon. R. B. Bennett and after a brief debate the Prime Minister announced that, in view of the disposition to regard the measure as highly controversial, the Government would not proceed further with it.

Judgment was handed down by the Supreme Court of Canada on June 11, 1930, declaring that the Province of Nova Scotia was "not liable to pay to His Majesty in the right of the Dominion all expenses and costs incurred by reason of the calling out of part of the active Militia in aid of the civil power in Cape Breton" during June, 1925.

On May 22, 1930, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada was granted leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the ruling of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada that the Capital stock of the Company was limited to two million dollars. At the Sessions of 1928 and 1929 the Sun Life Assurance Company had sought to have its capital increased but the Bill did not pass until it was amended to provide for a reference of this question to the courts. Both the Exchequer court of Canada and the Supreme Court of Canada sustained the ruling of the Superintendent of Insurance and it was from the last-mentioned court that leave was granted to appeal to the Privy Council.

When the Bill to amend the Criminal Code was introduced in the House of Commons it included an amendment to exempt from the duty of supplying medical attendance to children, parents "using or depending on prayer or spiritual means for the treatment of human ailments as an enjoyment or exercise of religious freedom." The amendment was designed to meet the religious convictions of Christian Scientists, faith healers and other similar bodies. It was strongly opposed in the House of Commons by doctors and others and was withdrawn by the Minister of Justice.

The following is a list of Public Acts with chapter numbers assented to on Apr. 1, Apr. 10 and May 30, 1930, during the 4th Session of the 16th Parliament:

CHAP.	
1.	Appropriation Act, No. 1
2.	Appropriation Act, No. 2
3.	Alberta Natural Resources
4.	Biological Board Act
5.	Canada Grain Act
6.	Canadian Coal in Iron and Steel Industries
7.	Canadian National (Central Vermont) Financing Act
8.	Canadian National Refunding Act
9.	Companies Act
10.	Convention with U.S. (Sockeye Salmon Fisheries
11.	Criminal Code
12.	Criminal Procedure in Alberta
13.	Customs Tariff
14.	Divorce Act (Ontario)
15.	Divorce Jurisdiction Act
16.	Dominion Elections Act
17.	Exchequer Court Act
18.	Excise Act
19.	Export Act
20.	Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act
21.	Fisheries, Department of
22.	Fish Inspection Act
23.	Food and Drugs Act
24.	Income War Tax Act
25.	Indian Act
26.	Insurance Act
27.	Judges Act
28.	Manitoba Boundaries Extension
29.	Manitoba Natural Resources
30.	Maple Sugar Industry
31.	Marine, Department of
32.	Militia Pension Act
33.	National Parks
34.	Patent Act
35.	Pension Act
36.	Railway Act
37.	Railway Belt and Peace River Block Act
38.	Returned Soldiers' Insurance
39.	Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act
40.	Salaries Act
41.	Saskatchewan Natural Resources
42.	Soldier Settlement Act
43.	Special War Revenue Act
44.	Supreme Court Act
45.	Timber Marking Act
46.	Toronto Terminals
47.	Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property
48.	War Veterans' Allowances
49.	Winding-up Act
50.	Appropriation Act No. 3

Inquiries by Committees. Special investigations were held by standing and special committees of the House of Commons during the Session of 1930 as follows:

Agriculture and Colonization (Standing Committee)—Inquiry into the Administration of the Canada Grain Act and in regard to an Act respecting the Maple Sugar Industry. As a result of the reports of the Committee these two Bills became law.

Banking and Commerce (Standing Committee)—Conducted inquiry into a esolution on Intermediate Credits, proposed by Alfred Speakman (U.F.A., Red

Deer). Report printed in Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons. Heard evidence regarding revision of the Companies Act; Act passed.

Dominion Elections Act (Special Committee)—Committee was composed of Messrs. Anderson (Toronto-High Park), Bancroft, Bird, Black (Yukon), Bothwell, Boys, Cahan, Cannon, Cantley, Dussault, Elliott, Girouard, Guthrie, Hanson, Jacobs, Kellner, Kennedy, Ladner, Laflamme, Lapierre, MacDonald (Cape Breton South), MacPherson, Power, Ilsley, Ryckman, St. Père, Sanderson, Sinclair (Queens), and Totzke. As a result of the investigations of this Committee the Dominion Elections Act was amended.

Industrial and International Relations (Standing Committee)—Conducted an inquiry into a resolution put forward by Miss Agnes Macphail (U.F.O., South-East Grey) which proposed educational methods for the promotion of peace. Report printed in Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons.

Pensions and Returned Soldiers (Special Committee)—The Committee consisted of Messrs. Adshead, Arthurs, Black (Yukon), Clark, Fiset, Gershaw, Hepburn, Ilsley, Manion, McGibbon, McIntosh, McPherson, McLean (Melfort), Power, Ross (Kingston), Sanderson, Speakman and Thorson. As a result of the proceedings of this Committee amendments were made to the Pensions Act and an Act was passed in regard to War Veterans' Allowances.

Radio Broadcasting (Special Committee)—The Committee consisted of Messrs. Anderson (Toronto-High Park), Bell (St. John-Albert), Boulanger, Chevrier, Gershaw, Glen, Gray, Garland (Bow River), Heaps, Howard, Ilsley, Ladner, McKenzie, McMillan, MacDonald (South Cape Breton), Macdonald (Kings), Mercier (St. Henri), Simpson, Thorson and White (London). The Report of the Royal Commission on Broadcasting was referred to this Committee but no meetings were held.

Railways and Shipping (Special Committee)—Sir Henry Thornton and other officers of the Canadian National Railways were examined in regard to the accounts of the Canadian National Railways and Associated Shipping. The Committee was composed of Messrs. Bell (St. Antoine), Cantley, Chaplin, Crerar, Duff, Fansher (Last Mountain) Fiset, Geary, Gray, Hanson, Jenkins, McLean (Melfort), Milne, Power and Stevens.

By-Elections and Senate Vacancies. At the end of June, 1930, there were no vacancies in the Senate, the membership having been completed by the appointments of June 3.

During the year 1929-30 (July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930) there were eight By-elections. Members were elected by acclamation in five while voting took place in three. The results of these By-elections were as follows:

Frontenac-Addington (July 22, 1929), William Spankie (Cons.), by acclamation.

Lanark (July 29, 1929), W. S. Murphy (Ind. Con.), 7,174; T. A. Thompson (Cons.), 5,682.

Prescott (July 29, 1930), E. O. Bertrand (Lib.), 5,152; Gustave Evanturel (Ind. Lib.), 3,562.

Laprairie-Napierville (July 22, 1929), Vincent Dupuis (Lib.), by acclamation.

Vaudreuil-Soulanges (July 29, 1929), L. A. Wilson (Lib.), 4,409; R. G. Mousseau (Ind. Lib.), 1,766; Emile Gagné (Ind. Lib.), 306.

Bagot (Jan. 27, 1930), Cyrille Dumaine (Lib.), by acclamation.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon (Jan. 27, 1930), J. Edmour McGowan (Lib.), by acclamation.

Brandon (Feb. 5, 1930), Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways, by acclamation.

Delegations. The following is a list of the important delegations which were received by the Prime Minister from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930:

July 16, 1929.—City of Ottawa:—*Re*: Confederation Park and removal of Knox Church to new site in central area.

Dec. 12.—Amputations' Association of the Great War:—Adjustment of pension matters.

Dec. 12.—Canadian National Institute for the Blind:—Increase of Federal grant to the Canadian National Institute from $15,000 to $25,000.

Dec. 12.—Co-operative Associations:—Representatives on behalf of Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association, Associated Growers of British Columbia Limited, Growers Packing Houses Limited, and other co-operative associations, in support of a request for amendment of the Income War Tax Act.

Jan. 10, 1930.—Canadian Chamber of Commerce:—Representations *re*: (1) Further conservation and development of our fisheries. (2) Commemoration of Thanksgiving Day apart from Armistice Day. (3) St. Lawrence Waterway. (4) Further implementation of Duncan Report. (5) Further reduction of Income and Sales Tax and avoidance of duplicatory taxation. (6) Payment of interest on moneys held by the Government which are refundable to citizens. (7)More adequate remuneration for Judges. (8) Solving of season unemployment. (9) Completion of a National Highway. (10) Development of the Peace River country by construction of branch lines and early completion of direct outlet to Pacific Coast. (11) Promotion of greater trade with the Empire.

Jan. 22.—The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—*re*: (1) Amendments to the Shipping Act. (2) Re-enactment of Technical Education Act 1919. (3) Curtailment of Veto Power of the Senate. (4) Amendments to the British North America Act. (5) Amendments to the Criminal Code *re* sedition, freedom of speech, assembly, etc. (6) Legislation be enacted to give effect to recommendation emanating from the conferences of the International Labour Organization *re* eight-hour day; one day's rest in seven; seamen's articles of agreement; unemployment and unemployment insurance, immigration and emigration, and concerning greater safety in loading and unloading ships. (7) Amendments to Militia Act *re* use of armed forces during industrial disputes. (8) Abolition of money grants for cadet training and other military training. (9) Prison Reform. (10) Increases to Letter Carriers. (11) Amendment to Bankruptcy Act *re* priority to wage claims over other creditors. (12) Taxation. (13) Canada Marketing Act. (14) Railway Act. (15) Electoral Reform. (16) Alien Labour Act. (17) Co-operative Legislation. (18) Calendar Reform. (19) Radio Broadcasting. (20) Industrial Disputes Act.

Jan. 22.—Retail Merchants Association:—*re*: N.S.F. Cheques. (2) Sales Tax. (3) Bankruptcy Act. (4) Attachment of Salaries of Civil Servants. (5) Weights and Measures. (6) Trade Stamps (Manufacturers' Premiums). (7) Interest on Refund of Moneys held by the Government. (8) Half-cent Circular Rate. (9) Fraudulent Advertising. (10) Department of Domestic Distribution.

Feb. 6.—Confederation des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada:—*re*: Fair Wages, Maritime Dockyards, and Textile industry.

Feb. 25.—The Railway Transportation Brotherhoods, *re*: Amendment to the British North America Act to restrict the powers of the Senate to veto any Bill passed by the House of Commons. (2) Repeal of the Sales Tax legislation. (3) Unemployment situation in Canada.

Feb. 26.—Unemployment—Representatives of certain municipalities in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and of the Provincial Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia:—Request for Federal financial assistance in respect of unemployment relief.

Mar. 4.—Corporation of the City of Toronto:—Regarding the Ruling of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada *re* Level Crossings, made on the 9th day of May, 1924.

Administration of Justice

The Criminal Code was amended in a number of important particulars during the 1930 Session. The provisions which existed before 1919 for the protection of those who attempted to procure by lawful means the alteration of conditions were reinserted but the sections in regard to illegal associations were left in the Code, the Senate disagreeing with the House of Commons. On the same Bill the Senate also disagreed with the House of Commons on the provision to penalize the advertising of intelligence on race horses other than on the premises of a Race Track Association.

The Law was amended to provide a penalty for a broker who sold stock so as to reduce the amount of shares in his hands below the amount which he should be carrying for all customers. This was an outcome of the Stock Exchange panic in the Autumn of 1929 which led to prosecutions in several Provinces. The penalty for driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated was increased; while the Code was also amended to provide additional penalties for ill treatment of animals including the over-crowding of railway cars. The Judges Act was amended in regard to the retirement of Judges and technical amendments were made to the Law regarding criminal procedure in Alberta and to the Supreme Court Act and to the Exchequer Court Act.

Penitentiaries. The number of inmates in Canadian Penitentiaries on Mar. 31, 1929, was 2,769, according to the Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, presented at the Fourth Session. The average daily population during the year was 2,643. The *per capita* cost *per diem* was $1.40 and the net expenditure was $1,351,124. Of those in the Penitentiaries at the end of the year 1,747 were born in Canada, 209 in England and Wales, 74 in Scotland, 43 in Ireland and 36 in other British countries. The foreign-born numbered 660, of whom 223 were born in the United States, 75 in Russia, 66 in Italy, 78 in Austria-Hungary, 62 in China, 16 in Roumania, and 140 in other foreign countries. There were among the inmates 149 serving life sentences, 16 serving sentences of 25 years and over, 33 of 20 and under 25 years, 70 of 15 and under 20, 44 of 12 and under 15, 123 of 10 and under 12, 49 of 8 and under 10, 545 of 5 and under 8, 156 of 4 and under 5, 621 of 3 and under 4, 77 of over 2 and under 3 years and 886 of 2 years. With regard to age, 322 of the inmates were under 20, 1,274 were between 20 and 30, 629 were between 30 and 40 years, 357 between 40 and 50, 141 between 50 and 60, and 46 over 60 years. There were 425 abstainers, 840 who were temperate and 504 who were intemperate. Those who were single numbered 1,680; married, 965; the widowed, 121; and the divorced, 3. As to racial distribution 2,589 were white; 60, coloured; 42, Indian; 7, Indian half-breed; and 71, Mongolian. Classification according to creeds was as follows: Roman Catholic, 1,337; Church of England, 480; Presbyterian, 284; United Church, 233; Baptists, 144; Lutheran, 62; Greek Catholic, 49; other Christian creeds, 70; Hebrew, 53; Buddists, 55; other non-Christian creeds, 2. The Report of the Dominion Parole Officer showed that from 1899 to Mar. 31, 1929, 9,675 were released from penitentiaries on parole while 11,053 were released on parole from prisons, jails and reformatories. The licences revoked and forfeited in that period numbered 1,241 or 5.98 per cent.

Criminal Statistics. The total number of prosecutions for criminal offences (indictable) recorded in Canada for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929, was 29,572, compared with 26,693 for 1928, being an increase of 2,879 or 10.8 per cent. against an increase of 13.3 per cent. in 1928 over the previous year. The convictions for the two years were 24,097 and 21,720 respectively, the increase being 10.9 per cent. against 15.3 per cent. for 1928 over 1927. This indicates a check in the upward movement of crime in 1929, to the extent of 2.5 per cent. in prosecutions and of 4.4 per cent. in convictions. By classes, the convictions for indictable offences increased as follows:— Class I. offences against the person, .89 per cent. Class II. offences against property with violence, 17.8 per cent. Class III. offences against property without violence, 10.2 per cent. Class IV. malicious injury to property, 20.9 per cent. Class V. forgery and offences against the Currency, 30.7 per cent. Class VI. other offences, 7.4 per cent.

In non-indictable offences there was an increase for the whole of Canada of 18.05 per cent. during 1929; whereas there was an increase of 27.14 per cent. in 1928, over the previous year. Excepting Ontario, all Provinces showed substantial increases. The reason for the small increase in this Province was mainly due to an actual falling off of convictions in Toronto of approximately 3,000 cases. The large increase in the Province of Quebec was, in a great measure, due to a more vigorous policy respecting the enforcement of traffic regulations, which increased in the Montreal district alone from 5,000 to over 17,000 during the year.

The following table gives, by Provinces, convictions for offences (indictable and non-indictable) for years 1927, 1928 and 1929:

	Indictable			Non-Indictable		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Prince Edward Island	14	43	55	392	662	783
Nova Scotia	680	891	869	4,362	4,499	6,231
New Brunswick	287	365	358	2,565	3,031	4,032
Quebec	3,621	4,299	4,780	28,732	29,302	51,099
Ontario	7,962	9,052	9,489	101,345	146,586	153,385
Manitoba	1,457	1,672	1,988	16,420	19,921	26,536
Saskatchewan	1,492	1,761	1,918	8,243	9,108	11,413
Alberta	1,483	1,701	2,201	8,801	10,927	13,939
British Columbia	1,833	1,931	2,425	22,292	21,598	22,499
Yukon and N.W.T.	7	5	14	88	51	126
CANADA	18,836	21,720	24,097	193,240	245,685	290,043

Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The law regarding pensions of officers and constables of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and to widows of officers, was readjusted by legislation during the year. The Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929, stated that the strength of the Force on that date was 54 officers, 1,024 non-commissioned officers and constables and 121 special constables, or 1,199 of all ranks. Omitting special constables the strength of the Force proper was 1,078. The increase of the Force proper during the year was nearly 9 per cent. The Report stated that the year had seen another large increase in the amount of work performed; the number of cases dealt with during the year was 81,735, an increase of 76 per cent. over the year previous.

Department of the Interior: Explorations. The Department of the Interior continued its exploratory and patrol work in the northern regions during the latter half of 1929 and the first half of 1930. The annual trip of the *Beothic* was made between July 20 and Sept. 3, 1929. Major L. T. Burwash returned in the Winter of 1930 from a sojourn in the Arctic which had begun in June, 1928. A report was made on the state of the Eskimos and valuable information on wild life and on the mineralized areas contained within the Coppermine River Reserve was collected during the trip.

A number of special reports were published during the year by the Department. One of these entitled "The Northwest Territories 1930" consisted of a concise compendium of the most accurate information available on the extent, population, resources, climate, transportation facilities and governmental organization of the Northwest Territories. Another contained an account of the discovery of the breeding grounds of the blue goose on Baffin Island. A third consisted of a report by A. E. Porsild on "Reindeer Grazing in Northwest Canada." The *Natural Resources* bulletin of March, 1930, contained an account of a drive of three thousand reindeer from the west coast of Alaska eastward to the delta of the Mackenzie River. The object of this drive was the establishment of reindeer herds in northern Canada as a new source of food and clothing for the native inhabitants.

Surveys Bureau. Outstanding work was accomplished during 1929 by the divisions of the Surveys Bureau. The Geodetic Survey carried on triangulation and precise traverse in the interior of British Columbia, completing a control loop of 1,350 miles; first order triangulation from Lloydminster to Prince Albert, from Prince Albert southward to the International Boundary, and from North Bay to Sudbury, and precise traverse northward from Cochrane; did 100 miles aerial reconnaissance northward toward Chibougamou; extended triangulation up the Gatineau valley; and completed a triangulation net through the western part of New Brunswick. Precise levelling was carried on in five Provinces.

The Topographical Survey prepared and printed seventy-one maps including twelve sheets of the National Topographic series. Chiefly in connection with this work the organization laid down 884 miles of chained traverse, and 935 miles of stadia traverse, and, working in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force, covered 48,025 square miles by oblique photography and 26,230 square miles by vertical photography. In addition a total area of 9,502 square miles was covered by photo-topography and other methods. The survey of the boundary between Manitoba and Ontario was completed as far as Island lake and an area of 151,200 acres was subdivided in northern British Columbia.

The International Boundary Commission (Canadian Section) reopened the vista and repaired the monuments on a considerable section of the Quebec-Maine boundary. The Commission also marked the position of the international boundary in the tunnels at Sarnia and Windsor, on the Ambassador Bridge at Sandwich, and on bridges across the Niagara and St. John rivers.

Dominion Observatories. The Dominion Observatory at Ottawa took part in the investigations in the Spring of 1930 regarding the discovery of a new planet circling around the sun far beyond the orbit of Neptune. This discovery was announced from Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, on Mar. 13 and was the result of a persistent programme of search which had been followed for years. After the announcement the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa made a search through its photographic plates and discovered on three plates made in February, 1924, in a field powdered with innumerable stars a faint object which had evidently changed its position in the interval of three weeks intervening between the first and last plates. It was at first suspected that this was an early record of the Lowell planet but it was found that in 1924 that planet could not have occupied exactly the position in which the Ottawa object was found. The distance of the Ottawa object, so far as could be judged from material at hand, was nearly fifty times that of the earth from the sun, or somewhat greater than that of the Lowell planet. In 1924 it was in the constellation Gemini and moving very slowly in a south-easterly direction. At the end of June, 1930, investigations into the identity of the Ottawa object were still continuing.

The Dominion Observatory at Ottawa completed in September, 1929, a series of pendulum observations at base stations in Europe and America which was considered to be the most accurate gravity comparison between the two continents that had ever been made. As a result of the international determinations of gravity made in 1929, gravity was determined with a very high order of accuracy for at least one point in Canada. Consequently with the removal of the International pier at Washington, necessitated by an extensive activity of building operations in the United States capital, the gravity pier in the Dominion Observatory had become the standard gravity base for North America.

The programme of obtaining the radial velocities of all "B" type stars brighter than magnitude 7.5 and within reach of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C., was completed during 1929-30. It involved the measurement of an average of nearly seven plates for each of 550 stars. A catalogue was prepared containing 996 stars of this type. These results were used to show that the galactic universe is in rotation. Work was continued on the "A" type stars, 450 spectra being secured and measured. Several orbits of spectroscopic binaries were determined in two of which changes were found to be taking place. Observations were also made of what are known as Wolf Rayet stars and a new theory proposed to account for their peculiar light.

At the Annual Meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society of England, in London on May 9, 1930, Dr. J. S. Plaskett, Director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C., was presented with the gold medal of the Society. The award according to the announcement was made for "valuable researches in stellar radial velocities and important conclusions derived therefrom." Dr. Plaskett, by invitation, also delivered on this occasion the George Darwin lecture, one of the most notable opportunities for discussing recent advances in astronomy. A month previously, in Boston, Apr. 8, Dr. Plaskett had been presented with the Rumford medal of the American Academy for his researches in the spectra of the stars.

National Parks. Two additions were made to Canada's system of National Parks during 1929-30. The setting apart of the twenty-eight islands in the Georgian Bay as a National Park was announced in January, 1930. The establishment of the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve in Manitoba as a National Park was authorized the following month.

The growth of the National Park system of the Dominion was reviewed in the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929. "In 1911 the number of such parks," said this review, "was 8, with a total area of 4,019 square miles; to-day the number is 18, and the total

area 12,336 square miles. In the eighteen-year interval the revenues have increased between four and five times and are now approaching a quarter of a million dollars. There are now constructed and maintained by the National Parks Branch 400 miles of motor roads and 2,000 miles of trails, whereas in 1911, there were no motor roads and the figure for trail mileage was 225. There are at present 810 miles of telephone line maintained principally for fire-prevention purposes. The growth of townsites at such centres as Banff, Jasper, and Waterton has necessitated the construction of municipal improvements and there are now 14 miles of streets, 11 miles of sidewalks, 19 miles of water mains, and 9 miles of sewer mains maintained by the Department."

Department of Pensions and National Health. Five Bills relating to this Department reached the Statute Book during the Fourth Session. Four of them dealt with veterans' problems and the fifth with the Food and Drugs Act. The Pension Act was amended in regard to the machinery for dealing with appeals; with regard to veterans' wages; with regard to commuted pensions; and in some other respects. The Federal Appeal Board was abolished and in its place there was established a Pension Tribunal composed of nine members. There was also created a Pension Appeal Court composed of three members. Instead of the former system of Soldiers' Advisers, a Veterans' Bureau was authorized charged with the duty of preparing the case of the soldier for presentation to the Tribunal and to other courts. In regard to the widow of a pensioner, it was provided that, "the widow of a member of the forces who had at the time of his death been, for not more than ten years, in receipt of a pension for a disability of or exceeding eighty per cent. or would have been in receipt of such pension if he had not been in receipt of pay and allowances from the Department while under treatment, shall, irrespective of the cause of the death of her husband, be entitled to a pension as if his death had resulted from an injury or disease or aggravation thereof attributable to or incurred during military service." It was also provided that the widow of a member of the forces should be entitled to pension if she were married to such member either before he was granted a pension or before the first day of January, 1930. In regard to commuted pensions, it was enacted that any pensioner who had commuted might be restored to pension "as from the date upon which the amount of the final payment received by him is or was equal to the sum of the instalments of pension which he would have received if, instead of accepting a final payment, he had continued to receive pension at the rate in force immediately before such final payment was made." Further, a section was inserted in the Act dealing with the problem of the benefit of doubt. By this section it was enacted that "notwithstanding anything in this Act, on any application for pension, the applicant shall be entitled to the benefit of the doubt, which shall mean that it shall not be necessary for him to adduce conclusive proof of his right to the pension applied for, but the body adjudicating on the claim shall be entitled to draw and shall draw from all the circumstances of the case, the evidence adduced and medical opinions, all reasonable inferences in favour of the applicant." By another Act respecting war veterans' allowances, provision was made for granting an allowance to a veteran who had attained the age of 65 years, or having attained the age of 60 years was permanently unemployable. The administration of the Act was placed in the hands of a Committee to be known as the War Veterans' Allowance Committee, to consist of the Deputy Minister, the Assistant Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health and from three to five members of the staff of the Department. It was provided that to be eligible for an allowance a married man should not be in receipt of an income of as much as $730 per year or if a single man of as much as $365 per year. The Soldier Settlement Act was amended to provide that any settler who had not abandoned his land and whose agreement had not been terminated should be credited as on the standard date in 1929 with an amount equal to thirty per cent. of the settler's indebtedness to the Soldier Settlement Board. By an amendment to The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act the time for the application for insurance was extended to Aug. 31, 1933. An amendment to the Food and Drugs Act dealt with the Office of Dominion Analyst.

According to the Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health for the year ended Mar. 31, 1929, which was presented to Parliament in the

Fourth Session, the number of patients on strength at the end of the year was 1,630, the number who received in-patient treatment during the year was 12,147, and the number of treatments in the out-patient department was 104,091. The number of pensioners who were granted unemployment relief was 4,647. The total expenditure of the Pensions Division was $53,628,061. The number of Soldiers' Insurance Policies in force at the end of the year was 27,473.

The narcotic situation, the Report of that Branch of the Department stated, had continued to improve during the year, "Such improvement, of course," the Report continued, "is only relative, and is to a great extent occasioned by the increasing number of drug traffickers actually being incarcerated, together with the much greater co-operation with and control of the wholesale and retail drug stores, etc., authorized to handle narcotics, with a view to insuring that such quantities as are imported into Canada are put to proper use. Canada does not manufacture narcotics, and all which enter into consumption are imported from outside her borders. While we have a complete and thorough control of all narcotics entering the country legally, it is, of course, a physical impossibility in a country the size of Canada for either the Customs or any other governmental agency to completely prevent smuggling, particularly in connection with a commodity such as narcotics, where the difference in value between the legal and the illicit trade is so extreme; consequently, so long as, from a world standpoint, narcotics are available in a greater quantity than is required for the legitimate medical needs of the various countries of the world, obviously such greater quantity will be trafficked in by unscrupulous persons, and problems created in various countries involving very considerable expenditures in the control and punishment of persons engaged in that deadly traffic."

Department of National Revenue. The Annual Report of the Department of National Revenue for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929, showed a total Customs revenue for that year of $200,479,505; revenues from Excise duties on spirits, tobacco, etc., $64,360,103, and from Excise taxes, $84,014,166. The details of the Excise taxes, chief of which was the Sales tax, though they included certain imposts on cigars, wines, etc., which are in addition to the long-standing Excise duties, were as follows:

EXCISE DUTIES COLLECTED DURING 1928-29

Licences	$ 38,689.50	Stamps	$ 3,867,810.33
Automobiles	1,025,660.99	Matches	1,502,394.82
Sales	49,151,635.51	Playing Cards	268,752.00
Cigars	328,763.83	Wines	211,717.20
Ale, Beer, etc	7,953,133.28	Transportation	2,647,801.39
Embossed cheques	208,477.29	Penalties and Interest	183,933.56

DOMESTIC TOTAL $67,388,769.70

Importations: Sales, $14,495,035.71; Excise, $2,130,360.37; GRAND TOTAL, $84,014,165.78.

The average percentage of Customs duty on the total value of goods entered for home consumption, dutiable and free, for the same fiscal year was 15.80 per cent. The quantity of spirits produced during the year was 16,816,312 proof gallons; the number of cigars manufactured was 194,596,829; and the number of cigarettes, 4,663,258,975. The annual consumption per head of population of Canada was given as: spirits, .458 gallons; beer, 6.829 gallons; wines, .120 gallons; tobacco, 3.953 pounds. This compared with the average figures since Confederation of .852 gallons of spirits, 4.077 gallons of beer, .107 gallons of wine and 2.677 pounds of tobacco.

Department of National Defence. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929, the latest returns available, the total expenditure of the Department of National Defence was $19,787,753; of this $11,045,827 was for Militia Services; $5,040,505, for Air Service; and $1,837,548, for the Naval Service. The total figure also included $876,682 for General Services; $573,697 for The Imperial War Graves Commission; $112,492 for the adjustment of war claims; $160,872 for Canadian Battlefields Memorials; and $138,715 for Radio Services in the Mackenzie Basin System.

The actual strength of the permanent active Militia was 412 officers, 2,852 other ranks; of the non-permanent Militia, 3,047 officers; 21,047 other ranks were trained at local Headquarters while 2,356 officers and 14,615 other ranks were trained at camps, inclusive of district camp schools. The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force was 131 officers and 590 airmen; out of this total about half were attached for duty with other branches of the Air Services. The number of cadet units carrying out training was 926 with a strength of 129,758.

The complement of the Royal Canadian Navy comprised 82 officers, 12 commissioned warrant and warrant officers and 616 men. The recorded strength of the Royal Canadian Reserve was 35 officers and 141 men. The ships in full commission during the year were H.M.C.S. *Champlain*, a destroyer, and H.M.C.S. *Festubert* and *Ypres*, mine-sweepers, based on Halifax. H.M.C.S. *Vancouver*, a destroyer, and *Thiepval* and *Armentières*, mine-sweepers, based on Vancouver. The Canadian Government, during the year, awarded to Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft and Company Limited, of Southampton, England, a contract for the construction of two modern destroyers to be completed in 1931 for service in the Royal Canadian Navy.

Civil Service. The Report of the Royal Commission on Technical and Professional Services, which was appointed Apr. 15, 1929, was tabled in the House of Commons, Feb. 18, 1930. The Commission consisted of E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Sir George Garneau and Dr. Walter C. Murray, LL.D., President of the University of Saskatchewan. After reviewing the general problem before it, the Commission defined "technical and professional officials" in the following terms:

> "For a position to be considered as technical or professional, we believe that it should as a rule be necessary that the holder possess the degree of a recognized university, with specialization in a branch of knowledge generally now regarded as belonging to the professions—as pure and applied science (including forestry), law, statistics, or actuarial science.
>
> "But, we believe, it is not sufficient that such civil servant should have received, before his appointment, an education which is properly termed technical, scientific or professional. We regard it as essential that the position he holds (even if his duties are to some extent administrative) should be such as to demand the use of the technical, scientific or professional knowledge which the incumbent has already acquired by special studies, as distinguished from the practice of a technique which can be learned in the course of his employment."

Besides presenting a definition of Technical and Professional Civil Servants, the Commission observed that any classification made under such a definition would need revision from time to time and should be administered flexibly rather than rigidly. Comparing salaries in outside employment with salaries in the Civil Service the Commission found that the Technical, Scientific and Professional Workers in the junior ranks of the Service were paid, not infrequently, somewhat better than beginners outside the Service. On the other hand, they expressed the view that in general the average of salaries in the Technical, Scientific and Professional Service was below the average for comparable workers outside. The existing classification of the Technical, Scientific and Professional Service was described as "unnecessarily cumbrous." It was stated that there were no less than two hundred and three salary scales. The Commission proposed that in place of this large number of separate rates there should be substituted seven grades, that there should be no overlapping of salary scales and that the difficulties inseparable from simplification be met by the determination of a small number of special ratings. It was recommended that the salaries in Grade 1 should range from $1,800.00 yearly to $2,160.00, advancing by grades to Grade 7 with a minimum of $5,700.00 and a maximum of $7,200.00. The special ratings proposed ranged from the last-mentioned maximum to $10,000. The Commission estimated that the additional cost of the proposed changes the first year would be $360,000 and that the total additional cost, when the adjustment was completed, would be approximately $750,000 annually.

In a general review of the Civil Service the Commission advised that the Deputy Minister should exercise a more direct control over his own staff, that he

should have full control of promotions in the first division of the Service while in the second division of the Service, which would include all heads of branches and divisions as well as many senior positions involving the supervision of subordinates, promotions should be made by the Deputy under the supervision of the Civil Service Commission. For the Civil Service Commission itself the Royal Commission recommended an increase in the salaries but that the appointment of the Commissioners should be at the pleasure of the Crown. A similar recommendation was made in regard to the Board of Pension Commissioners. For the Board of Railway Commissioners it was recommended that salaries be increased, that retiring members of the Board be made eligible for pension on a non-contributory basis, that the age limit be reduced from seventy-five years to seventy and that the tenure of future appointments be similar to that of judges of the Supreme Court of Canada. In the brief reference to Civil Service superannuation it was proposed that the minimum withdrawal in case of retirement (except for dismissal for misconduct) should be not less than the accumulated contributions of the civil servant to the fund without interest. It was also recommended that the same rule should apply to the estate of deceased civil servants.

The Commission in its Report recommended a further investigation "of the Civil Service generally, *i.e.*, as to numbers, nature of work and rates of pay." On May 16, 1930, an Order-in-Council was passed authorizing the same Commissioners to make this investigation.

According to a Statistical Report on the Civil Service, issued in April, 1930, the total number of permanent and temporary employees in the Civil Service on Mar. 31, 1929, was 42,790 and the total amount of salaries paid to these classes during the fiscal year was $64,801,592. In addition there were paid during the year salaries and wages to classes not included in the previous numbers to the amount of $22,783,172.

Vital Statistics. The following table contains a condensed summary of births, deaths, infant and maternal mortality, and marriages in 1929 as given in a Preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Vital Statistics for that year. The figures for all deaths and for infant mortality both exclude still births:

Provinces	Population in Thousands	Living Births		All Deaths		Infant Mortality		Maternal Mortality		Marriages	
		No.	Per 1,000 Population	No.	Per 1,000 Population	No.	Per 1,000 Living Births	No.	Per 1,000 Living Births	No.	Per 1,000 Population
P.E.I.	86	1,668	19.4	1,122	13.0	150	89.9	13	7.8	469	5.5
N.S...	550	10,672	19.4	6,657	12.1	960	90.0	45	4.2	3,510	6.4
N.B...	419	10,224	24.4	5,213	12.4	1,084	106.0	73	7.1	3,117	7.4
Que...	2,690	81,380	30.3	37,221	13.8	9,810	120.5	430	5.3	19,610	7.3
Ont...	3,271	68,411	20.9	38,102	11.6	5,200	76.0	366	5.4	27,605	8.4
Man.	663	14,236	21.5	5,808	8.8	1,005	70.6	97	6.8	5,269	7.9
Sask..	867	21,310	24.6	6,707	7.7	1,567	73.5	132	6.2	6,535	7.5
Alta. .	646	16,798	25.9	6,234	9.7	1,310	78.2	123	7.3	5,999	9.3
B.C...	591	10,266	17.4	6,386	10.8	571	55.6	58	5.6	5,151	8.7

The total number of illegitimate births in the Registration Area of Canada in 1929 was 7,477 and the percentage of illegitimate to living births was 3.18. Illegitimate births were divided among the Provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 40; Nova Scotia, 522; New Brunswick, 315; Quebec, 2,359; Ontario, 2,369; Manitoba, 518; Saskatchewan, 535; Alberta, 523; British Columbia, 266. The total number of still births in the Registration Area was 7,544 and the percentage of still births to total births was 3.1.

Among causes of death the diseases of the heart were 135.0 per one hundred thousand population; diseases of early infancy, 93.3; cancer, 89.9 and pneumonia, 86.2; violent deaths, 72.9; tuberculosis of the respiratory system, 65.9; nephritis,

58.1; diseases of the arteries, 60.7; diarrhoea and enteritis, 50.2; influenza, 73.3; cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy, 30.5; senility, 25.6; traffic accidents, 22.5; congenital malformations, 14.9; diseases of the stomach, 14.8; appendicitis, 14.8; tuberculosis, other than of the respiratory system, 13.6; puerperal causes, 13.7; diseases of the liver, 12.5; paralysis, 10.1; diabetes mellitus, 12.3; diphtheria, 10.0; hernia, etc., 9.8; meningitis, 8.1; suicides, 8.5; whooping cough, 7.7; anaemia, 7.1; measles, 6.3; typhoid fever, 4.8; scarlet fever, 4.5; venereal diseases, 4.4; epilepsy, 4.3.

The total number of deaths from cancer in Canada in 1929 was 8,793. They were divided among the Provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 75; Nova Scotia, 538; New Brunswick, 394; Quebec, 2,131; Ontario, 3,404; Manitoba, 597; Saskatchewan, 510; Alberta, 452; British Columbia, 692. Of the total, 4,207 were males and 4,586 females.

According to preliminary figures there were, in 1929, 234,915 living births in Canada; 7,265 marriages and 113.450 deaths.

Education. "The school enrolment, which, during the past five years," stated the Annual Survey of Education issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1928, "showed symptoms of slowing up, seemed to be once more stimulated in 1928. It would seem that this speeding up in the enrolment was accompanied by more regular attendance. It would seem also that a large part of the speeding up was due to rural schools. The high school enrolment, which never flagged, continues to increase rapidly. Accompanying the rapid increase of the latter there is noticeable a downward trend in certain subjects of study, although, of course, it cannot be stated that the coincidence of this upward trend of the one with the downward trend of the other is significant."

The number enrolled in all educational institutions in Canada in 1928 or the latest year reported, according to the same authority, was calculated at 2,342,391 or about 51,000 more than in 1927. This number was distributed among the various educational institutions as follows:—publicly controlled kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools, 2,054,298; private kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools (exclusive of such schools as are affiliated with universities and colleges courses), 72,622; Indian schools, 15,018; schools for the deaf and blind, 1,793; technical and night schools, 113,873; schools for teacher training, including vocational teacher training and some departmental summer schools, but not teachers' courses at universities and colleges, 9,081; private business colleges reporting, exclusive of correspondence schools, 14,683; preparatory courses at universities and colleges, 4,202; vacation or short courses at universities and colleges, exclusive of a large element of farming extension courses, 13,051; classical colleges in Quebec including non-subsidized classical schools, 10,547; regular courses in colleges other than classical, 8,284; regular courses in universities, 28,675. The total of 2,342,391 was exclusive of 1,558 in Indian schools and 2,178 in private business who might be elsewhere included in the list. It included all the Provinces and the Indians of the Yukon and North-West Territories. It was stated that a certain percentage should be deducted on the score of pupils being counted more than once in changing from one school to another during the year.

"We notice," the Report stated in commenting upon the effect of the compulsory attendance laws, "that, generally, attendance over the age of sixteen years decreased, also that the heaviest increases are at the ages of fourteen to fifteen. Attendance under the age of fourteen increased, but only four of the Provinces showed significant increases at these ages. It is very doubtful that the situation at these ages reflects the rates of population growth, especially in view of the very small increase in Quebec. However it reflects it to some extent and is thus interesting in the case of Prince Edward Island, which has a normal birth-rate with a good supply of children at the younger ages, and yet with a decreasing population. The decreases at ages over sixteen are particularly interesting and, no doubt, reflect the beneficial influence of compulsory attendance laws, which by requiring better attendance at early ages, eliminate the over-age pupils in the elementary grades. This is corroborated by the heavy increases in high school grades shown elsewhere. The case of Ontario is particularly interesting. The Adolescent Act requires adolescents at sixteen and seventeen to make up time lost at fourteen

and fifteen. During the first years of the operation of this Act it was necessary to gather in a large element of these sixteen and seventeen year olds, but the successful operation of the compulsory attendance laws, affecting the earlier ages, and of the Adolescent Act, affecting the fourteen and fifteen year olds, would have a tendency to eliminate the sixteen and seventeen year olds who had to make up for lost time. The heavy increase at fourteen and fifteen is reflected in the high school attendance. In fact the table seems to reflect the elimination of over-age pupils very faithfully, for the Provinces showing increases at sixteen and over show also heavy increases in the upper grades, *viz.* Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta. It is probable that the decreases in the other five provinces at these ages reflect the replacing of pupils formerly attending at these ages by pupils attending in the same grades at earlier ages. From the point of view of elimination of waste this is very important.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

1929
(July 1 to Dec. 31)

Office	Name	Date
Commissioner to Investigate Amalgamated Builders Council, etc.	Gordon Waldron, K.C.	July 16
Judge *ad hoc* for Soldier Settler Appeals	Charles A. Morse, K.C.	July 19
Chief Commissioner, Board of Grain Commissioners	Edward B. Ramsay	Aug. 15
Member, Board of Grain Commissioners	Charles McGill Hamilton	Aug. 15
Member, Board of Grain Commissioners	Duncan A. McGibbon, Ph.D.	Aug. 15
Commissioner, Dominion Lands	J. W. Martin	Sept. 1
First Junior Judge of the County Court of York	William Thomas J. Lee, K.C.	Sept. 11
Judge of the County Court of the County of Waterloo	Edwin Whyte Clement, K.C.	Sept. 11
Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Francis T. Costello	Sept. 11
Judge of the District Court of the Provisional Judicial District of Sudbury	Edmond Proulx, K.C.	Sept. 11
Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario and *ex officio* a Judge of the Appellate Division	Charles Garrow, K.C.	Sept. 11
Judge, County Court of Halton	William Norman Munroe	Sept. 11
Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec	William Patterson, K.C.	Sept. 11
Member, Chicoutimi Harbour Commission	Eudore Boivin	Oct. 2
Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Hugh Ross, K.C.	Oct. 30
Minister of Finance and Receiver-General	Hon. Charles Avery Dunning	Nov. 25
Member, Saint John Harbour Commission	Burton M. Hill	Dec. 21
Chief Justice of Manitoba	Hon. Jacques E. P. Prendergast	Dec. 30
Judge of the Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Hugh Amos Robson, K.C.	Dec. 30
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. Thomas A. Crerar	Dec. 30
Senator	Hon. Robert Forke, P.C.	Dec. 30

1930
(Jan. 1 to June 30)

Office	Name	Date
Adjutant General	Brig.-Gen. A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Jan. 1
District Officer Commanding, Military District No. 2	Brig. A. C. Caldwell, R.C.E.	Jan. 1
Quarter Master General	Maj.-Gen. E. C. Ashton, C.M.G., V.D.	Jan. 1
Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, the Governor-General	Lieut. C. V. R. Blundell-Hollinshead Blundell	Jan. 14
Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada	Hon. Lewis A. D. Cannon	Jan. 14
Commandant, Royal Military College	Brig. W. H. P. Elkins, D.S.O., R.C.A.	Feb. 1
District Officer Commanding Military District No. 7	Brig. C. F. Constantine, D.S.O.	Feb. 1
Member, Toronto Harbour Commission	Patrick John Mulqueen	Feb. 15
Senator	Cairine Mackay Wilson	Feb. 15
Judge of the County Court of Queens County, P.E.I.	C. Gavin Duffy, K.C.	Feb. 17
Senator	Hon. James Murdoch, P.C.	Feb. 20
Deputy Minister of Railways	Valentine Irving Smart	Mar. 5
Director of Canadian National Railways	Valentine Irving Smart	Mar. 5
Aide-de-Camp to H.E., the Governor-General	Lieut. R. N. Brinckman	Mar. 14
Member, Dominion Council of Health	Dr. J. G. Fitzgerald	Mar. 31
Member, Dominion Council of Health	Bert Merson	Mar. 31
Puisne Judge of the Court of Kings Bench in and for Quebec	Hon. Antonin Galipeault, K.C.	May 2
Master of the Rolls of Chancery and an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Jurisdicture in P.E.I.	Hon. Albert C. Saunders, K.C.	May 9

Speaker of the Senate	Hon. Arthur C. Hardy	May 13
Member, Commission on Civil Service Salaries (Powers extended)	Edward W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D.	May 16
Member, Commission on Civil Service Salaries (Powers extended)	Sir George Garneau	May 16
Member, Commission on Civil Service Salaries (Powers extended)	Dr. Walter C. Murray, LL.D.	May 16
Member, Dominion Council of Health	Miss Annie M. Stewart	June 1
Member, Dominion Council of Health	Mme. P. E. Marchand	June 1
Senator	Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D.	June 3
Senator	Edwin William Tobin	June 3
Senator	Jules Edward Prévost	June 3
Senator	Georges Parent, K.C.	June 3
Senator	L. A. Wilson	June 3
Senator	Hon. James Horace King, P.C., M.D.	June 7
Senator	Hon. John Ewan Sinclair, P.C.	June 7
Commissioner, Veterans Act	Hon. Dugald Carmichael, D.S.O. and Bar, M.C. and Bar	June 5
Commissioner, Veterans Act	Walter Woods	June 5
Commissioner, Veterans Act	F. J. G. Garneau	June 5
Member, National Research Council	C. L. Burton	June 6
Member, National Research Council	Charles Camsell, B.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C.	June 6
Member, National Research Council	Julian C. Smith	June 6
Member, National Research Council	A. L. Clark, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.C.	June 6
Member, National Research Council	A. Frigon, B.Sc., D.Sc., A.M.A.	June 6
Member, Royal Commission on Chignecto Canal	F. M. Ross	June 11
Member, Royal Commission on Chignecto Canal	Prof. A. B. Balcom	June 11
Member, Royal Commission on Chignecto Canal	James Johnstone	June 11
Member, Royal Commission on Chignecto Canal	Prof. D. McArthur	June 11
Minister of Fisheries	Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, M.A., Ph.D.	June 14
Minister of Marine	Hon. Pierre Joseph A. Cardin	June 14
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. William Frederic Kay	June 14
Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs	Hon. Ian Alistair Mackenzie, LL.B.	June 19

The Canadian Ministry* (Liberal)

(As at June 30, 1930)

Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs	Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King
Minister of State	Hon. Raoul Dandurand
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. Thomas A. Crerar
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General	Hon. Ernest Lapointe
Minister of the Interior; Minister of Mines	Hon. Charles Stewart
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. William Richard Motherwell
Minister of Pensions and National Health	Hon. James Horace King, M.D.
Minister of Marine	Hon. Pierre Joseph Arthur Cardin
Minister of Finance and Receiver-General	Hon. Charles A. Dunning
Minister of Public Works	Hon. John Campbell Elliott
Solicitor-General	Hon. Lucien Cannon
Postmaster-General	Hon. Peter John Veniot
Minister of National Revenue	Hon. William Daum Euler
Secretary of State	Hon. Fernand Rinfret
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. James Malcolm
Minister of Labour	Hon. Peter Heenan
Minister of National Defence	Hon. James Layton Ralston
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. William Frederic Kay
Minister of Fisheries	Hon. Cyrus Macmillan
Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs	Hon. Ian Alistair Mackenzie

Deputy Heads of Departments

Clerk of the Privy Council	Ernest J. Lemaire
Clerk of the Senate	Austin E. Blount, C.M.G.
Clerk of the House of Commons	Arthur Beauchesne, K.C., F.R.S.C.
Governor-General's Secretary	Eric C. Mieville
Auditor-General	Georges C. Gonthier
Deputy Minister of the Interior	W. W. Cory, C.M.G.
Deputy Minister of Public Works	J. B. Hunter, B.A.
Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce	F. C. T. O'Hara, F.S.S.
King's Printer	F. A. Acland
Under-Secretary of State	Thomas Mulvey, K.C.
Deputy Minister of National Defence	G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G.
Deputy Minister of Marine	Alexander Johnston
Deputy Minister of Fisheries	W. A. Found
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs	Duncan Campbell Scott, F.R.S.C., Litt.D.
Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals	Valentine I. Smart
Deputy Minister of Agriculture	J. H. Grisdale, D.Sc.A., B.Agr.

*NOTE:—See Section: Dominion General Election, 1930, for list of Bennett Cabinet (Conservative).

Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health	Dr. J. A. Amyot
Deputy Minister of Finance	(Vacant)
Deputy Minister of Mines	Charles Camsell, LL.D., F.R.S.C
Deputy Postmaster-General	L. J. Gaboury, B.A.
Deputy Minister of Labour	H. H. Ward
Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization	W. J. Egan
Superintendent of Insurance	G. D. Finlayson
Deputy Minister of Justice	W. Stuart Edwards
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs	O. D. Skelton, Ph.D.
Registrar of the Supreme Court	E. R. Cameron, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Public Archives	A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D.
General Librarian of Parliament	J. B. de LaB. Taché
Chairman, Civil Service Commission	Hon. W J. Roche
Civil Service Commissioner	J. E. Tremblay
Civil Service Commissioner	N. McF. McTavish
Parliamentary Librarian	Hon. Martin Burrell
Chief Electoral Officer	Jules Castonguay

THE DOMINION GENERAL ELECTION OF 1930

The Two Leaders; The Main Issues

The balloting on July 28, 1930, resulted in a change of government. Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King had been Prime Minister of Canada since Dec. 29, 1921, with the exception of the short term of office of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen from June 28 to Sept. 25, 1926. Mr. King throughout his terms of office had been dependent upon the support of other than Liberal Members of Parliament for his retention of power. The General Election of 1930 placed in office Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett with a safe majority over all parties. This put him in a position of control over the House and over policy which at no time had been enjoyed by his predecessor.

The issues in the General Election, as usual, were varied. At the outset the Prime Minister put forward the record of his Government, the Budget and representation at the Imperial and Economic Conferences to take place in London in the Autumn of 1930 as the three main questions before the electorate. Other matters came to the front during the campaign. Unemployment, brought about by a decline in business which had set in during the Autumn of 1929, was one of the major influences and one of the most generally discussed subjects throughout the Election. The St. Lawrence Waterway question figured prominently in discussion between the Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) and the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Ferguson). A good deal was heard of the "Five-cent Speech," a term which was applied to an utterance by Mr. King during a debate on unemployment in the Final Session. The old question of conscription came to the front in Quebec. It was mentioned on various platforms at different times in the campaign and on July 25, 1930, three days before the balloting, *La Presse* of Montreal printed across the top of its front page "Menace of Conscription." Under this heading appeared the declaration that "the Imperialists of England count on the attainment of power by the Conservatives of Canada to submit at the next Imperial Conference in London the question of Empire Defence and a proposal of military conscription for the Dominions." This declaration was followed by a despatch dated London and purporting to bear out the declaration. The General Election resulted, in Quebec, in the gain of a score of seats for the Conservatives.

Parliament was dissolved May 30, 1930, and the Election set for July 28. The Leader of the Opposition opened his campaign

at Winnipeg, Man., on June 9 and the Prime Minister made his first formal utterance one week later in Brantford, Ont. Both Leaders toured the Dominion from one ocean to the other and both made extensive use of the radio. The radio played a new part in elections, enormously increasing the audiences and introducing an influence which made against diversity of electioneering in different areas.

On the Liberal side, the burden of the campaign, in addition to the Prime Minister, was borne by Hon. C. A. Dunning, Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Hon. Thomas A. Crerar. Mr. Lapointe accompanied the Prime Minister in the Western Provinces. Both Mr. Dunning and Mr. Crerar toured Ontario as well as the Prairie Provinces. Mr. Dunning devoted himself largely to justification of the Budget which he introduced though he discussed unemployment and other issues. At Regina, Sask., on July 27, he expressed the opinion that one of the steps toward the solution of the problem would be the evolution of a sound system of unemployment insurance enacted by the Provinces with assistance by the Dominion Administration. At Dauphin, Man. (July 20), Mr. Crerar stated that if the survey being carried out by the Canadian National Railways in connection with the Mafeking Cut-off was favourable the line would be built. Hon. Ian Mackenzie, the new Minister of Immigration, at Vancouver, B.C. (July 27), said that if those most conversant with the subject of unemployment thought that shorter hours would help "then I am unequivocally for that suggestion."

Three front benchers on the Conservative side of the House besides Mr. Bennett, toured the Dominion during the campaign. Hon. H. H. Stevens visited the chief cities on the Prairies as did also Hon. Hugh Guthrie, while Hon. R. J. Manion went as far west as Vancouver.

"My ambition for Canada," said Mr. Stevens, at Vancouver (July 25), "is that she may become a unit of the Empire and concerned not with a few petty tariff items, but with all the great problems confronting the Home Government, questions that would stagger any other country in the world but Britain, whose statesmen, Liberal, Labour or Conservative, always seem to rise to the occasion when things look their worst. I would like to see Canada go to the Imperial Conference in a spirit of co-operation, unity and trust in the Motherland's statesmen." (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, July 26, 1930).

Mr. Guthrie at Regina (July 24) denied that the Conservative party was a party of high protection. "Our Leader, Mr. Bennett, has never uttered the word," he said. "The only high protectionists I know are the Liberal party to-day. The policy of the Conservative party is to give the people of Canada their own home market. If any producer in this country, whether it be manufacturer or any one else, seeks to take advantage of high prices, the consumer shall be the first care in our policy. That is the policy we promise

to institute and carry out." (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, July 25, 1930).

"You have to choose," said Dr. Manion at Vancouver, July 10, "between Mr. Bennett, who is a life-long lover of the British Empire, or Mr. King, who suddenly discovers there is a British Empire, and is going out to save it in order to make us forget the period from 1914 to 1918 when he had business elsewhere. It is the same Mr. King, who for the past nine years has been permitting hundreds of millions of dollars worth of goods to enter Canada from the United States that could have been produced here; who permitted $900,000,000 worth of United States goods to be sold in the Dominion last year, while we only sold that country $400,000,000 worth. The same Mr. King who permitted to go unanswered the Fordney tariff, which during the first year after he assumed office stopped $100,000,000 worth of Canadian agricultural goods being sold in the United States." (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, July 11).

On July 25, Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden issued a statement announcing his support of Mr. Bennett. "I am whole-heartedly in accord," he said, "with the fiscal policy which Mr. Bennett has eloquently proclaimed in every part of Canada. Twenty-five years ago I took substantially the same ground. The British Empire first and, within the British Empire, Canada first; the preservation of our home market for our own producers; the maintenance of our industries to give employment to our people, Canada's unimpaired control over her tariff; subject to these considerations, a system of reciprocal trade preferences within the Empire. Briefly stated, such was the policy that I advocated and to which I still adhere." (Canadian Press report, *The Gazette*, Montreal, July 26).

One of the features of the Election was the active part taken in the campaign by some of the Provincial Prime Ministers. Outstanding was the discussion carried on between Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario and the Prime Minister of the Dominion in regard to the St. Lawrence Waterway and some other matters. In the course of his campaign Mr. Ferguson also crossed swords with other Federal Ministers including Hon. Peter Heenan. At Smith's Falls, Ont. (July 11), Mr. Ferguson stated that along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway train-load after train-load of South Europeans was being transported into the heart of Canada at public expense to displace with cheap labour men who had lived in Canada all their lives. (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, July 12, 1930). He was challenged by Mr. Heenan, who gave the report a positive denial. Replying at Sudbury, Ont., on July 17, Mr. Ferguson stated that his Government had prevented the Dominion Government from bringing fifteen hundred new-comers into Canada in the Spring of 1930. "The Dominion Government," he said, "were going to bring three thousand trainees into Canada this Spring and the Ontario Government was asked to take the responsibility

of looking after fifteen hundred of them. I cabled our Offices in London and told the officials there that we were unable to absorb immigrants at a time when our own people were out of employment."

Following a speech by Mr. Mackenzie King at Regina in which he criticized the Saskatchewan Government for delaying public works with the object of projecting employment into politics, Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, Premier of that Province, announced that he would take the field in opposition to the Mackenzie King Government. "It will be my pleasant duty," he said, "from now on to do all in my power to bring about the defeat of the King Government." (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, July 16, 1930). Mr. Anderson gave as one reason for his opposition to the King Government the need of assistance by Dominion grant to give higher education to the youth of Saskatchewan. Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia, took an active part in the campaign in his Province, and published a telegram which he had sent to the Federal Premier, asking for unemployment aid. (See Sub-section on Unemployment).

Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, accompanied Mr. Bennett during his tour of the Province and spoke on other occasions during the campaign. Mr. King and Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, had an exchange over the administration of the public works of that Province in relation to unemployment. At Chesley, Ontario, on July 23, after criticizing the Government of Ontario in a similar connection, Mr. King stated that in New Brunswick "even women and children were given employment on the roads." "What of these Governments," he charged, "who have been taking the public funds and keeping them back until the eve of the Election?" (Canadian Press Report in *The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, July 24, 1930). At Plaster Rock, N.B., on the following day Mr. Baxter said that he could hardly "conceive Premier King being so silly as to have made the statement which he is reported to have made at Chesley, Ontario, in connection with women and children being employed on the roads of New Brunswick." Mr. Baxter declared that he had increased the Public Debt of the Province in carrying on road work in order that the people of New Brunswick might have the means of procuring their daily bread. "And I will do it again if need be," he added. (*The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, July 25).

Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, came into the campaign late. "Mackenzie King," he said speaking at Ste. Anne de Beaupré, July 20, "is a friend of our race. He respects our traditions, reverences all that we hold sacred, and merits your support. I have nothing to say against Mr. Bennett, but I must say I don't like his friends." On the same occasion he criticized the Premier of Saskatchewan (Hon. J. T. M. Anderson) and stated that the first thing that Mr. Anderson did was to attempt to take the crucifixes out of the French schools of that

Western Province. "When Mr. Bennett went to Saskatchewan," he continued, "who stood by his side on the platform? It was the same Premier Anderson. Are we to place our French-Canadian rights, our traditions and future welfare in such hands?" (Canadian Press report, *The Gazette*, Montreal, July 22, 1930).

The Liberal Leader's Tour

Mr. Mackenzie King opened his campaign with a speech at Brantford, Ont., June 16, 1930, in which he laid down what he believed to be the major issues of the General Election. "There are," said the Prime Minister, "three outstanding issues in the present campaign. The first is the record of the Government in the discharge of its public duties since it first assumed office. The second is the Budget of 1930, representing as it does the views of the present Administration on important questions of fiscal and trade policy. The third is the direct issue of a choice between the Liberal and Conservative parties as the representatives of Canadian opinion at the Imperial and Economic Conferences which are to be held in London in September of the present year. This last issue is necessarily related to the question of the personnel of the ministry which is to manage the affairs of our country during the ensuing term of Parliament."

Mr. King then went on to discuss the Government's record on taxation, railways, immigration, the tariff, Maritime claims, and other matters. "It is apparent," he said, "that both a high tariff and free trade are sectional policies when applied to the existing conditions in Canada. What then is the answer? The answer given by the Liberal party to a conflict of interest arising out of the tariff is the same as it is with respect to a conflict of interests in all other directions. To the greatest possible extent sectional interests must be reconciled in the light of the larger interests of the whole. This can be effected only by moderation and compromise."

Dealing with the Budget he said the iron and steel tariff revision, countervailing duties, the fruit and vegetable tariff and the extension of the British Preference were its chief features and discussed each in turn:

If we are to maintain in Great Britain (he said in summing up the general attitude of the Government as reflected in the Budget) an assured market for Canadian wheat and other articles of export, we must be prepared to increase our imports from that country. This, as I have already explained, can be done without necessarily increasing our total importations, but merely by diverting to Britain, who gives us a free entry into her markets and who is of our own household, purchases which have formerly been made in other countries, but which countries to-day do not give to us equal or like opportunities of trade. The present Budget is framed with this purpose definitely in mind. It is not a new policy. It is the traditional policy of the Liberal party as inaugurated by Laurier and Fielding in 1897. It was opposed by the Conservatives then as it is opposed by them to-day. They have said that we must have preference for preference and that no favours should be extended to Great Britain until she is prepared to forego the policy of free trade. If Great Britain comes to the point where she is willing to concede an enlarged preference to any country, is it not reasonable to suppose that through the voluntary action of Canada in inaugurating and extending the British preference this Dominion would receive first consid-

eration in any new fiscal arrangement Great Britain might adopt? If the Government of Great Britain indicates its desire to do so, the present Administration can be trusted to carry forward to a successful conclusion any proposal for trade on a basis of reciprocal preference. But in the absence of any such proposals from Great Britain, the Liberal party stands for the policy which is not only of benefit to Canadian consumers and to inter-Imperial trade with its beneficial effects to the British Empire as a whole, but a policy which is vitally related to the maintenance of a British market for Canadian wheat and other commodities of export.

Mr. King argued that there was a fundamental difference between the Liberal and Conservative parties as to the nature of trade and in this connection cited Mr. Bennett's declaration at Winnipeg that he would use tariffs "to blast a way into the markets that have been closed to you." "Let me ask you frankly," continued Mr. King, "did you ever hear of anyone blasting a way to trade? Germany tried this method of gaining world supremacy in trade! There are business men, salesmen and commercial travellers in this audience. Let me ask you this question. Did you ever secure an order by force? Did you ever gain trade by ill-will against your customer? Is it not an elementary principle of business that trade is secured not by ill-will but by goodwill?" (*The Citizen*, Ottawa, June 17, 1930).

The second speech of Mr. Mackenzie King's tour was made at Peterboro', Ont., on the following day and was devoted mainly to the discussion of the "Five-cent Speech" controversy and the St. Lawrence Waterway (See Sub-sections on "Five-cent Speech" Incident and St. Lawrence Power and Waterway). He also discussed the unemployment issue (See Sub-section on The Unemployment Issue) and again reviewed the three main issues which he had set forth at Brantford. At Quebec (June 19) he reviewed the record of the Government, again discussed unemployment and emphasized that in widening the British Preference his Administration was merely carrying on the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The Maritime tour of the Prime Minister was opened at Moncton, N.B., on June 20. Here Mr. King declared that the development of the great basic industries of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing was of primary importance to the Maritime Provinces. He recounted the history of the Canadian National Railways since the Liberals had come into office, told of the appointment of Sir Henry Thornton and stated that the arrangement was that Sir Henry was to have a free hand. In regard to Maritime rights, he intimated that the Government had done everything in its power to implement the Duncan Report,* cited various features of that Report which had been carried out, and in connection with the new ice-breaking car ferry being constructed to run between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, he said that it was being constructed in Canada at a cost of $2,112,600. "No British firms," he stated in this connection, "were asked to actually tender but one stated that they would be

*NOTE.—Report of a Royal Commission (1926) with Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, England, Chairman, to inquire into various aspects of the "Maritime Rights" question.

willing to accept the work for about $1,090,000. The lowest Canadian tender was, therefore, one hundred per cent. higher. Despite this fact, however, the Government decided in view of the existing conditions to have the car ferry constructed in Canada in order to provide additional employment for Canadian workmen." (*The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, N.B., June 21).

At Charlottetown, P.E.I. (June 22), besides discussing Maritime affairs he dealt with Mr. Bennett's proposal that the whole cost of Old Age Pensions should be met by the Dominion. He said he was not opposed to the Federal Government taking the Old Age Pensions as a Federal obligation but before any such action was taken he thought there should be an accounting as between the Dominion Government and the Provinces. He felt that perhaps the time had come for a further revision of the Provincial subsidies. (*The Halifax Chronicle*, June 23).

At Sydney, N.S. (June 23), he declared that there was not a major recommendation in the Duncan Report, not a recommendation of any real significance, that had not been carried out by the Government in letter and in spirit. Referring to the eight-hour day, he said that the Dominion had not the power to bring in an eight-hour day law. He added that he saw no reason why there should not be three shifts of eight hours each in the steel industry and he declared that if the Province of Nova Scotia would pass an eight-hour day law his Government would see that no bonus was paid to an industry if it failed to observe the law. At Halifax (June 24) in another reference to the Duncan Report he said that his Government would continue "until every single bit of that Report is implemented in letter and spirit." At Kentville, N.S. (June 25), he again emphasized the importance of the British market, dealt with the record of the Government in regard to tax reduction and in other ways and in regard to Old Age Pensions said that Mr. Bennett knew there could not be an Old Age Pension law without an amendment to the British North America Act. He reminded his hearers that if the Province would pass an Old Age Pensions law the Dominion would pay dollar for dollar.

A speech at Saint John, N.B., closed the Maritime tour of the Prime Minister. Here besides discussing Old Age Pensions and the Budget he referred to the establishment of the new steamship line to the West Indies as designed to foster West-India-Canadian trade. He recalled that provisions in the Budget had made fruit from the West Indies free under the British Preference and said that this had established a friendly feeling for Canada in the Islands. Already, he remarked, Bermuda had responded in a practical manner and the other Islands would probably follow suit. Increased prosperity in Canada, he said, was the direct cause of the New Zealand butter importation. When a new treaty was negotiated with New Zealand, he added, the dairy industry would be asked to advise in regard to its provisions.

After a speech at Sherbrooke (June 27) the Prime Minister went to the West and resumed his speaking campaign. In Sherbrooke he denied that the boys and girls of Canada were going to the United States. Instead, he stated, the tide had changed and Canadians were coming back. He further maintained that Canada was exporting less of her raw materials to the United States than the United States was exporting to Canada.

The Prime Minister's first Western speech was delivered on Dominion Day (July 1, 1930) at Brandon, Man. Here besides contributing to a discussion with Hon. G. Howard Ferguson over the St. Lawrence Waterway he dealt with the Budget and emphasized the increase in the preference on British imports. At Calgary, Alta. (July 3), he discussed the unemployment question, the return of natural resources, the Budget and Canadian status. In the course of his speech on this occasion he referred to the future development of the northern part of Western Canada:

> To the north of these Provinces of Western Canada (he said) north of Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba, there is a great stretch of territory which is in a large part in the nature of organized territory but is not in the confines of any one single Province. Men and women are living and settled there. They have not the right of franchise as we enjoy here, yet they are citizens of the Dominion. Those parts of Canada have not come into any organized part of Provincial relationship. I think the time has come now when the Government of Canada must take up the task of rolling that extension of government, of complete autonomy, of complete control of our Dominion farther and farther north until it comes to the very point of the North Pole itself. I say that the task that we must undertake is to see in the next few years if we cannot bring in not only these Western Provinces on terms which will be satisfactory to other parts of the Dominion but, as well, all the land that lies to the north of our Dominion which they constitute to-day. (*The Calgary Daily Herald*, July 4).

At Revelstoke, B.C. (July 5), he dealt with the record of the Government in regard to labour, citing the establishment of the Labour Department, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the Old Age Pension law, among other achievements of the Liberals in this field. He also discussed unemployment here and reminded his hearers that the Conservative Government of 1921 had taken the ground that unemployment was primarily a matter for the municipalities. At Chilliwack, B.C. (July 6), he declared that the Liberal Government intended "to keep up the fight for equalization of freight rates until it becomes an accomplished fact." (Canadian Press report, *The Globe*, Toronto, July 7, 1930). At Victoria, B.C. (July 7), the Prime Minister stated that the Government proposed to revise the New Zealand Treaty but not to lose it or abolish it. (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, July 8). The final meeting of the Prime Minister's British Columbia tour took place in Kamloops where he said that he had given an undertaking that the proposed outlet from the Peace River district would be begun within a year.

At Edmonton, Alta., he again discussed unemployment, the Budget and the Empire Economic Conference. At Saskatoon, Sask. (July 11), discussing the Budget the Prime Minister said that "every trade treaty negotiated by the present Government

may be likened to the building of a new highway of commerce. But the British preference," he added, "means even more than this. It is nothing less than the royal road of Empire trade, a veritable King's highway of commerce uniting the far-flung communities and possessions of the British Empire in a great co-operative effort to develop to the fullest extent a heritage of natural resources unequalled by any country in the world's history." (*The Globe*, Toronto, July 12).

In his own constituency at Prince Albert, Sask. (July 12), he said that "if this Government is defeated this Budget is defeated. To bargain and barter and blast with our own kith and kin is unthinkable." (*The Globe*, Toronto, July 14). At Regina, Sask. (July 14), unemployment was again the main subject discussed by the Prime Minister.

At Winnipeg, Man. (July 15), besides discussing unemployment the Prime Minister told a questioner that he was in favour of restricting foreign immigration. He said that the Government so far as foreign immigration was concerned had not contributed a single dollar for years past. Foreign immigrants who had come in had been brought in by the railways. The previous April the Government had instructed the railway companies to stop recruiting immigrants from foreign countries. The Government had been taking a very different attitude on this matter for the previous two years and had been battered right and left by the Conservatives for not bringing out immigrants. If that attitude of the Conservatives had been allowed to prevail unemployment in Western Canada would have been much worse (*The Manitoba Free Press*, July 16). The Prime Minister on this occasion again laid emphasis upon the Budget and the increase in the British Preference.

Returning to Ontario Mr. Mackenzie King spoke at Kenora on July 16. Here he linked up the British Preference and unemployment, stating that if unemployment was to be permanently and satisfactorily solved it would be solved as a result of a fiscal policy that would win for Canada a wider market in the Mother Country and the Dominions beyond the seas. At Sault Ste. Marie (July 17) he dealt particularly with the relation of the Budget to the iron and steel industries. These industries he said, were the future of the country's greatness. A demand for steel rails, structural steel and other products could come only from prosperity resulting from the sale of Canada's primary products in the markets of the world. That was what the Government had in mind in framing the Budget. He believed that the changes made were going to help everyone who was engaged in the iron and steel industry. At North Bay (July 18) Mr. Mackenzie King charged that Mr. Ferguson (Premier of Ontario) was responsible for delay on the St. Lawrence Waterway and criticized Conservative Premiers in the Provinces for having kept back the construction of public works until the eve of the Election. At Barrie (July 19) he stressed the importance of the development of Empire trade and at New-

market on the same day he declared that Mr. Ferguson was out in this campaign because he wanted to wipe out everything except Tory Governments and "have Tory representatives in Ottawa as well as in all the Provinces of our Dominion."

The Prime Minister addressed a meeting in Montreal on July 22 and criticized Mr. Bennett for the wholesale pledges he had given for the expenditure of money. It had been estimated by more than one newspaper, said Mr. King, that the cost of the projects promised by Mr. Bennett was already over a billion dollars. There was a great difference in the attitude of Mr. Bennett now toward large expenditures and the position he took in the House of Commons when the $50,000,000 vote for the Montreal terminals was under consideration. In Ottawa (July 21) the Prime Minister said the Government had taken the position that all parties should join together to make Ottawa a capital worthy of the country. In regard to Civil Service salaries he said that the Beatty Commission would continue its work and that the Government would carry out the recommendations of the Report, dating the increases from the time the Report was made. He again said that there were three main issues before the country, the record of the Government, the Budget and representation at the Imperial Conference. At Chesley (July 23) the Prime Minister charged that Mr. Ferguson had built up a great political machine which sought by Tammany Hall methods to secure a monopoly of government in the Province:

Let me show you how that machine is working (proceeded Mr. King): last year the Ontario Legislature voted $5,000,000 for road construction in Northern Ontario, and it was expended right away. This year the Legislature voted $10,000,000 for the same purpose, but, instead of proceeding with the work immediately after the vote was passed, and thus relieving unemployment, the Ferguson Government delayed the expenditure until the eve of this Election for the purpose of influencing votes all through Northern Ontario. Go through that part of the Province to-day and you will see Mr. Ferguson's agents giving employment to this man and that and suddenly letting loose these millions of dollars. The same thing happened in New Brunswick, where a Tory Government is in power. When their Provincial Election came on a few months ago, women as well as children were employed on the roads, driving horses or rendering some service for the political campaign. Does any one believe it was not done for the purpose of bringing votes to the Tory party? The same thing occurred in Saskatchewan, where the Conservatives are in power. (*The Globe*, Toronto, July 24, 1930).

Continuing his tour in Western Ontario, Mr. King spoke at Hanover, Palmerston and Stratford. Then he went to Cornwall in the Eastern section of the Province where he spoke on July 25. Here he again discussed the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Ferguson) and the St. Lawrence seaway and in addition issued a message to the country in which he reviewed the main issues before the electors:

We have every confidence (he said in this message) that the Canadian people will see the issues of the present campaign in their true proportions and will realize that the decisions reached at the Imperial Economic Conference will determine in large measure whether there is to be more of cohesion or of disintegration with the British Empire in matters of trade. I believe they will also ask themselves what ministers Mr. Bennett would be able to substitute for those

included in the present Administration and for those whom I have announced as the personnel of the Canadian delegation at the Imperial Economic Conference, should the Liberal party be returned to power. I bespeak for every Liberal candidate a measure of support on Monday which will avoid any possibility of a stalemate in public affairs at this time and will carry a message to the British Isles and the Dominions that Canada gives its approval in no uncertain terms to the policy of an ever-expanding trade within the British Empire.

The last utterance of the Prime Minister in the campaign was delivered over the radio from Laurier House, Ottawa, on July 26. In this speech he again reviewed the record of the Government, set forth the issues of the campaign and laid special emphasis upon the Budget as a contribution to the development of Empire trade.

The Conservative Leader's Tour

On May 6, 1930, the Prime Minister of Canada announced that there would be a Dominion General Election. The Conservative Leader, Hon. R. B. Bennett, made his first campaign speech at Guelph, Ont. (May 11), when he criticized the Government severely in regard to the Budget. "The trouble is," he said, "that the Liberal Government is trying to do something of which it knows nothing and which it is not competent to attempt. Now they are seeking re-election on this new policy. They are trying to stay in power by disregarding the promises and principles to which they have never paid any heed after uttering and proclaiming them." (*The Mail and Empire*, May 12). Mr. Bennett spoke again in Toronto before he formally opened the campaign at Winnipeg, Man.

In his Toronto speech, which was made in front of the statue of Sir John A. Macdonald in Queen's Park, the Conservative Leader linked up the policy of Macdonald with the policy of the Conservative party in 1930. "Those who now sit on the right of the Speaker in the Commons, the Liberal party," said Mr. Bennett, "opposed the efforts of that great man, fought the dreams that he dreamed, saw the lions in his path, but he made them see his dream. He conquered the lions and extended the boundaries of this Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. That alone would have given him his place among the foremost statesmen of the world. That completed, he looked about him and saw the vast resources of this magnificent country and realized that if we were to keep our people within our own boundaries, if we were to provide employment for them, that if this country was to grow, to become a country of homes and not abiding places, we must have a policy that would assure the security of Canada. And he developed what is known as his 'National Policy,' that in its principles applies to every Province in the Dominion. By that policy the Party he founded still stands, on those foundations the Party still lives."

In his formal opening deliverance at Winnipeg (June 9) Mr. Bennett, after discussing the general political and business situa-

tion, charged the King Government with neglect of the country's interests in regard to the St. Lawrence Waterway and then criticized the policies of that Administration as revealed in the Budget:

The United States threatens to put its tariff against us (he said in this connection) shut us from the markets we have enjoyed. What does the Government do? Search out new markets for us? Does it say we will attempt to restore the balance of trade by controlling the entry into this country of those things which our national competitors must sell beyond their own country and which we cannot produce? It certainly does not! This is what it does: they always think of themselves and not of others. It says that the world has turned against free trade and we must turn with it. But where? Not to the rational safeguarding of our national assets. That would be the acknowledged road: what the Conservative party has so long preached and practised. But the Government says we must do something. We must have another plan of our own. We will protect not Canada, but our enemies. Incredible to say, and yet it is a fact. And then what does it do? It initiates and supports a scheme known as countervailing duties so that when the United States puts up the duty on what she does not want from us and we might want from her, we do likewise. When France or Germany, or any other country on the earth's surface puts a duty on what they do not want from us but we want from them, we do likewise. They put up the duties to help themselves; we put up ours to suit ourselves. But Mr. Mackenzie King says, in effect, please observe, that these countervailing duties only apply to 16 commodities out of 1,200 items in the tariff. Should we thank him and be grateful that he has not done us all the harm he might have or should we say as sensible people: "If these duties are wrong in principle, they are wrong even to the most limited application, then why did you trifle with the application of the principle? Why did you not extend it? If it is wrong to allow foreign nations to make any of our tariffs, do you seriously expect our gratitude because you have not yet allowed them to make them all?" I ask the electors of this country how that can possibly be right unless the world is topsy turvy as this Government of Mr. Mackenzie King's would seem to be? And we will not have to go much further to find that the world is not. It will be the duty of the Conservative party to prove that our tariff, controlled by those who have experience in truth, operates as well in the service of the consumer as the producer. A tariff properly framed, administered and controlled, would insure to the Canadians markets and domestic competition would guarantee fair prices. For we do not believe that any section of the community should prosper at the expense of another. If, after investigation, there is any producer of this country levying excessive charges upon the consumer, I will put a stop to it.

"I give place to no man in my love for our Empire," said Mr. Bennett a little further on, "but there is a greater love in my life, and that is my love for Canada."

After touching on the unemployment question (See Sub-section on The Unemployment Issue) the Conservative Leader turned to deal with charges that he wished to hand over the Canadian National Railways to the Canadian Pacific Railway:

The Conservative party (he said) has not talked so much but it gave you action. We gave you Confederation and pursued the policies enunciated at that time amplified to meet the conditions of an ever-changing world. One of our recent achievements was the nationalization of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways, brought about in the face of the greatest opposition of the Liberal party and yet they call us the friends of the big interests. We are the friends of no interest, class or trade—we are simply the friends of Canada. They call us the friends of the big interests. I don't think you believe that. I know the big interests of Beauharnois did not. They say I wish to hand over the Canadian National Railways to the Canadian Pacific Railway to fatten my dividends from that great Corporation. That is not true. When I assumed this task I divested myself of every dollar's worth of securities I had in the C.P.R., whether stock, debentures or bonds and to-day I have not a dollar in that enterprise, good, bad

or indifferent. I did it because I wanted to be free so that no interest should have a claim on me, that no corporation should be able to throttle me, and, please God, I always will be. From the Pacific to the Atlantic there has been tittle-tattle spread in the Canadian National shops in an effort to make them believe that if I were at the head of the Government the Canadian National would not be given a fair chance and that I would work to amalgamate them with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Such talk is cowardly and untrue. No man in this country rejoices more in the strength and progress of the Canadian National Railways than I. My position is as it was in the first instance, by the genius of our own statesmen and by the passage of legislation by our own Party. Every effort of mine after July 28 will be for one purpose, and that purpose is to preserve not only the identity of the Canadian National Railways as a publicly-owned competitor of private interests, but to see to it that it serves better and more effectually the Canadian people who are so proud of it. And more, I say that if you see any attempt on my part at any time to violate that pledge I give you here and now, then ask for my resignation, insist on it, for I love my country and what it has done, and one of its greatest achievements has been the development of this important national transportation system of which I believe every Canadian is proud. Amalgamation never, competition ever, that is the policy for me.

Mr. Bennett closed his speech with the laying down of eight propositions to which he pledged the Conservative party as follows:

(1)—We pledge ourselves to a policy of protection for Canadians in the development of our natural resources, our agricultural and industrial life, and our consumers from exploitation.

(2)—We pledge ourselves to foster and develop agriculture and the livestock and dairy industries now so sadly neglected.

(3)—We pledge ourselves to the stabilization of economic conditions, and to continuity of trade and freedom from the manipulation of home and foreign tariffs.

(4)—We pledge ourselves to the development of inter-provincial trade, and of a Canadian fuel policy, and development of a foreign market.

(5)—We pledge ourselves to the improvement of the whole scheme of Canadian transportation northward by the completion of the Hudson Bay route, and the construction of such branches as may be necessary to render it most readily available to every part of Canada; to the Pacific slope by a Peace River outlet, and East and West by the development of the St. Lawrence waterways, and we pledge ourselves to aid existing traffic channels and to increase port facilities on the Great Lakes, Hudson Bay and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to the establishment of a national highway system.

(6)—We pledge ourselves to foster and support a plan for greater Empire trade to be based on mutual advantage.

(7)—We pledge ourselves to a national old age pension scheme.

(8)—We pledge ourselves to such compensation adjustment as will ensure the benefit of the above policies to every part of Canada. (*The Montreal Daily Star*, June 10, 1930).

At Regina, Sask., on the following day Mr. Bennett devoted more attention to the unemployment problem and again discussed the Budget and Canada's trade relations with the Empire. At Calgary, Alta. (June 12), the Conservative Leader paid special attention to the problem of unemployment and made his announcement that he proposed to call a special Session to deal with the subject. Later he criticized the King Government for failing to protect Canadian interests in the negotiations of trade treaties with foreign countries. In this connection he cited recent increases in the duties on Canadian wheat in Italy and Germany. "So in these great countries," he said, "you have tariff rates which are practically prohibitive against the grain of the Canadian

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farmer, against the grain grown upon the plains of this country, and your Government made a Treaty which permits these increases to be made against the Canadian grain, while we have rendered ourselves powerless to deal with the importations of these countries into this country except by denouncing the treaties." Mr. Bennett then passed on to discuss the conditions in the live-stock industry and the dairy industry. In the latter case with special reference to the New Zealand Agreement he again defined his attitude toward the relations between Canada and the Empire.

At Calgary, Alta., Mr. Bennett repeated his pledges, and added three which broke ground not touched at Winnipeg:

> We pledge ourselves to find a solution to the unemployment situation which lack of industry has promoted throughout the Dominion.
>
> We pledge ourselves to support a policy of increased Empire trade, but above all we will foster the policy of "Canada first, then the Empire".
>
> We pledge ourselves to abrogate any of the treaties negotiated by the Liberal Administration which are detrimental to Canadian agriculture. (*The Calgary Daily Herald*, June 13, 1930).

Speaking at Edmonton, Alta. (June 13), Mr. Bennett again applied the terms "cowardly and false" to rumours that he favoured the amalgamation of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways. At Vancouver, B.C. (June 18), he referred to Mr. King's criticism of his declaration that he would "blast" a way into foreign markets for Canada. The Conservative Leader said that he would not "beg of any country to buy our goods," but he would get markets for them. "So will I, when the Government is mine," he said, "continue to blast a way through all our troubles and difficulties. What else would I be there for; to cringe to others with soft words, and to recoil from each rebuff? That is not Canada's way. That is not my Party's way. If it were, she and we as well would be untrue to the men and women who have made us what we are." (*The Gazette*, Montreal, June 19, 1930).

Mr. Bennett closed his Western tour at Brandon, Man. (June 21), where he announced himself in favour of putting Crow's Nest rates into effect on the Hudson Bay Railway and advocated the finishing of the Port without delay. In this speech also he endorsed the Mafeking cut-off to afford Manitoba a shorter route to Churchill. (Canadian Press report, *The Montreal Daily Star*, June 23, 1930).

At Cobourg in Ontario (June 24), the Conservative Leader stated that if returned to power he would complete the St. Lawrence Waterway project without delay. "We purpose," he said, "to take up this undertaking and complete it without delay. For what purpose was the Welland Canal constructed? For what purpose were these God-given great lakes and waterways laid down in this great country? Why, that we might use them and avail ourselves of them for the use of Canadians of to-day and to-morrow." In this speech Mr. Bennett also advocated a national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, June 25, 1930). At Woodstock, on the following day, in

reference to the proposed special Session, he had this to say, "We must pass laws that will anticipate work for our people on national highways, on great canals that we must make for our waterways to the sea, on great undertakings such as branch railway lines, and matters of that kind, in order that we may give employment to our people this Winter." (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, June 26, 1930).

At Montreal (June 26) after touching upon unemployment Mr. Bennett again protested against charges made against him in connection with the Canadian National Railways. "Nothing," he said, "could be more absurd. Who created the C.N.R.? Do you think Mr. King had anything more to do with it than the clerk who writes the order of a court? Do you realize that the legislation was passed by a Conservative Government? Do you realize that the Order-in-Council consolidating the System was passed in pursuance of a law that was enacted at the insistence of a Conservative Prime Minister? I repeat here what I have said on other occasions. The efficiency of the System emphatically demands the maintenance of it in its integrity. The policy of the Conservative party toward this great undertaking will be, reduced to briefest words, 'amalgamation, never; competition, ever!'" (*The Montreal Daily Star*, June 27, 1930).

The situation in the dairy industry was stressed in a speech at Ormstown, Quebec, where the Conservative Leader emphasized his determination to do all in his power to promote Canadian agriculture:

> The first market that we should have is the Canadian market (he said). The first market the Canadian producer should have is the market of his own country. If he cannot have that market, there are few benefits which come to him, for his market then must be sought abroad, and there he must compete with all the nations of the world. Why should he be compelled to seek competitively for the markets at home? Why should Canadians be compelled to compete at home in the matter of grain, butter, meat, etc?.....I will tell you one thing. In the first Session of Parliament after July 28, when we will be in power, we will enact legislation that will give Canadians that equal opportunity through the protection of our agriculture, our industry, and labour, and will insure the consumer against exploitation by producers. We propose to do that in the first Session, or perish in the attempt. This country must reach self-reliance, or we are doomed to become more and more dependent. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, June 30, 1930).

"If our products are to compete in the markets of the world," Mr. Bennett declared at Saint John (June 30), "Saint John must be a great free port and not operating under a harbour commission such as exists today—a harbour commission which borrows money and collects tolls from the people of this country to pay interest on its loans. If the Harbour of Saint John, a little farther north than New York or Boston, is to compete successfully, we must provide the cheapest facilities in order to do it. This is a national undertaking. This Port belongs not only to you, but to the people of the whole of Canada. It should be a great gate to the sea to carry our products as cheaply as possible to the world." (*The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, July 1, 1930).

At Woodstock, N.B., he disputed Mr. Mackenzie King's claim that he had reduced taxation and stated that the reduction had only taken away part of a previous increase made by the same Administration. He again emphasized his determination to protect Canadian agriculture and said that he would regard it as a great responsibility if elected "to see that the collective weight and power of the Dominion is placed behind agriculture." The Duncan Report was discussed by Mr. Bennett at Yarmouth, N.S., on July 2. He declared that this Report had been pressed on the attention of the Government by the Conservatives and that the Liberals had afterward "fallen in behind to catch a few votes." He recommended the readjustment of the subsidies to the Provinces on an increased basis. (*The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, July 3, 1930).

At Halifax, N.S., on the following day the Conservative Leader again discussed the Duncan Report and asked why the King Government had been so slow in carrying out its recommendations. "Although the judgment of the Duncan Commission," he said, "was made in June, 1926, no effort was made by the Government to deal with two of the most important items, iron and steel. The Report recommended immediate action; but only in 1930, on the eve of an election, is any effort made in the matter by this Government at Ottawa." (*The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, July 4, 1930).

At Summerside, P.E.I. (July 4) he asked the electors whether Canada was to be "an annex or a country." He reminded his hearers of the increase in the United States duty on potatoes and declared that a Government would not get favourable treatment from another country if it were "frightened of the other fellow." The steel industry was again the subject of discussion by the Opposition chieftain at Sydney, N.S. (July 7). "Yonder," he said, "is the great steel industry. What has happened in the last eight years—receivership, reorganization, slackening of employment and no present likelihood of an improved situation under the present Government. We sent a million dollars a day to the United States for iron and steel products; how many tens of thousands of American workmen are living on Canadian money to-day?" (*The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, July 8, 1930).

At Inverness, N.S., he renewed his pledge for a full national policy and the development of Canadian trade through Canadian ports. He also discussed unemployment and said that the whole fiscal policy of the Liberal Government "had made it easier for the product of cheap labour and longer hours of foreign countries to get into this Dominion." At New Glasgow he declared that Canadian workmen, especially in the iron and steel industry, had been "driven to other countries" by the policies of the King Administration. At Moncton, N.B., on July 10, in addition to discussing the tariff and again denying that he favoured the amalgamation of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, Mr. Bennett replied to a challenge by Mr. King to

state what the Conservative party had done for labour. In reply he listed ten items of Conservative achievement in this connection as follows:

(1) It has made trade unions legal. (2) It granted $1,000,000 a year for technical education to aid workers. (3) It granted $1,000,000 a year for agricultural education. (4) It established a fund of $25,000,000 for the building of moderately-priced homes for workers. (5) It established nation-wide employment bureaux. (6) It took a cabinet minister from the trade unions. (7) It first gave consideration to old age pensions, and at the same time urged investigation of unemployment and sickness insurance. (8) It bound Canada to the eight-hour working day and the six-day working week at the Peace Conference in Versailles. (9) It made available over $1,800,000 for relief during the 1920-21 unemployment crisis. (10) It gave $20,000,000 for highway construction. (*The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, July 11).

His attitude toward the people of Quebec was the subject of a declaration by Mr. Bennett at the ancient Capital on July 12. He said he had heard that "one of the Ministers of the Crown in this Province has said that I was an enemy of the French race." If he were, the Opposition Leader went on, he would not be there accepting the courtesy and hospitality which were being extended to him. Another gentleman, he proceeded, had referred to him as an Englishman. "Well," Mr. Bennett exclaimed, "I am nine generations on this Continent and I am a Canadian." It was unthinkable, the Opposition Leader said, that the rest of Canada should support the Conservative party with such unanimity and that no support was forthcoming from this Province. Mr. Bennett emphasized his respect for the constitution and in a spirit of fair-play he believed the Conservative candidates in this Province should be supported because he wanted to see representatives from the Province of Quebec supporting the new Government in the next Parliament. (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, July 14).

After speaking at Three Rivers and Granby, the Conservative Leader discussed unemployment and the Budget before an audience in Renfrew, Ont. "When I went to school," he said on this occasion, "I learned that the Dominion of Canada was part of the Empire. I always thought that the duty of our statesmen was to look after Canada; the statesmen of New Zealand could look after New Zealand. I am more interested in one of your farmers of Lanark than I am in a farmer in New Zealand." (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, July 17, 1930). In Toronto before a luncheon gathering of Conservatives he recounted the declarations he had been making all across Canada and declared that Canada's status in the British Empire and the world at large was due to the "army of heroes who had gone Overseas" and not to the efforts of the Liberal Government.

Mr. Bennett made the closing speech of the campaign at Ottawa on July 26. Discussing Civil Service affairs he announced himself as "convinced that action should be taken along three lines" and enumerated as follows:

First, to add to the Civil Service Commission a member chosen from the ranks of the Service itself. For, men and women, how can they be best administered unless there be within the Commission, one selected by the Service itself,

to aid and assist and to see that the Service is what the people would have. Second, to require that the merit system be rigidly adhered to and to prevent political interference. And that is more than has been given in the last eight years. Third, a survey of all the Civil Service for a proper reclassification, and to amend the Superannuation Act to ensure equitable operation. (In this address the Conservative Leader summarized the declarations he had been making to the voters all across Canada) . . . . . I have told my fellow-Canadians of the problems that confront us and of the solutions I have offered. I have not told one tale in one part, and a whisper in another. I have told the same tale from ocean to ocean. I have told them of the constructive policies of the Party to which I belong. I have told them our design for building up Canada as a whole. I have made no appeal to class, race or sectionalism, but in the broad name of Canadianism. I have told them this can only be accomplished by the development of our resources, the preservation of our commerce from hurtful interference, the development of trade routes East and West. I have declared that we must lower the cost of transportation and production, ensure a fair price for producers and ensure a way into the markets of the world. I have told the Canadian people of their duty to those less fortunate. I have discussed the place of Canada in the world at large and in the Empire of which we form a part and I have said that in this country 'the light of Empire faith will never fail.' I have shown to my fellow-Canadians the failures of the Liberal Government, as I have seen them. I told them in a business-like way. I have made no appeal to class or sectional prejudice. I have spoken for the need of stability and of the consequences that have been brought upon this country by the policies of this Government. . . . . I have also told the people of this country of the conditions which existed in respect to unemployment and the remedy for that evil. I have told them that no new country with our resources should ever have unemployment. I have told them we have a human element unsurpassed by any people in the world. We have here resources richer and more varied than any country in the temperate zone and I have told my fellow-citizens that there is capital in abundance to provide employment, if we only had a Government to secure stability and certainty in the conduct of business. That would give a population of ten million people a market in their own country." (*The Ottawa Evening Journal*, July 28, 1930).

The Unemployment Issue

The unemployment issue made its appearance at the outset of the campaign and was discussed by the Leaders and by the rank and file until the close. Mr. King and Mr. Bennett both made several declarations upon it during the progress of the campaign. Mr. Bennett introduced the subject in his opening speech at Winnipeg, Man. (June 9), when he approached the subject in discussing the condition of industry in the Dominion. "My concern," he said, "must always be for the unemployed in Canada, not for the unemployed in Britain or in other places."

Two days later in his home city of Calgary, Alta., the Conservative Leader went into the subject in more detail. "I am convinced," he said on this occasion, "that the problem of unemployment has now ceased to be a local or Provincial one, and that it has assumed national proportions, and it will be the duty of my Party to see that employment is provided for those of our people who are able to work. The men I have seen are seeking not charity but work, and I propose that the Conservative Government, if we are returned to power, will summon Parliament as soon as possible after the Election to provide the necessary amelioration before next Winter is upon us."

"I will not permit this country," said Mr. Bennett further on in the same speech, "with my voice or vote, to ever become committed to the dole system. I will not permit those to share in any benefits that may accrue unless they are willing to work, if they are fit to work, and my duty is to provide them work to do. Men are not seeking charity. The men I talked to in Winnipeg, Regina and eastern cities, the men I hear from in the West, are not seeking charity; they are but seeking an opportunity to toil with their muscles that their families may live." He continued:

There are great national works that may be undertaken in times of stress and strain, as they have been in other countries in other times. They will be undertaken, and I propose that Parliament shall formulate a definite plan for permanent relief and that Parliament, as representing the people, shall deal with this national problem and provide amelioration for the condition in order that next Winter the Canadian people may not be facing the crisis that is upon us without having a remedy at hand. That I propose to do. I have delayed saying that until I have come to my own city, amongst my own people of this western country, and this western country applies equally to the East as to the West. This Dominion must deal with the problem that is no longer local or Provincial, but affects the life of the men and women of Canada and affects the civilization of this country.

This is not to provide money for those who can work, but measures passed by our Parliament by which we will see to it that we are not going to have men and women coming to this country without positions and without the ability to work and take from our people that which we have. There must be some restriction of our immigrants and those with families and relatives may find themselves but we cannot permit this country to be filled up under these conditions with other people at this time, when there are not enough jobs to go around for our own. (*The Calgary Daily Herald*, June 13, 1930).

Mr. Mackenzie King took up the subject in his speech at Peterborough, Ont.:

Mr. Bennett has been saying a great deal concerning conditions of unemployment in Canada during the course of the last few months (said the Prime Minister). I have no complaint to make of the attention he has directed to this great economic problem, but I do object most strenuously to the manner in which he has exaggerated it out of all proportions, and to his attempt to convey the impression that the present unemployment in Canada is due to my neglect, or failure upon the part of the present Administration. As is well known by all students of economic conditions, the world is now passing through a period of price dislocation, following the recent financial crisis from stock markets.

In some countries this price dislocation has led to a pronounced industrial depression and to widespread unemployment. It would be unreasonable to expect that they could remain entirely free from the effects of a situation which is universal in its application. At the same time, Mr. Bennett is perfectly aware that no country in the world has suffered less from the present depression than this Dominion, and, were it not for his desire to exploit unemployment for political purposes, he would, I think, as a Canadian, be proud to acknowledge it, and to assert there could have been no greater tribute to the stability of our industrial and commercial foundation of our prosperity than the manner in which we have met the slackening of business which has taken place within the recent months. I make this statement without any reservations: that no country in the world has come through the recent financial crisis with more creditable showing than Canada. This is not merely the testimony of Government officials, but it is the unanimous verdict of presidents and general managers of financial institutions and the heads of investment houses whose business it is to study comparative statistics of trade and industry. (*The Globe*, Toronto, June 18, 1930).

On July 3, when Mr. Mackenzie King was in Calgary he was approached by a deputation from the unemployed of that City.

Mr. King told the deputation that he would be willing to confer with the Premier of Alberta and co-operate in finding an immediate avenue of relief as soon as Mr. Brownlee officially intimated that the problem had gone beyond the power of the Province to cope with it. He also told the deputation that he would favour granting representation to the unemployed at the conference which he proposed to call in Ottawa in regard to the subject after the Election. He discussed the problem at his meeting that evening and said that unemployment was a matter of Provincial concern, excepting emergencies. At Vancouver, B.C. (July 8), the Prime Minister devoted considerable attention to unemployment and said the Government had so far followed the policy laid down by Order-in-Council by the Conservative Government in 1921, under which unemployment was first a municipal and then a Provincial responsibility and became a Federal matter only if the Provinces were unable to deal with it. So far, he said, the Dominion Government had not received any request for aid from the Government of British Columbia. "When the time comes," said Mr. King, "we are prepared to co-operate with the municipalities and Provinces in meeting responsibilities." He cited steps taken by the Government to reduce unemployment, including the maintenance of employment on the Canadian National at a standard above that which would have been kept up by a private concern, Old Age Pensions and pensions to ex-service men.

In a reference to Mr. King's statement that he had received no application for aid from the Province of British Columbia, Hon. S. F. Tolmie (Premier of British Columbia) gave out the following telegram sent to the Federal Premier (Mr. King), Feb. 22, 1930:

> Understand Manitoba Government has made representations regarding unemployment situation, particularly with reference to ex-service men. Terms of such representations are before you and in them this Government earnestly joins. British Columbia's mild Winter climate attracts numbers of these men who become a public charge and the situation places on municipal and provincial relief resources a most severe strain. Earnestly desire that Dominion co-operate in some way. (Signed), S. F. Tolmie. (*The Montreal Daily Star*, July 14, 1930).

At Saskatoon, Sask., on July 11, Mr. King announced that his Government was willing to give dollar for dollar with the Provincial Governments in like co-operation with the municipalities but was unequivocally opposed to the giving of bribes or exploiting for Party gain necessities of men who were temporarily out of work through no fault of their own. (*The Globe*, Toronto, July 12, 1930).

At Regina (July 14) Mr King stated that the telegram from Mr. Tolmie had referred particularly to ex-service men and came at a time when the Dominion Government was considering giving additional sums to these men.

"Now," continued Mr. King, "I ask you, did we stop consideration in that regard?"

"No, you gave five cents" came a shout from the audience and there was some disturbance.

"Let me tell the man that said that that we gave five millions," the Prime Minister answered. (*The Globe*, Toronto, July 15).

The Five-cent Speech Incident

The declaration of Mr. Mackenzie King during the debate on unemployment in the House of Commons (See Federal Administration and Politics, Debate on Unemployment) that "he would not give a single cent to any Tory Government" became the subject of much discussion during the General Election. Speaking before the Western Ontario Conservative Convention at London on May 16, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario, declared that the Ontario Government would throw its whole weight into the Dominion Election campaign in protest against this declaration:

The Prime Minister of Canada (asserted Mr. Ferguson) said to the public on the floor of the House of Commons that "Unless you vote as I say you are not entitled to any advantages that may come from the Dominion Treasury." When a Prime Minister so degrades the position he occupies as to stoop to a lower level of public morality than I have ever heard in this country, or any other country, particularly Anglo-Saxon, as to say he will not give a five-cent piece unless you support him and his Party, that is a lowering of public morality that the Canadian people will resent more than they will the tariff issue. I believe that issue is much more important to-day than any problem for the country. (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, May 17, 1930).

Three days later (May 19) the Prime Minister (Mr. King) issued a statement in reply to Mr. Ferguson:

I feel called upon immediately (stated Mr. King on this occasion) to say that the words attributed to me by Mr. Ferguson, or their equivalent, were never used by me at any time or in any place; further that no words of mine spoken in the House of Commons or elsewhere, with respect to unemployment or any other subject, are capable of an interpretation such as the Premier of Ontario has sought to place upon them. In the debate of unemployment in the House of Commons on Apr. 3, with respect to a situation alleged to be then existing, I pointed out that requests for assistance to meet an emergent condition respecting unemployment had not been received from any Provincial Government, and I referred in particular to a statement made by Premier Ferguson at Toronto on Jan. 25, at a time when conditions were supposed to be at their worst, to the effect that Ontario was handling its own unemployment problem, which statement I had quoted on Feb. 24, in the Debate on the Address, and I said that in these circumstances, with respect to the then existing situation, Federal assistance would not be given to any Government, but I made no statement which was capable of being interpreted as applicable to conditions respecting unemployment generally, or as they might arise in the future; or applicable at all to assistance to Provincial Governments from the Federal Treasury for any other purpose, or at any other time..... In order that there may be no further misrepresentation of my attitude or that of the present Administration toward the Governments of any of the Provinces whether they are Conservative, Progressive or Liberal, may I say that so long as I continue to occupy the position which I now hold, my own attitude and that of the Administration toward the Provinces of our Dominion will continue to be in the future what it has been right along, namely, one of an honest endeavour to avoid and to remove all possible sources of controversy between the Provincial and Federal Governments, and in financial matters to be scrupulously fair, and insofar as the public interest may permit, generous, in the treatment alike of one and all, wholly regardless of the political complexion of the particular Administration in office in any of the Provinces. (Canadian Press report. *The Globe*, Toronto, May 20).

Again at Peterboro, Ont. (June 17), Mr. King returned to the subject and quoted figures to show the sums his Government had paid to the Province of Ontario in subsidies. These figures were as follows: statutory subsidies, $21,140,893; highways, $4,550,945; agricultural instruction, $590,304; technical education, $2,400,024; employment offices, $519,411; unemployment relief (labour), $565,466; eradication of disease, $336,939; old age pensions, $1,127,844; war pensions and unemployment relief to ex-soldiers living in the Province of Ontario, $98,865,940. In the same speech Mr. Mackenzie King told Mr. Ferguson that "he should attend to his own business" and challenged his position in regard to the St. Lawrence Waterway development.

In reply to this speech of Mr. King, Mr. Ferguson issued a statement quoting *Hansard* as to what Mr. King had stated in the House and declaring that he was "looking after the affairs of my Province." "Mr. King appears to forget the fact," said Mr. Ferguson in his speech, "that the Dominion of Canada was created by the Provinces. An agreement to combine into Confederation was entered into and the respective rights of the newly-created Dominion were distinctly defined. The Prime Minister of a Province represents all the people of that Province with respect to its rights just as fully as the Prime Minister of Canada represents the Dominion in dealing with its affairs. The attitude of Mr. King apparently is that the Federal Government is supreme in all matters. This is clearly indicated in his 'Five-cent Speech,' as well as by his statement with respect to the St. Lawrence development." (Canadian Press, *The Gazette*, Montreal, June 19).

The "Five-cent" issue continued to be discussed throughout the campaign but became less prominent after these exchanges between the Prime Ministers of the Dominion and Ontario.

St. Lawrence Power and Waterway

In his opening speech at Winnipeg (June 10) Hon. R. B. Bennett pledged his Party "to improve the whole scheme of Canadian transportation system northward, by the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, and the construction of such branches as may be necessary to render the greatest benefit to the people of every part of Canada, to the Pacific slope *via* the Peace River outlet, to the east and west by the development of the St. Lawrence Waterway, and we pledge ourselves to aid existing traffic channels and to increase port facilities on the Great Lakes, the Hudson Bay and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to the establishment of a national highway system." In the same speech Mr. Bennett challenged the Prime Minister (Mr. King) to say what his policy was on the St. Lawrence Waterway. "The Government did not choose to do anything with respect to it," said the Conservative Leader, "to-day it stands, in the language of the Prime Minister, 'still under negotiation'." (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, June 10, 1930).

A week later (June 17) Mr. King at Peterboro took up the same subject and put the responsibility for the delay in the St. Lawrence Waterway affair upon the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Ferguson). On this occasion Mr. Mackenzie King announced that the Dominion Government had made the following offer to the Provinces regarding the development of water powers:

(1) Where a Province desires to undertake power development in navigable waters, its right to do so shall be recognized, conditional on the provision of the necessary navigation requirements. (2) Should the Dominion Government at any time undertake or authorize the construction of any canal or other work for the improvement of navigation, it would be prepared to make available to an approved Provincial agency the surplus water power developed beyond that needed for the operation of the locks and purposes of navigation on a basis equivalent to that which would govern if the Provincial agency had itself undertaken the work as a power-development scheme. (3) In either case, should the use of Dominion or Provincial property be required or the riparian or other property rights of the Dominion or Province be interfered with or affected, the acquisition of such property, or the authority to interfere with or affect such rights, could be made the subject of a special agreement in the particular circumstances of each case. (*The Globe*, Toronto, June 18, 1930).

To this declaration Mr. Ferguson replied by making public the correspondence between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in regard to the St. Lawrence Waterway and Power problem.* On this occasion Mr. Ferguson charged that Mr. Mackenzie King had omitted a vital statement from his summary of the offer made to the Provinces:

First I desire to draw attention (said the Ontario Premier) to the radical difference between the statement read at Peterboro and the statement submitted to the Conference and sent to the Provinces by Mr. King in his letter dated 8th March. The latter is predicated upon the vital condition "subject to the observance of any necessary international requirements." This clearly means that the Federal Government, in its international negotiations, wants to deal with the property of the Provinces in any way it sees fit without reference to the Provinces. For example, the actual power development could be placed anywhere in any section of the river either on the American or Canadian side, and the Province, which owns the power, would be precluded from being consulted or having any voice in the matter. (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, June 30, 1930).

At Brandon, Man. (July 1), Mr. Mackenzie King replied in turn to Mr. Ferguson:

He declares (said the Dominion Premier referring to the Ontario Premier) that in my speech at Peterboro I omitted to recite this preamble, and that one phrase it contains, "subject to the observance of any necessary international requirements," has a sinister significance. As already stated, I was not at Peterboro reading from the correspondence, though, in stating the Government's position I naturally made use of the precise language used to state the Government's position. There was, of course, no purpose in omitting the preamble. It was not in what I had before me, nor was it omitted with intention. I merely read the substantive proposal of our Government, as it had been typed out at my request. One might have thought the phrase in question would go without saying. It in no way related to agreements in contemplation, but solely to treaties in existence. (*The Globe*, Toronto, July 2, 1930).

Three days later at Kitchener, Ont., Mr. Ferguson asked why,

*NOTE—See Section: Transportation and Communication, in this volume.

if the passage he had quoted that the Dominion offer was "subject to the observance of any necessary international requirements" had no meaning, was it put into the correspondence? Mr. Ferguson maintained that it meant a great deal and was a grave menace to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Mr. King replied to this speech in a statement made to the Press at Kamloops, B.C. (July 10), in which he reasserted that "the Dominion Government has right along made an earnest effort to reach a solution of the question on a fair and enduring basis." Again at Belleville, Ont. (July 10), Mr. Ferguson asked Mr. King to state his policy upon the St. Lawrence Waterway. Three days later at Morrisburg he (Mr. Ferguson) declared that "the Federal Administration had been scheming, manoeuvering and manipulating to get control of power here and in Quebec. But the two Provinces are standing shoulder to shoulder to prevent any encroaching on their rights."

At Brockville, Ont. (July 14), Mr. Harry Sifton criticized Mr. Ferguson for failing to accept the Dominion offer as announced by Mr. Mackenzie King. Replying at Port Arthur, Ont. (July 18), Mr. Ferguson charged that "the Sifton family owned the charter for the Georgian Bay Canal and Harry Sifton wrote to Martin Insull, the Chicago power magnate, seeking to enlist his interest in the project." (*The Montreal Daily Star*, July 19, 1930).

At Tilbury, Ont. (July 24), Mr. King declared that if returned to power he would proceed with the construction of the St. Lawrence Waterway:

> I tell you frankly (he said on this occasion) the only reason we have not been able to reach that settlement is because Premier Ferguson would not have a settlement on any account whatever before this Election. We conceded to Ontario everything they were asking. So far as power was concerned, we were prepared to regard power rights as if they belonged to the Province of Ontario, whether the law courts so held or not. We were prepared to proceed with the development of the St. Lawrence on that basis. So far as navigation is concerned, it is the Federal Government's business to safeguard navigation. We don't intend to let Premier Ferguson play politics with the matter any longer, nor do we intend to have this great development held up any longer on his account. When this present Government is returned to office next Monday, one of the first measures we will proceed with is the construction of the St. Lawrence Waterway. (*The Globe*, Toronto, July 25, 1930).

The following day at Stratford Mr. Ferguson again replied to the Federal Prime Minister. "As long as I have a say in the affairs of this Province," stated the Ontario Prime Minister, "I am not going to allow the United States to have a share in the development of our navigable waters and the people of Canada are still waiting to hear from Mr. Mackenzie King whether he intends to divide the sovereignty of the St. Lawrence or adopt a policy that has been followed in the past and develop the water in an all-Canadian way." (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, July 26, 1930).

Nominations and Elections

Nominations brought two acclamations. In seventy constituencies July 14, 1930, was nomination day and on this day Robert Gardiner of Acadia, Alta., Leader of the Progressives, was returned by acclamation. On the general Nomination Day, a week later, Henri Bourassa, Independent Liberal, was returned for Labelle, Que., without opposition. There were 545 candidates nominated for the 245 seats. Of these 231 were Conservatives; 222 Liberals; 7 Progressives; 12 Liberal Progressives; 11 U.F.A.; 9 Farmers party, Saskatchewan; 11 Labour; 33 Independents and 9 Communists.

Among the candidates were six women. There were two in Ontario; one in Manitoba; two in Saskatchewan; and one in Quebec. Of these six candidates, however, only one was successful, Miss Agnes Macphail who had sat in the House of Commons for South-east Grey since 1921.

Five Cabinet Ministers were defeated. They were Hon. C. A. Dunning and Hon. T. A. Crerar on the Prairies, Hon. Cyrus Macmillan in Prince Edward Island, and Hon. Lucien Cannon and Hon. W. Frederic Kay in Quebec. Among the prominent Conservatives who failed of election were Hon. H. H. Stevens in Vancouver and Maj.-Gen. A. D. McRae, the Conservative organizer, also in British Columbia.

The decisive factor in the Election was the change in the Province of Quebec. At the General Election of 1926 this Province returned sixty Liberals, four Conservatives and one Independent. In the General Election of 1930 the Conservatives captured twenty-five seats. Of the remainder, the Liberals retained thirty-nine and Henri Bourassa was elected as an Independent. In Ontario the Conservatives increased their strength by six and on the Prairies raised their representation from a single seat to twenty-three. The Conservatives also made gains in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick while they lost two seats in Nova Scotia. British Columbia raised the Liberal contingent from one to five.

A noticeable feature of the General Election* was the decline in the strength of Independents. At dissolution there were in the House of Commons, eleven United Farmers of Alberta, twelve Progressives, eight Liberal Progressives, three Labourites and two Independents. After the Election United Farmers of Alberta and Ontario numbered ten, Progressives two, Liberal Progressives three, Labourites three and Independents two.

None of the nine Communists was elected.

The Canadian Press reported the final standing by Provinces as follows:

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*NOTE:—See *Addenda* for list of 1930 General Election Returns (candidates, member elected and majority); also list giving analysis of the popular vote.

	Lib.	Con.	U.F.A.	U.F.O.	Prog.	Lib-Prog.	Lab.	Ind.
Prince Edward Island	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec	39	25	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ontario	22	59	0	1	0	0	0	0
Manitoba	1	11	0	0	0	3	2	0
Saskatchewan	11	8	0	0	2	0	0	0
Alberta	3	4	9	0	0	0	0	0
British Columbia	5	7	0	0	0	0	1	1
Yukon	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	87	138	9	1	2	3	3	2

The New Conservative Cabinet. On the day following the General Election Right Hon. Mackenzie King tendered his resignation to His Excellency and advised him to call upon Hon. R. B. Bennett to form a Government. Mr. Bennett's Administration was gazetted under date of Aug. 9, 1930, as follows:

Prime Minister, President of the King's Privy Council for Canada, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Minister of Finance	Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett, K.C.
Member of the Administration without portfolio	Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Labour	Hon. Gideon Decker Robertson
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General	Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C.
Minister of Fisheries	Hon. Edgar Nelson Rhodes, K.C.
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon Henry Herbert Stevens
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. Robert James Manion
Minister of National Revenue	Hon. Edmond Baird Ryckman, K.C.
Member of the Administration without portfolio	Hon. John Alexander Macdonald
Postmaster-General	Hon. Arthur Sauvé
Minister of Pensions and National Health	Hon. Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., M.D.
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Hugh Alexander Stewart, K.C.
Secretary of State of Canada	Hon. Charles Hazlitt Cahan, K.C.
Minister of National Defence	Hon. Donald Matheson Sutherland
Minister of Marine	Hon. Alfred Duranleau, K.C.
Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs	Hon. Thomas Gerow Murphy
Solicitor-General of Canada	Hon. Maurice Dupré, K.C.
Minister of Immigration and Colonization, and Minister of Mines	Hon. Wesley Ashton Gordon, K.C.
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Robert Weir

RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE

By

Hector Charlesworth

General Events, July 1st, 1929, to June 30th, 1930

July 1st, 1929, was signalized by a demonstration of loyalty in the Capital of the Empire unparalleled since the Coronation and one which had its repercussions around the world. It was the occasion of His Majesty's return to Buckingham Palace after an absence of nearly five months in the south of England and at Windsor Castle. When the King appeared on the balcony of the Palace he received a deafening ovation from the throng of 50,000 people within range of vision. The joy of the populace was somewhat dampened the next day (July 2) when it was made known that His Majesty was too indisposed to open Parliament, but it was decided to proceed with the great service of Thanksgiving at Westminster Abbey planned for Sunday, July 7. It was attended by the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal family. Radio arrangements had been made whereby it was heard in almost every part of the Empire as well as in other countries. The next day His Majesty developed a small residual abscess on the right side of the chest. An operation for the purpose of drainage took place on July 15. He remained at Buckingham Palace for some weeks and by Aug. 24 was well enough to leave quietly for Sandringham. Through subsequent months His Majesty, though avoiding over-exertion was able to play a considerable part in public affairs. His most important appearance was at the opening of the Five-Power Naval Parley in London in January, 1930, when his welcoming address was broadcast throughout the world.

The Prince of Wales presided at a Poppy Day banquet organized by the British Legion on Nov. 9, 1929, and attended by 321 winners of the Victoria Cross from all parts of the Empire. It was held in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords. The chief speaker, in addition to His Royal Highness, was Lord Jellicoe, President of the Legion, and a message of greeting from His Majesty was read. The first four months of 1930 were occupied by the Prince in a return trip to Africa covering many thousands of miles. His Royal Highness left England for Capetown on Jan. 3, travelling on the *Kenilworth Castle*. After visits in South Africa he proceeded north to Mombassa and had his first expedition into elephant country in Kenya. From Nairobi the Prince set out on Feb. 25,

but an attack of malaria compelled his early return. On Mar. 9 he started for Uganda, travelling long distances by motor car. By the middle of the month he had reached Lake Albert. In this district he took some remarkable films of elephants in a wild state, and travelled to the Belgian Congo. After a short stay in the Sudd region of the Upper Nile he flew by aeroplane to Khartoum, and from that city to Cairo, arriving home Apr. 25, 1930.

Following his visit to the President of the United States to discuss disarmament, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald in October, 1929, paid a visit to Canada in company with his daughter, Miss Ishbel MacDonald, intended to be in the nature of a holiday. He entered Canada by way of Niagara Falls on Oct. 15 and proceeded to Toronto, where his two principal addresses were delivered before the Canadian Club and in Convocation Hall, the latter upon the occasion of the conferring of the Honorary Degree of LL.D. upon him by the University of Toronto. At midnight on Oct. 16 he left for Ottawa where he was the guest of His Excellency the Governor-General and also of the Prime Minister, at the latter's country place "Kingsmere." Among the functions given in Mr. MacDonald's honour were: a State dinner by Their Excellencies, Viscount Willingdon and Lady Willingdon at Rideau Hall; a dinner by the Canadian Government at the Parliament Buildings; a dinner by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King at Laurier House; a luncheon by Hon. R. B. Bennett (Leader of the Conservative party); a luncheon by Sir William Clark (High Commissioner for Great Britain to Canada); and a tea by Hon. William Phillips (United States Minister to Canada). Mr. MacDonald and his party left for Montreal where, on Oct. 21, he addressed the Canadian Club. On the night of the same day the party left for Chicoutimi to be the guests of Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec. They sailed for England on Oct. 25, on the *Duchess of York*. At all points the Prime Minister was accorded warm and enthusiastic receptions by great multitudes of Canadians. In his addresses he avoided anything in the way of a controversial utterance, stressing the unity of the Empire and the world's need of permanent peace.

Empire Preference Movement. Empire trade and Empire preference played a dominant part in the political activities of Great Britain during the period under survey. On July 15, 1929, 75 Conservative Members of the House of Commons met under the Chairmanship of Lord Stanley, eldest son of the Earl of Derby and already prominent in the Junior Imperial League, and formed a new Empire policy group.

Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery and Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain held that the results of the General Election two months before had "wiped the slate clean" and left the Conservative party free to consider a revision policy in connection with Empire Preference. Conservative Leader Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin made a public declaration that the official policy of his Party would continue to be "No Taxes on Food." The course of Mr. Baldwin

was severely censured in *The Daily Express*, London, and other newspapers controlled by Lord Beaverbrook. In October, 1929, the latter launched his first Manifesto suggesting the formation of a new party to carry out his ideas, if none of the older parties could be induced to accept them. He gave the name of "Empire Crusaders" to the supporters of the movement.

In Canada the Canadian Manufacturers Association and other organizations were inclined to withhold their opinions on the movement until they learned more details of what was proposed. Lord Beaverbrook expressed the view that both farmers and industrialists in the various Dominions would accept his plan once they became acquainted with the economic facts.

On Jan. 26, 1930, Sir Herbert Samuel, Chief Organizer of the Liberal party, issued an official condemnation of "Empire Free Trade" proposals, on the ground that they were antagonistic to free trade in that they proposed a tariff wall around the Empire and would not really serve its interests.

The question of Empire Free Trade was debated in the House of Commons on Jan. 30 on a motion by J. R. Remer, Conservative Member for Macclesfield. He defined Lord Beaverbrook's plan as a general tariff round the whole Empire, within which the Dominions should be allowed local tariffs to protect nascent industries. Britain's advantage would be a big bite out of the £500,000,000 worth of manufactures now poured by foreigners into the British and Colonial markets. The advantage to the Dominions would be a bigger share of the British market for foodstuffs and raw materials. The result would be a higher level of purchasing power throughout the Empire and the substitution of employment for doles. He asked for the consideration of the proposals on a non-party basis. Mr. Philip Snowden, on behalf of the Government, rejected the idea of an Empire tariff, but said he was heartily in favour of Empire development in other ways. He insisted that a tax on foreign foodstuffs would put up prices, and when several of the supporters of Lord Beaverbrook's ideas wished to argue the latter point, the closure was invoked to end discussion.

On Feb. 5, 1930, Mr. Baldwin addressed a large meeting of the Unionist and Conservative party in the London Coliseum, dealing with many political topics. In regard to Empire trade he pointed out that the Dominions and India enjoyed the fullest fiscal autonomy and had competitive industries of their own to cherish; but he held that the Empire was not thereby disinherited from the vision of a world Commonwealth united in trade as in its other purposes. He urged, as the proper course, "Rationalize Imperially." The principle of combination, for good reasons, could not be applied fiscally; an Imperial Zollverein was nowhere within the horizon of present politics. He suggested, therefore, the possibility of practical trade understandings between different parts of the Empire, pooling of markets, joint selling, joint buying, agreements on manufacturing policy and any other steps on which

Great Britain, the Dominions and India could embark with mutual advantage. In regard to home industries, Mr. Baldwin declared strongly for continuance of the policy of safe-guarding.

In mid-February the "Empire Free Trade" movement had reached a point where it had been officially rejected by the Conservative, Liberal and Labour organizations. Lord Beaverbrook, therefore, took the step of announcing the formation of a new party to be known as the "United Empire" party in which he expected to enroll "100,000 men and women." He stated that the new Party was neither free trade nor protectionist: it was a plan to develop the industries and all the resources of the Empire to the fullest extent; to take the best from free trade and from protection without entering the doctrinaire controversies of the past.

On Feb. 19 the United Empire party gained a powerful ally in Lord Rothermere, who through his many newspapers declared his belief that within a few weeks the new Party would become the most powerful political force in Great Britain. He found himself in agreement with 90 per cent. of Lord Beaverbrook's ideas, and favoured food taxes which, however, should be wisely applied and imposed on foreign products. "I cannot find 25 per cent. of practical value in the programmes of other political parties," he said. The accession of Lord Rothermere, coupled with the sponsorship of Lord Beaverbrook, brought to the support of "Empire Free Trade" the two most powerful leaders of the popular Press of Great Britain, and was taken as an indication that the masses who supported their newspapers were not so frightened of food taxes as the leaders of older parties assumed.

On Feb. 22 the United Empire party announced that in a few days over £40,000 had been subscribed in small contributions for the support of the new movement, and that it would be its policy to publish the sources of its funds. The National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations issued a leaflet to its many thousands of members on that day warning them against countenancing a split in their Party. It pointed out that the Party under Mr. Baldwin could work to secure Empire Free Trade while recognizing that there were obstacles in the way of its immediate realization. It continued: "As Mr. Baldwin has said 'Free Trade within the Empire is a great ideal, but freer trade within the Empire is practical politics.'" It accused Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere of refusal to face facts and exercise patience, and added, "The only result of their action will be to split the Unionist party and help the cause of the Liberal and Socialist parties." On Feb. 24 Mr. Baldwin followed up the Manifesto of his party organization by issuing a personal statement in which he said he interpreted "Empire Free Trade" as meaning the economic unity of the Empire, enjoying free trade within its own territories and supported by tariffs, where necessary, against the rest of the world. He felt it to be a goal toward which they must travel, but as a practical policy impossible for the present,

On Feb. 28 Lord Beaverbrook embarked on a speaking tour in the West of England and disclaimed that the motive of the new United Empire party was political; rather was it economic. He said that Stanley Baldwin's policy of safeguarding only carried him a short distance on the road they wished to see him travel. The United Empire party would not only endeavour to limit import of manufactured goods but that of food stuffs from foreign sources; also it sought a "fiscal union of the Empire."

On Mar. 4, 1930, Mr. Baldwin addressed the Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations at the Hotel Cecil and proposed a Referendum to obtain the views of the electorate on questions of national and Imperial importance without making them political issues involving the fate of the Government. He claimed to have the sanction of the late Lord Salisbury and of Lord Balfour for the referendum principle. The question he had especially in mind was food taxes, which should be considered on its merits without reference to politics.

Lord Beaverbrook issued a statement on behalf of the United Empire group stating that they were greatly encouraged by Mr. Baldwin's speech and grateful for his plain straightforward words. They regarded his statement as a perfectly satisfactory acceptance of the main purpose for which the Empire Crusade was launched. He commended Mr. Baldwin's promises of a food tax Referendum and an immediate Empire economic conference should the Conservatives return to power. On Mar. 6 Lord Beaverbrook announced that the United Empire Party having accomplished its aims, subscriptions would be returned to the donors by the Party trustees. Lord Rothermere on the other hand announced his view that only one of the infant Party's aims had been met by Mr. Baldwin's concessions, and that he would form an executive committee under the chairmanship of his son, Esmond Harmsworth, M.P., to continue the organization of the United Empire Party, advocating high duties on manufactured goods; subsidies for farming; ruthless economy in public expenditures; no more surrenders in India; and no further diplomatic relationships with Russia.

On Mar. 13 Mr. Baldwin, in the House of Commons, moved a vote of censure on the Government for its failure to extend safeguarding or Imperial preference, or even to declare its intentions with regard to existing duties. In his remarks he expanded the ideas contained in his recent public addresses. On behalf of the Government, the Chancellor of the Exchequer reaffirmed their opposition to food taxes and protection and declined to state their position as to the future of existing duties, further than he had done in the past.

Mr. Baldwin speaking before the Primrose League on Disraeli's birthday (Apr. 5, 1930) announced that the policy on which he would appeal to the country when an election occurred would be

safeguarding duties, Imperial preference and a food tax Referendum. On Apr. 15 Lord Beaverbrook wrote to the Press objecting to certain literature circulated by the official Conservative organization which suggested that Mr. Baldwin's policy, if returned to power, would be to "bargain with the Dominions." The aim of the Crusaders had been a constructive policy of Empire trade initiated by Great Britain herself. On May 14, 1930, Mr. Baldwin speaking at Reading said he hoped to see an era of lower tariffs throughout the world. He promised that if any industry were thrown to the wolves by the Labour Government, safeguarding duties would be immediately restored by himself if returned to power. In advocating safeguarding at home he declared that he wanted it for Imperial as well as home purposes.

On May 19 Lord Beaverbrook, speaking at Hastings, expressed deep disappointment with the Conservative party for its laxity in pushing the campaign for "Empire Free Trade." He was not blaming Mr. Baldwin, but said the latter was badly served by his lieutenants who were using the Referendum proposal not as a spear to fight for the cause but as a shield to shelter themselves from the food tax issue.

On May 21 Viscount Elibank submitted a resolution in the House of Lords deploring the increasing industrial depression and expressing the opinion that the most practical and immediate remedies were to be found in a comprehensive policy of safeguarding, anti-dumping, and Imperial economic unity. Lord Melchett as a "Free trader converted by facts" supported the resolution. Lord Salisbury expressed belief in Imperial economic unity as the ultimate goal but held that the intervening ground should be cleared first. Meanwhile he appealed to Lord Beaverbrook to co-operate in the first essential step of defeating the Ramsay MacDonald Government and not to turn collaboration into disruption. Lord Beaverbrook stated that without food taxes "Empire Free Trade" must fail. Such proposals need not be electorally fatal.

In mid-June, 1930, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere threatened to revive the United Empire party and run candidates against the Conservatives if Mr. Baldwin did not take a more decisive stand in favour of taxation of foodstuffs. The Conservative Leader at the quarterly meeting of the National Union of Conservative and Unionists organizations defied them to do their worst and urged that the two peers attend to their affairs on Fleet Street and leave politics to public men. He expressed particular indignation because Lord Rothermere had written to him demanding that he be consulted in the formation of his Cabinet should he carry the country.

Lord Beaverbrook made a speech at Barnet on June 28, in which he explained that there were no essential differences between Mr. Baldwin and himself save of procedure. Mr. Baldwin held that the electors would not accept duties on foreign foodstuffs

and that, therefore, the proposal must not be included in the programme of the Conservative party. He (Lord Beaverbrook) and his associates in the Empire Crusade insisted that their policy in its entirety must be put before the electors at the next general election.

The Twelfth Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was opened at the Guildhall, London, on May 26, 1930, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The President, Lord Iveagh, alluded to proposals to establish a customs union in Europe, and the Briand plans for a United States of Europe based on trade. Such movements rendered all the more necessary an early effort to achieve Imperial economic unity. He refused to believe that the British as a practical people would cling obstinately to old slogans and outworn beliefs, merely because in the past they had served them well. On May 28 the Congress unanimously passed a resolution calling on all the Governments of the Empire to make a concerted effort to formulate an Empire economic policy. Another resolution moved by Col. J. H. Woods of Calgary, President of the Canadian Chambers of Commerce urged all Empire governments to examine their fiscal policies with a view to finding out what amendments they could make to further the Empire economic cause without hurting themselves. This resolution was adopted.

The policy of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in regard to Empire Trade was made known at their Annual Meeting in Toronto in June, 1930, when a specially prepared Report covering the question was presented and approved. The Report suggested "that the Canadian Government should consult carefully with representatives of the great departments of Canadian production, and, further, that business men and others with special knowledge should be invited to attend the Imperial Economic Conference in the capacity of advisers to the representatives of the Government. Such consultations should produce practical and beneficial trade results. We believe that it is possible and desirable to expand largely Canadian trade with those British countries, which are prepared to negotiate with us, and at the same time to safeguard Canadian interests." On May 27, a Resolution had been passed by the Executive Council of the C. M. A. and added to the Report, favouring "the encouragement of increased trade within the British Empire, but on the understanding that each individual country shall safeguard first the interests of its own producers and the general welfare of its own people."

A notable effort to stimulate Empire trade in Canada was made by Hon. Frank Carrel, M.L.C., Quebec, in several able addresses on his return from a visit to Great Britain where he had made careful inquiries into unutilized openings of Inter-Imperial business.

Conference on Dominion Legislation. On Oct. 8, 1929, Lord Passfield, then Secretary of State for the Dominions, opened a private conference of Imperial representatives on Dominion

legislation and Mercantile Law, provided for at the Imperial Conference of 1926. It was announced that the conclusions of the Conference would be submitted to the Governments of the Dominions before being made public. The Conference concluded its labours on Dec. 4, 1929. It was agreed that an announcement of its findings should be simultaneously disclosed in the various capitals of the Empire on Feb. 3, 1930. The Canadian representatives in attendance were: Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; O. D. Skelton, Ph.D., Under Secretary of State for External Affairs; Edwin Hawken, Assistant Deputy Minister of Marine; C. P. Plaxton, K.C., Senior Advisory Counsel, Department of Justice, J. E. Read, Legal Adviser, Department of External Affairs, and Charles J. Burchell, of the Nova Scotia Bar. In announcing the result of the deliberations to the House of Commons at Ottawa on Feb 3, Mr. Lapointe said that it had been called in accordance with a recommendation of the 1926 Imperial Conference for the purpose of examining such legal restrictions on Dominion self-government as might still survive from any earlier period; and to recommend the most appropriate means of bringing these legal forms and practices into harmony with the present constitutional position of equality. The chief recommendations arrived at, and which would be acted upon by the British Parliament were:

(1) Exemption of Dominion legislation from the power of disallowance.

(2) Declaratory enactment of the power of a Dominion to make laws having extra-territorial effect.

(3) Empowering a Dominion parliament to repeal a British Act so far as it is part of the law of the Dominion.

It was agreed that the recommendations intended to replace the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 should first go to the Imperial Conference (1930) for consideration and then be validated by the Parliaments of the British Commonwealth.

A Report of the Conference on Shipping Laws issued at the same time, contained proposals for the repeal of certain provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act and the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, whereby the equal status of the Dominions with Great Britain in connection with maritime laws would be recognized.

In the Canadian House of Commons on May 3, 1930, it was disclosed by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in the capacity of Minister for External Affairs, that Canada had suggested the holding of an Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1930. This proposal had met with approval in Great Britain and the Irish Free State, but had been rejected by Australia and South Africa.

Vice-Regal Activities. In addition to their official duties at Ottawa Their Excellencies, the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Willingdon, during 1929 participated in many public functions at widely distributed points throughout Canada; and

made a "goodwill tour" of the West Indies from Nov. 29, 1929, to Jan. 13, 1930. In the early Spring Their Excellencies left for a trip to Western Canada, returning to Ottawa the first week of May. On June 2, 1930, official residence for the Summer season was taken up by the Vice-Regal party at the Quebec Citadel, which had been fully restored and redecorated. An extensive programme was immediately embarked upon including a dinner in honour of His Majesty's birthday, and a luncheon in honour of Prince Iyemasa Tokugawa, Japanese Minister to Canada.

In connection with his trip to the West Indies Viscount Willingdon delivered a speech before the Empire Club of Canada in Toronto on Mar. 28, 1930, in which he made a reference to the relations between Canada and the West Indies expressing his personal view that "it would be a fine thing if Canada relieved Great Britain of the responsibility for the future of the West Indies." (*The Globe*, Toronto, Mar. 29, 1930).

The utterance of the Governor-General was brought up in the House of Commons on Mar. 31 by Robert Gardiner (U. F. A., Acadia) and J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg N.-C.). Mr. Gardiner asked "if the Government has under consideration any proposal for the taking over of any of the Empire responsibilities in regard to the West Indies." In reply the Prime Minister said "none of which I am aware." Mr. Woodsworth then asked whether the statement of the Governor-General was authorized by the Government, to which Mr. Mackenzie King replied that "the statement was made by His Excellency on his own responsibility."

A statement on the same subject was issued in Toronto by Eric Mieville, Private Secretary to the Governor-General. This statement read as follows: "His Excellency has no desire to expand on the remarks he made regarding the West Indies before the Empire Club to-day, but I may say that they were entirely his personal views. His Excellency's remarks in reference to the acceptance by Canada of responsibility for the future of the West Indies reflected a sentiment expressed in certain quarters in the West Indies." (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Mar. 29).

High Commissioners' Offices. Canada suffered a severe loss on Feb. 3, 1930, when Hon. Peter Charles Larkin, the fifth to hold the office of High Commissioner for Canada in London, died suddenly in his 74th year. Mr. Larkin was one of the wealthiest of Canadians and had built up a great fortune in the tea industry. For many years he had been noted for his philanthropic activities. He accepted the High Commissionership in 1922, and left behind him a permanent memorial in Canada House, which stands on Trafalgar Square on the former site of the Union Club, and houses the main offices of most of the Canadian agencies in London. Mr. Larkin's body was cremated in London and at a memorial service in Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, His Majesty the King was represented, and many functionaries of the British Government were present. The ashes were brought back to

Canada by members of his family, and on Mar. 2, 1930, an impressive memorial service was conducted by Rev. Archdeacon Cody, in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, where Mr. Larkin had been for many years a communicant.

The Annual Report of the Office of the High Commissioner for the year ended Nov. 30, 1929, showed that there had been much activity in assisting Canadian firms to obtain large orders from Great Britain and the Continent, especially of raw goods. A great deal of printed matter with regard to Canada was distributed and much information furnished to the Press. The log book recording the names of prominent Canadian public men who visited Canada House while abroad on public and private business was very lengthy and much social assistance was given to Canadian visitors in connection with great public functions.

The Office of High Commissioner for Great Britain in Canada began to play a vital part in Canadian affairs during the period under survey. Sir William Clark made many speeches both in Canada and elsewhere which tended to promote fuller understandings. On Feb. 3 it was announced that the British Government had purchased "Earnscliffe," Ottawa, the historic residence of Sir John A. Macdonald, as a permanent official residence for its High Commissioner, occupancy to begin Oct. 1, 1930. Sir William went home to London on leave in May, 1930, after 18 months' residence in Canada during which he had traversed every settled part of the Dominion.

Oversea Settlement. At the close of the year 1929 the Oversea Settlement Committee was constituted as follows: President, Rt. Hon. Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs; Chairman, William Lunn, M.P., Under Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs; Member, J. J. Lawson, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour; Vice-Chairman, Geoffrey Whiskard, C.B. (Dominions Office); and a Committee.

According to the Annual Report of the Committee for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, the net migration movement for Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1929 was 87,469 as against 77,729 in 1928. Of this number the movement from Northern Ireland accounted for 8,609 in 1928 and 10,894 in 1929. The net migration from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to other parts of the Empire was 62,951 in 1929, as against 62,812 in 1928. The Northern Irish figures included in the latter figures were 7,313 in 1929 and 6,492 in 1928. The numbers proceeding Overseas under the Empire Settlement Act increased from 47,855 in 1928 to 72,213 in 1929. The Canadian figures* for 1929 were 58,755, including 37,140 persons proceeding under the £10 rate which came into operation on Jan. 1, 1929; for 1928 the figures were 24,889. The numbers proceeding to Australia under the Empire Settlement Act showed a large decrease, falling from 20,603 in 1928 to 11,525 in 1929. The New Zealand figures, which were 11,795 in 1926 and fell to 4,446 in 1927 and 2,175 in 1928, decreased still further to 1,849 in 1929.

Wireless Communication. The British Post Office Department on July 20, 1929, named an Advisory Committee on Telegraphic Communications on which all parts of the Empire were represented, including Sir Courtauld Thomson for the United Kingdom and Sir Campbell Stuart for Canada.

A new link in Empire communications was established late in September,

*NOTE.—For further information on Immigration see Section: Immigration and Colonization.

1929, by the opening of a high-speed wireless telegraph service between Suva, Fiji and Sydney, N.S.W.

After long delay the British Post Office Department in March, 1930, announced its decision with regard to beam wireless, rejecting the recommendation of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928 that the "beam" stations controlled by Imperial and International Communications be used for wireless telephony. Instead, the Post Office decided to conduct wireless telephone services to the Dominions through their own stations at Rugby and Baldock.

On May 20, 1930, the first public trans-Atlantic wireless conversation between Canada and Great Britain occurred when, during a meeting of the Royal Society of Canada at Moyse Hall, McGill University, members spoke to the eminent scientist, Sir Ernest Rutherford, at Cambridge, England. His voice came through with absolute clarity.

Two picturesque episodes occurred in the Spring of 1930 when the Marchese Marconi, operating a special apparatus aboard his yacht off Genoa, transmitted sufficient electricity to turn on the lights at the Australian Electro-Technical Exhibition at Sydney, 11,000 miles away; and when the Anglo-Australian wireless telephone service was inaugurated with a conversation between Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald at London and Hon. J. H. Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia at Canberra.

The Annual Report of the British Broadcasting Corporation showed that the total number of licences in operation at Dec. 30, 1929, was 2,956,736, an increase of 328,344 over the previous year.

Imperial Air Activities. During the year 1929 interest chiefly centred around the construction of two enormous airships, the R.-100 and the R.-101. The R.-100 was designed and built by the Airship Guarantee Company, Limited, at Howden and the R.-101, designed and built by H. M. Government at the Royal Airship Works, Cardington. Shed trials of R.-101 were completed in October, 1929, and a number of test flights made. The shed trials of R.-100 were completed in November and successfully test flown. The following description of the two airships is given in the Annual Report on Civil Aviation, 1929, the Department of National Defence, Ottawa:

> "The dimensions of the R.-100 are just over 5,000,000 cubic feet, giving an estimated lift under standard conditions of 156 tons. The length is 709 feet, and the maximum diameter, 133 feet; the over all height, 135 feet. The passenger coach consists of three decks and dining saloon to accommodate 56 persons and promenade and lounge. In all there are 32 cabins containing 100 bunks. The power units comprise 6 Rolls-Royce Condor III, B. petrol engines of 600 horse-power with two air screws operating in tandem.
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> The R.-101 has approximately a gas capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet, giving a lift of something over 150 tons. The length is 731 feet 8 inches, a maximum diameter of 131 feet 8 inches, the height with the control car about 140 feet. The passenger and other accommodation comprises two decks. The upper deck carries a large lounge, promenade on either side together with dining room for 50 persons with a number of two berth sleeping cabins. The lower deck carries the captain's control room. The power units comprise five engines. Each unit contains a Beardmore Tornado engine of 584 horse-power working on the Diesel principle.
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> Ground organization for these airships, under the present programme of airship development, includes two sheds and a mooring tower at Cardington, England; and mooring towers in Ismailia, Egypt, and at St. Hubert, Canada; and mooring tower and shed at Karachi, India."

A trip to Canada by the R.-100 had been announced for June, 1930, but as a request was made by the Government of Canada that the trip be delayed until after the Canadian General Election of July 28, when Cabinet Ministers would be free to welcome her, the ship did not leave England until after that date on her successful trip to Canada and return.

Long distance records achieved since June, 1929, included the flight of Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith of Australia with three companions in July in his Fokker

machine *The Southern Cross*, from Derby, north-west Australia, to Croydon Aerodrome in less than 13 days, beating the record by three days. The final stages of the flight were direct from Baghdad to Athens, to Rome, to England. On arrival he was greeted by a congratulatory message from His Majesty. Several months previously Capt. Kingsford-Smith had crossed the Pacific from California to Australia in the same aeroplane. On June 24, 1930, Capt. Kingsford-Smith took off from Port Marnoc, Ireland, in *The Southern Cross*, in hope of a non-stop flight to Roosevelt Field, New York. Fog compelled him to land at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, where he refuelled and completed the trip. With his companions, Evert Van Dyk, assistant pilot; Capt. John P. Saul, navigator; and J. W. Stannage, radio operator, he received a stupendous welcome. *The Southern Cross* thus earned permanent fame as the first aeroplane to cross both the Atlantic and the Pacific and the first to make successfully the East-to-West journey across the Atlantic.

A solo flight to Australia *via* India in nineteen days in May, 1930, by an English girl, Amy Johnston, aroused international enthusiasm. She was honoured by the King by being made a Commander of the British Empire.

The Duchess of Bedford, at an advanced age made the flight from Croydon to the Cape and returned in May, 1930, occupying 21 days in all.

Word was received from the Antarctic expedition of Sir Herbert Wilkins on Dec. 12, 1929, announcing that he was proceeding to Port Lokrog to make suitable preparations for his flight over the Ross Sea. Nothing more was heard of the party until Feb. 13, 1930, when they were spoken to at Deception Island, *en route* to Monte Video, Uruguay, after a flight far into the interior of Antarctica.

Two distinguished officers of the Royal Air Force, Squadron Leader A. G. Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieut. N. H. Jenkins, attempted a non-stop flight from the Cranwell Aerodrome, Lancashire to Capetown on Dec. 17, 1929, but were killed when their plane crashed in Tunis the next day. They were flying a Fairey machine, and the cause of the disaster could not be ascertained.

On Sept. 7, 1929, the Schneider Cup race for the fastest flight was won by Flying Officer H. R. D. Waghorn of Great Britain with a Supermarine S. 6, Rolls Royce racing engine at an average speed of 328.63 miles an hour and established a new world's record for a speed of 357.7 miles per hour.

Substantial progress was made in Great Britain in civil aviation during 1929 according to the Report of Imperial Airways, Limited. In the subsidized flights to and from the continent 29,312 passengers were carried and, in addition to increased mail and cargo freights, approximately £31,000,000 of bullion was carried; three times as much as in any previous year.

Great Britain continued during 1929 to maintain its position as the leading country of the world in the export of aeronautical material. 525 aircraft, 1,148 engines were exported and with other parts made a total value of 2,158,667 pounds sterling.

One thousand three hundred and seventy pilots, 33 navigators and 581 mechanics were licensed as on December 31, 1929. Six hundred heavier-than-air craft and 17 lighter-than-air craft were granted certificates of registration and 759 heavier-than-air craft and one lighter-than-air craft granted certificates of airworthiness. The total sum allotted for civil aviation in Great Britain was 465,106 pounds sterling.

The Secretary of State for Air announced in March, 1930, that Air Estimates for the year beginning Apr. 1, 1930, would be £17,850,000, an increase of £890,000.

Honours and Incidents. Among the honours conferred by His Majesty after his return to London in July, 1929, was a peerage bestowed upon Sir William Warrender Mackenzie, noted as an arbitrator of industrial disputes, and Chairman of the British Government's Industrial Delegation to Canada and the United States in 1926-27. A peerage was bestowed on Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., a Canadian by birth. In the New Year's (1930) Honours, Mr. Eric Charles Mieville, Secretary to Lord Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, was created a Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir George

Badgerow, a noted medical specialist of Harley Street, London, and formerly of Toronto, was personally invested a Commander of the Victorian Order by His Majesty, Mar. 1, 1930. Three Newfoundlanders were knighted at the New Year; Mr. Justice Kent; Hon. Tasker Cook and Dr. Cluny MacPherson.

The Prince of Wales presided at a dinner tendered on July 1, 1929, to Sir Abe Bailey, a South African, in honour of his having set aside £100,000 as a permanent endowment for the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the home of which was donated some years before by Col. R. W. Leonard and Mrs. Leonard of St. Catharines, Canada.

It was announced in 1929 that the will of Lord Revelstoke contained a bequest of £20,000 to Mr. E. R. Peacock, a native of Glengarry, Ont., and former Housemaster of Upper Canada College, who for many years had been an eminent financier in London and after Lord Revelstoke's death had become the head of the Baring banking firm.

At the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association in Manchester in August, 1929, Dr. W. Harvey Smith of Winnipeg was elected President of that body and it was decided to hold the next Annual Meeting at Winnipeg in August, 1930.

A party of 16 headmasters of famous British public schools made a tour of Canada in April, 1930, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Cyril Norwood, Headmaster of Harrow. They inspected all Canadian universities and on their return to Great Britain stated that they had become convinced that the best way for British youths to enter into Canadian activities was by passing from British schools to Canadian universities. The outcome was a project for a series of scholarships for British students in Canadian universities on the lines of Rhodes scholarships at Oxford.

A Conference of governors and administrators of the Crown Colonies opened at London on June 23, 1930, under the presidency of Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The main topic of discussion was the proposed creation of a single colonial service, embracing the 30 different administrations scattered throughout the world.

On May 9, 1930, the historic office of Poet Laureate rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Robert Bridges was filled by the appointment of John Masefield, author of *Salt Water Ballads*, *The Everlasting Mercy* and other famous volumes of verse.

The Rhodes Scholarship Trust announced in July, 1929, that the German scholarships cancelled during the World War were to be restored. Administration was also amended to permit any student after two years at Oxford to spend the third year at any university outside his own country he chose. The original plan whereby United States scholars were nominated on the basis of one for each State was changed by dividing the whole of the United States into eight districts of six States each and the best men in each district selected after preliminary eliminations in each State. This decision was not final but experimental. The following Rhodes Scholars were appointed in 1929 from Canada: Nova Scotia, F. F. Musgrave; New Brunswick, Donald Blake Fraser; Quebec, Charles Bilodeau and Evender Veilleux; Ontario, Lionel Gelber and C. H. Little; Manitoba, J. R. Beattie; Alberta, Hugh W. Morrison; Saskatchewan, Orvald Gratias; British Columbia, no appointment.

On June 25, 1930, a special Thanksgiving Service took place at St. Paul's Cathedral to commemorate the reopening of the Dome and Choir at which Their Majesties with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were present.

Great Britain: The Session of 1929-30

The first Session of Parliament following the accession to power of Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald and the Labour party was formally opened on July 2*, 1929, by Royal Commission, functioning in the absence of the King. The Speech from the Throne was read by the Lord Chancellor.

*NOTE.—The new Parliament elected on May 30, 1929, had met for the appointment of the Speaker of the House of Commons on June 25, 1929.

Relations with foreign powers, it was noted, continued to be friendly, with the prospect of a definite settlement of the Reparations problem and early evacuation of the Rhineland. Conversations had commenced with the Ambassador of the United States looking toward an early reduction of armaments. Investigations as to conditions under which diplomatic relations with the Union of Soviet Republics might be resumed were under way. The foremost endeavour of the Ministry would be to deal effectively with the continuing evil of unemployment. Schemes were being prepared for the improvement of means of transport; for the stimulation of depressed export trades; for the economic development of oversea dependencies; for improvement in agricultural conditions; for the encouragement of the fishing industry with improved facilities for marketing farm and fishery outputs. Other measures mentioned were Bills for the reorganization of the coal industry; inquiries into the condition of the iron, steel and cotton industries; and plans for slum clearance and housing in rural and urban areas.

Unemployment, destined to be of major interest to Parliament, had been placed in charge of Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, and on July 3 he unfolded his plans: arrangements had been made with railway companies as to the expenditure of £6,500,000, the amount promised Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill (Chancellor of the Exchequer in the preceding Ministry) to be spent in replacements in return for the abolition of the passenger duty; £37,500,000 would be spent on main and secondary roads spread over a period of years; bridging and traffic conditions in London would be improved. Inducements for the removal of workmen from "black spots" to areas where labour was more in demand; and grants to public utility companies, even though privately owned, were announced. Mr. Thomas also proposed to raise the school age; to pension off workers at the age of 65; to adopt a policy of encouraging industries in Crown Colonies, especially cotton-growing; and stated his intention of visiting Canada within a few weeks to see what could be done with reference to migration.

A Conservative amendment, moved by Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, regretted the failure of the Ministry to make any plain declaration of their policy in regard to the safeguarding of the McKenna and analogous duties and the maintenance of Imperial preference. It was pointed out that this failure created a condition of uncertainty prejudicial to trade and employment. Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying, gave no definite pledges as to the duration of safeguarding duties, but announced that he favoured an Imperial Trade Conference and would continue the Empire Marketing Board. Government proposals as to housing subsidies, unemployment insurance, colonial development and Scottish local government were expeditiously put through with the support of Conservatives.

On Oct. 2, 1929, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a long and considered statement on the foreign policies of the Government to the Labour Party Conference in which he announced that he had reached an agreement with M. Dovgalesky, the Soviet Envoy, that would be disclosed when the House of Commons resumed its labours; and that the aims of the Prime Minister to secure a Five-Power Parley on naval disarmament had been crowned with success.

When Parliament reassembled on Oct. 29, Mr. Snowden announced a domestic programme dealing with widows' pensions, unemployment insurance, factories, hours of labour, the coal industry and the Trades Disputes Act.

On Nov. 4, 1929, Mr. Thomas, dealing with the objects and results of his visit to Canada declared that Canadians had a real sentiment toward Great Britain, yet in 1928 Canada spent five pounds with the United States for every pound spent with Great Britain. He had gone to Canada deliberately to try to reverse that position, and not primarily to discuss migration. He had found that it was not desirable to mix up the subject of unemployment with migration because it left the impression that Great Britain wished to dump her unemployed on the Dominions. Mr. Thomas spoke optimistically of competing with the United States in connection with Canada's large imports of coal and steel. He had discussed the conditions of the wheat market with the Canadian Wheat Pool and had invited its officials to visit Great Britain in the near future.

On Nov. 5, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Snowden) announced the appointment of a Committee of ten eminent financial and economic experts to inquire into "Banking, Finance and Credit, having regard to the factors both internal and international which govern their operation, and to make recommendations calculated to enable these agencies to promote the development of trade and commerce and the employment of labour."

Unemployment continued to be discussed almost daily in the House during November and the Prime Minister finally expressed his willingness to co-operate with all parties in the solution of the question on non-partisan lines. On Dec. 10, 1929, Mr. Thomas announced that construction work in Great Britain amounting to more than £20,000,000 had been approved, and toward which the Government would make a contribution of more than £9,000,000. This work involved municipalities, railway companies, gas companies and water supply companies. It was further announced that a road programme to cost approximately £16,000,000, spread over five years and affording employment to 100,000 men per annum, would be proceeded with. When the House adjourned for the Christmas recess it was estimated that by the various relief and pension measures adopted an additional expenditure of £43,000,000 would be necessary in 1930.

At Manchester on Jan. 12, 1930, Mr. Thomas made a speech in which he said that unemployment could only be solved by rehabilitation of trade, and announced that the great financiers of the country were prepared to advance funds to the fullest extent of their power for the reorganization and rationalization of industry.

The Prime Minister announced that the Government had decided to appoint at once an Economic Advisory Council under his own Chairmanship which would absorb the existing Committee on Civil Research. A Coal Mines Bill, providing a plan for Government regulation of output and prices, was introduced early in February, 1930, and continued to occupy the attention of the House at intervals for many weeks. Some of its features met with strong opposition from the Liberal group on whose support the MacDonald Ministry was dependent, and the Prime Minister agreed to discuss amendments in Committee.

On Feb. 17, the Prime Minister came to the momentous decision to resign from membership in the Independent Labour party, on the ground that the Party was controlled by its Left Wing, which had for months been engaging in attacks on Government policies.

Budget Estimates for civil expenditures for the ensuing financial year (1930-31) were issued on Mar. 2, 1930. They showed that £368,095,208 would be needed, an increase of £59,531,449. The total Estimated Expenditure on all services was £417,909,208 involving a net increase of £54,845,449. The only decreases were for the Navy and the Army. Air Force Expenditures were increased by £1,650,000.

On Mar. 25, the Ministry of Labour issued a statement showing that the number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain, were: 1,116,400 wholly unemployed; 412,400 temporarily unemployed; and 93,000 normally in casual employment; making a total of 1,621,800. This total comprised: 1,178,900 men; 38,700 boys; 361,900 women; and 42,300 girls.

Mr. Snowden carried a financial resolution in the House of Commons extending the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund by £10,000,000.

The financial year closed on Mar. 31, 1930, with a Deficit of £14,523,000 instead of the Surplus of £4,096,000, which the previous Chancellor, Mr. Churchill, had predicted. The total Ordinary Revenue was £734,188,748, a decrease of £23,915,370 on the Revenues for 1928-29. The chief causes of the decrease were a decline in Excise, due to decreased consumption of alcoholic beverages, and also in stamp sales on stock transfers, due to Stock Exchange depression.

The Coal Mines Bill considerably amended in Committee, especially with regard to clauses providing compulsory amalgamation to which the Liberals had taken exception, finally passed the House of Commons on Apr. 4, 1930, by a majority of 43.

Subsequently its main proposals were rejected by the House of Lords.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down his Budget on Apr. 14, providing for an Expenditure for the year 1930-31 (excluding the self-balancing services) of £787,209,000, and for a Revenue which, including provisions to make good a Deficit of £42,264,000 on the existing basis of taxation, totalled £789,445,000. Mr. Snowden said he proposed to raise the funds required chiefly by direct taxation, with the exception of a small increase in the Excise on beer. His main proposals were as follows:

SURTAX:—Rates increased throughout the scale, beginning with 1s. instead of 9d. on the first £500 over £2,000 of income, and ending with 7s.6d. instead of 6s. on income above £50,000.

ESTATE DUTY:—Increase of rates on estates exceeding £120,000, ranging from 1 per cent. at the bottom of the scale to 10 per cent. on estates of over £2,000,000 principal value.

Increase of Excise duty on beer from £5 to £5.3s. on 36 gallons.

A Land Valuation Bill will be introduced to get a basis for the taxation of site values.

Several statutory changes are proposed, including a reassessment to Schedule A of Income tax in 1931-32 of property in Great Britain, including London.

The Budget was attacked by the Conservatives on the ground that it made no provision for the revival of industry, and that the effect of increased taxation on large incomes would be the reverse.

The final stages of the Budget were reached on May 21, 1930. Summing up for the Opposition Mr. Churchill said that if not a Socialist budget it had a class bias. High taxation was a contributory cause of the despondency of industry and, in turn, of unemployment. He believed that the limit of direct taxation had been reached; the expansion of the yield of Income tax had been almost entirely arrested. Mr. Snowden reiterated that the Budget would not injure industry. Finally the Budget was carried by 282 votes to 206, the Liberals, who had largely remained silent, supporting the Government.

A Cabinet crisis occurred on May 21, when Sir Oswald Mosley resigned the ministerial office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, owing to differences with Mr. Snowden relating to unemployment policies.

On June 3, 1930, the Prime Minister announced changes in the Cabinet arising from Sir Oswald's resignation whereby he himself would take over the problem of unemployment and Mr. Thomas would become Secretary of State for the Dominions. He stated that the change in affairs affecting the Dominions necessitated the creation of a separate department distinct from that of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn succeeded Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas as Lord Privy Seal; Rt. Hon. Christopher Addison replaced Rt. Hon. Noel E. Buxton as Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries; Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, replaced Mr. Ben Turner as Parlia-

mentary Secretary to the Mines Deptartment; Rt. Hon. Lord Passfield remained in the Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

On June 26, 1930, the Prime Minister announced that in order to wind up the Session before the end of July, much legislation would be laid over. The only survivors would be the Coal Mines Bill, the Lords' amendments to which were under consideration; the Road Traffic Bill; the English and Scottish Housing Bills; and the Land Drainage Bill.

British Trade. In September, 1929, announcement was made of a draft Agreement relating to Anglo-Argentine Trade reached by a British Economic Mission under the Chairmanship of Lord D'Abernon, functioning in co-operation with the British Ambassador to Buenos Ayres, Sir Malcolm Robertson. Under its terms the Argentine Government obtained a credit in Great Britain to the amount of 100,000,000 pesos to be devoted to the acquisition in the United Kingdom of materials for Argentine State Railways and other national works. In return the Argentine Government undertook to arrange a credit for the purchase by Britain of cereals and other products of the Argentine. The attitude of Canada with regard to this agreement, in which she had a right to participate if she willed, aroused some curiosity. Its effect on the wheat situation was also discussed abroad, but the Canadian Government declined to disclose opinions on the Agreement.

Despite depressing conditions, particularly with regard to unemployment, the fundamental soundness of Britain's position was held to have been demonstrated in the governmental estimates of invisible trade for 1929. These showed that the unfavourable balance of trade involved in excess of imports totalling £366,000,000 was offset by £517,000,000 income from shipping and financial services and Overseas investments which made a net favourable balance of £151,000,000 in 1929 as compared with £152,000,000 in 1928 and £114,000,000 in 1927.

The coal problem became acute in November, 1929, owing to pressure on the MacDonald Government to make good pre-election pledges as to hours of labour. After five months in office the Ministry had come to the conclusion that the question of hours of labour could not be separated from those of production costs and wages. On Nov. 6 the mine owners refused to participate in a conference with the Cabinet and miners over a proposed reduction in working hours. Evan Williams, President of the Mining Association, blamed the crisis on the Prime Minister's pre-election promise to restore the 7-hour day. A. J. Cook, President of the Miners' Federation, threatened both Government and mine owners with a strike if the demand for a 7-hour day, with compensating increase in wages, were not complied with. The Government promised that the coal industry would be the subject of legislation to be presented early in the year. Progress toward industrial co-operation was indicated in a conference held on Dec. 19 between representatives of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations and the Federation of British Industries. A permanent method of consultation and co-operation was unanimously adopted on a motion submitted by Mr. Cook of the Miners' Federation. The plan of consultation between employers and employed embraced not only the interests of the workers but of the owners of industries. Revival of the coal trade was reflected by an increase of more than 20 per cent. in average monthly shipments in 1929, with higher average values per ton. In the exporting districts production was increased by 12,000,000 tons, or nearly 10 per cent., and in other districts the increase was 6 per cent. There was improvement both in the number of men employed and in the steadiness of employment. In the cotton industry depression was reported with lowered exports and production.

A British Industries Fair was held in Birmingham and London in February, 1930, at which many wares were displayed to show how the process of rationalization was being applied by manufacturers in a determination to adapt their wares to the needs of different parts of the world.

The 13th Report of the Imperial Economic Committee prepared by Sir David Chadwick showed, on the basis of information admittedly incomplete and therefore cautiously used as a basis of estimates, that between 1913 and 1929 the Overseas trade of the British Empire as a whole increased considerably faster than the international trade of the rest of the world. In 1913 the aggregate trade import and export of the constituent parts of the Empire was 27.75 per cent. of total world trade. In 1927 it was estimated at 29.48 per cent.

The Federation of British Industries issued a Report on British Economic policy on Feb. 19, 1930, with special reference to the Dominions for submission to the Preparatory Committee of the Imperial Conference (1930) in which they urged an Imperial trade conference at which the views of the Dominions could be definitely ascertained in regard to the advantages they would be prepared to grant to Great Britain, and the reciprocal terms they would expect. Similar steps were also urged at the Annual Meeting of the Liverpool Steam Shipowners Association on Feb. 19.

The latter organization also reported that figures indicated that some progress had been made toward the re-establishment of the nation's Overseas trade on a sounder basis. In 1929 the volume of exports, exclusive of coal, exceeded the figures for 1913, but imports exceeded those of 1913. Shipments of coal fell short of the totals for 1913 by 12,000,000,000 tons.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom in a statement issued Feb. 20, 1930, stated that 1929 had been a year of deep disappointment. Promise of improvement in freights early in the year fell off in the Summer and later months. A general statement issued by the shipping interests and the Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain on Apr. 15, 1930, urged that, in the questions under consideration with regard to the Empire, care be taken that no part of the Empire should burden British ships with restrictions that would place them at a disadvantage in the open freight markets of the world.

A deputation of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Feb. 27, 1930, to point out the difficulties created for industry by uncertainty as to the fiscal policies of the Labour Administration, and offering co-operation with officials of the British Treasury to effect a settlement of permanent character. They also discussed the question of surtaxes and the problems created by the Government's support of co-operative societies in competition with private enterprises. Mr. Snowden took the position that industries which could not maintain themselves without protection were not worth protecting, and announced that the safeguarding duties would be abolished on the expiration of the five years, after the date of their adoption.

The Empire Marketing Board issued an Annual Report in June, 1930, covering the work accomplished from May, 1929, to May, 1930, which showed that though crop failure and other causes had affected imports of Empire products to Great Britain, there had been important increases especially in tropical and semi-tropical products. Mr. E. M. H. Lloyd, Assistant Secretary, visited Canada in June to acquaint himself with Canadian production and marketing.

Estimates of the aggregate of British Empire trade for the year ended Mar. 31,1930 were that it totalled $11,000,000,000 of which Canada's share was $630,000,000, a little more than a quarter of Canada's external trade. Canada imported $252,703,000 from Great Britain and other Empire units, and exported to the same, $379,742,000.

Army and Navy Services. The Army Estimates of effective and non-effective services for 1930 presented by the Secretary of State for War (Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw) in March, 1930, asked for a total vote of £40,500,000, a saving of £605,000 in comparison with the previous year. It was pointed out that these Estimates differed from those of previous years because they covered costs of British troops in China, previously met by Supplementary Estimates. There was a loss of Receipts of £950,000 formerly accruing from the Occupation of the Rhine, and of the Egyptian Government's contribution toward the cost of British troops in that country, £150,000. The strength of the British Army, as on Apr. 1, 1930, was approximately 10,000 below establishment. The shortage was almost entirely in the Infantry and due to decreasing enlistment. The strength of

the Army Reserve was approximately 125,000 men, an increase of 16,000 over the previous year. It was expected that it would rise toward the end of 1930 to 132,000 and then by expiration of service recede to 129,000 by Apr. 1, 1931. The strength of the Territorial Army on Jan. 1, 1930, was 6,864 officers and 129,066 other ranks. In armaments and research steady progress had been made especially in improving the efficiency of anti-aircraft artillery. The draught horse was steadily being replaced by small mechanisms in Army services. Types of vehicles had been evolved which were making transport possible in places hitherto inaccessible. In the House of Commons on Mar. 24, the Secretary of State for War declared that more than 130,000 men were serving in Great Britain, the Colonies and mandated territories, excluding India. Some 60,000 men of the British Army were serving in the Indian Army. There was, approximately, one British soldier for every 5,000 of the Indian population. Mr. Shaw announced that grants to the Officers Training Corps would be continued but those to cadet corps and bodies like the Church Boys Brigade would disappear. Educationists in elementary and secondary schools were in a large majority of cases against this particular training.

Decisions of the Naval Parley (see International section) were reflected in the Naval estimates brought down on Mar. 6, 1930. The net total was £51,739,000 as against £55,865,000 in 1929. Cancellations embraced five ships of the 1928 programme, including two cruisers of 10,000-ton type with 8-inch guns; and 12 ships of the 1929 programme with two cruisers of similar type. Speaking in the House of Commons on Mar. 18, Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said the net reduction of £4,126,000 did not adequately convey the magnitude of the efforts of his Department for economy. No other nation in the world had voluntarily made such a reduction in comparison with 1914 estimates. The pledges taken by Great Britain at the Naval Parley came under fire in the House of Lords on May 8, 1930. Lord Bridgeman, a former First Lord of the Admiralty claimed that the Navy had been reduced below the level of national security on the sole authority of the Government. Lord Jellicoe said he viewed with uneasiness the reduction of naval strength. In 1914 nine German raiding cruisers had kept busy one hundred and fourteen British cruisers. He deplored the frustration of the careers of so many officers and men and hoped they would be decently compensated. Responding for the Government, Lord Parmoor said that the reduction of British cruiser requirements from 70 to 50, accepted by the Admiralty had been made possible by new guarantees of peace such as the Pact of Paris.

During discussions in the Commons Mr. Winston Churchill viewed the reductions dubiously and disclosed for the first time a telegram sent by Mr. Lloyd George, when Prime Minister, to Mr. A. J. Balfour at the first Washington Naval Conference, urging against any restriction on Britain's right to build cruisers and anti-submarine ships while France was free to construct a great submarine fleet. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald stated that naval reductions had been rendered possible with due regard to security by international understandings that did not exist in the past.

Australia. The period under survey was troublous politically in Australia. The Federal Parliament after five months recess resumed at Canberra on Aug. 14, 1929. It was known beforehand that there would be dissension on regulation of industry and of industrial disputes by Courts of arbitration. The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Stanley M. Bruce proclaimed that after 25 years' trial these Courts had proven a failure, complicated by over-lapping statutes of a similar nature in the various States. His policy was to vest exclusive authority in the Federal Government or, as an alternative, devolve it upon the State Administrations, so that there should be no conflict of authority, and definite decisions for the security of industry would be obtainable. As soon as the Session opened a vote of censure was moved by Mr. E. G. Theodore, Deputy Leader of the Labour Opposition, for failure to prosecute a colliery proprietor for an alleged lock-out. Hon. W. M. Hughes, a former Prime Minister, joined in the attack. The question was also raised as to whether the Government intended to take any action to abolish its right of appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. Bruce replied emphatically that it would not do so.

The Bill to abolish Federal arbitration courts in labour disputes was introduced early in September, and on the 10th the Opposition carried an amendment to delay its operation until the question had been submitted to the people. The vote was 35 to 34. On Sept. 12 Mr. Bruce announced that the Governor-General, Lord Stonehaven, had granted a dissolution. With the consent of the Leader of the Labour Opposition, Mr. James H. Scullin, supplies were voted for three months, and the new Customs duties were validated until Dec. 20, 1929. Polling took place on Oct. 20, 1929, and resulted in the Election of 45 Labourites; 15 Nationalists; 10 Country party and 5 Independents, giving Mr. Scullin a clear majority of 15 over all.

Mr. Bruce tendered his resignation to the Governor-General on Oct. 21. Mr. Scullin was sent for, and was able to announce his Cabinet the next day as follows: Mr. J. H. Scullin, Prime Minister, External Affairs and Industry; Mr. E. G. Theodore, Treasurer; Mr. F. Brennan, Attorney-General; Mr. J. A. Lyons, Postmaster-General, Works and Railways; Mr. F. Anstey, Health and Repatriation; Mr. A. E. Green, Defence; Mr. J. E. Fenton, Trade and Customs; Mr. A. Blakeley, Home Affairs; Mr. Parker Moloney, Markets and Transport; Senator Daly, Vice-President of the Executive Council; Senator Barnes (honorary), Assistant Works and Railways; Mr. F. M. Forde (honorary), Assistant Customs; Mr. J. Beasley (honorary), Assistant Industry.

The Scullin Ministry on Oct. 30 intervened in the New South Wales Coal dispute, by announcing the discontinuance of waterside workers' licences making employment contingent on good behavior. This plan had produced order out of chaos in the previous year. The Ministry's move was directed at the displacement of volunteers who had taken the place of strikers. On Nov. 1, 1929, Mr. Scullin suspended the regulations calling for compulsory military training and adopted the volunteer system.

The new Treasurer, Mr. Theodore, announced that there would be a deficit of one million pounds. The Australian Loan Council unanimously decided against any borrowings beyond the limits already fixed.

Parliament was opened on Nov. 20, 1929, and the Speech from the Throne foreshadowed amendment of the Arbitration Act, tariff changes, financial legislation, and restrictions on the immigration of foreigners. The Budget was brought down the next day and contained increases in the Income tax; increased Customs duties and an appropriation of £1,200,000 from accumulated income derived from the liquidation of ex-enemy properties. Mr. Theodore also announced that the Commonwealth Bank would be remodelled to give the Government credit control and take jurisdiction over the discount rate out of private hands.

The tariff schedules announced were along the lines of protection for Australian manufactures, and the charge was made that they nullified the British preference. Sir Grenville Ryrie, High Commissioner for Australia in London, issued a statement on Dec. 2, pointing out that though the new protective tariff included a wide margin of preference to British imports, the total value of the trade in which the Commonwealth Government had sought to give additional advantages to British manufacturers was £14,000,000, of which at the present time Great Britain supplied only £2,000,000.

Proposals were made to Great Britain to suspend assisted immigration to Australia during the period of unemployment. Lord Passfield in reply pleaded that the system be not destroyed altogether.

Mr. Theodore on Dec. 11 asked for authority to borrow £6,300,000 to meet Budget proposals for 1930. He admitted that there was no chance of placing a loan in London on advantageous terms at present, and charged that doubt as to Australian securities had been created by pernicious propaganda. Early in February, 1930, the Commonwealth Bank shipped an additional £7,000,000 gold to London, bringing total shipments since the previous July up to £17,000,000. This action was intended to alleviate stringency in exchange by providing funds for the discharge of Australian obligations without fresh borrowing in London.

In March, 1930, a measure for the re-valuation of lands, for the purpose of taxation was introduced by Mr. Theodore, and in April the establishment of a Central Reserve Bank on the lines of the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States to replace the Commonwealth Bank was announced.

To meet the financial crisis which arose at this time and correct the exchange situation, Mr. Scullin announced Apr. 4, 1930, drastic prohibition and rationing of imports of many articles including intoxicants, smokers' materials and matches. It was hoped that by this measure imports would be reduced from between £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 which though involving a great loss in Customs revenue would materially redress the balance of trade. Over eighty luxury imports were absolutely prohibited and a 50 per cent. impost fixed on others.

The Victoria Labour Conference on Apr. 21, 1930, vigorously denounced Mr. Scullin's Ministry for its dealings with the unemployment situation. The Prime Minister himself attended and explained the impossibility of introducing unemployment insurance amounting to a basic wage. The financial position of the country could not stand it, he said, and the primary duty of the country was to pay its debts.

The Scullin Government agreed to grant a Referendum in July on the question of a compulsory wheat pool, but this proposal received a set-back owing to the refusal of the State of Tasmania to participate. On May 29, Mr. Brennan, the Attorney-General, introduced to an Arbitration Act Amendment establishing control of industry by trades unions. Postponement of the Referendum on changes in the Constitution was announced.

On June 11, 1930, Mr. Theodore announced the early flotation of a £10,000,000 loan on the Australian market in co-operation with the State Premiers. A grant of £1,000,000 for the relief of unemployment to be distributed among the States on a population basis was also announced.

New Zealand. By July, 1929, the veteran statesman, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, was established in power as Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. He lacked a majority of his own but certain followers of the defeated Ministry of Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates were willing to support him as an alternative to a Labour Government. Extension of land settlement was the basis of his Budget announcements. He proposed to lend money cheaply to small producers; to use taxation to hasten subdivision; and to embark on compulsory powers to break up large estates and render them available for closer settlement. He also announced measures to place the State railways on a sound financial footing. Tax proposals, especially those which increased the Land Tax on large estates were opposed by Mr. Coates, Leader of the Opposition,—the subject of many long debates from which the Government emerged victorious. On Apr. 24, 1930, Sir Joseph Ward announced that for the previous financial year the Budget would show a surplus of about £150,000, despite cash advances to settlers totalling £8,070,000 with authorizations for a larger sum to be paid. A few days afterward he suffered a breakdown in health and on May 15 on medical advice resigned. This was followed a few weeks later by his death. He was succeeded by Hon. G. W. Forbes, Minister of Lands and Agriculture and Deputy Leader of the United party, who also became Minister of Finance, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Customs, as had been Sir Joseph. Hon. E. A. Ransom was promoted from the Portfolio of Public Works and Roads to that of Lands and Forests. Sir A. T. Ngata remained Minister of Native Affairs. Hon. W. B. Taverner, Railways, was shifted to Public Works, and Hon. W. A. Veitch, moved from Labour to Railways.

The rest of the Cabinet was appointed as follows:

Attorney-General and Leader of the Legislative Council, Hon. T. K. Sidney; Minister of Internal Affairs, Hon. P. A. de la Perelle; Minister of Defence and Justice, Hon. G. Cobbe; Postmaster-General and Minister of Marine, Hon. B. Donald; Minister of Health, Hon. A. Stallworth; Minister of Education, Hon. H. J. Athmore; Minister of Labour, Hon. S. G. Smith; Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Alfred Murdock.

Rt. Hon. Lord Bledisloe, K.B.E., described as the greatest farmer in Great Britain, was appointed Governor-General of New Zealand on Nov. 30, 1929. The retirement of Sir James Parr, for several years High Commissioner in London, was followed by the appointment of Hon. T. M. Wilford, K.C., as his successor. Mr. Wilford had been previously Minister of Justice.

Announcement was made in December, 1929, that John Collins, Secretary of the Department of Industry and Commerce, had been appointed the first New Zealand Trade Commissioner to Canada.

South Africa. The Hertzog Administration succeeded in defeating the Opposition forces of General Jan Christian Smuts and was returned by a reduced majority late in June, 1929. A canvass of the political situation showed clear lines of division. The coast towns and their territory were almost exclusively represented by supporters of the South African party (General Smuts); the interior was equally Nationalist (General J. B. M. Hertzog). The Labour party (Col. F. H. P. Creswell) had almost disappeared as a political factor.

General Smuts left Capetown in the early Autumn (1929) on a trip to Great Britain, the United States and Canada and was everywhere received as one of the great citizens of the Empire. His chief purpose was to deliver addresses in support of the League of Nations.

In October, 1929, resolutions were passed by Nationalist Congresses in Capetown and the Transvaal urging that a South African be appointed Governor-General in succession to Lord Athlone. General Hertzog expressed his firm opposition to this proposal on the ground that it would widen the differences between the two white races. He also stated his opposition to making South Africa a republic and announced his purpose of inviting General Smuts and the South African party to co-operate in solving the native problem.

Growing unrest among the blacks began to cause alarm in November, especially in Natal, and the Government took steps to deal with Communist and seditious propaganda. It secured evidence that native risings were directly inspired by the Third International of Moscow. Plans for a general strike of native workers at Johannesberg were also discovered.

When the Assembly met at Capetown on Jan. 17, 1930, the Speech from the Throne announced new laws for adequately dealing with ill-disposed persons who instigated hostility between the European and other inhabitants of South Africa, and embracing the right to deport agitators. Legislation proposed by the Government provided that any native that wished to live outside a scheduled native area could do so only as a servant, squatter or labour tenant of a European settler. These regulations were intended to apply more particularly to the Transvaal and Natal where the principal difficulties had arisen. A Bill introduced early in February, 1930, and subsequently carried by mutual consent among all parties, provided restrictions in connection with immigration from Eastern Europe by which no more than 50 immigrants a year were to be admitted, with provision for a limited expansion under special permits. It was admitted that this measure was framed to check the flow of Jewish immigration.

The Budget brought down by Hon. M. C. Havenga, Minister of Finance, on Mar. 26, showed an estimated Surplus for the current year of £385,000 which would perhaps rise to £500,000, with a prospect of a net Deficit the next year of £425,000, attributable to the decline in world prices.

Native disturbances occurred in the Worcester district of Cape Colony when the new Riotous Assemblies Act was introduced. This, the Government claimed was aimed not against natives, but against Communist agents seeking to foment disturbances among them.

The question of Empire status was revived on May 22, 1930, when Colonel Creswell, Leader of the Labour party, moved a resolution affirming the right of any member of the British Commonwealth of Nations to secede. His motion carried by a majority of 16 in the House of Assembly after a heated debate during which the Premier (Mr. Hertzog) said: "Co-operation within the Commonwealth depends on the absence of compulsion to stay within the Commonwealth."

On Feb. 13, agitation in favour of a resident of South Africa as Governor-General in succession to the Earl of Athlone having died down, the Earl of Clarendon, formerly Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee, 1925-26, was appointed.

The Irish Free State. The principal question agitating the Irish Free State during the period under survey was that of legal appeals to the Privy Council. On Nov. 20, 1929, Hon. Ernest Blythe, Vice-President of that Dominion and Finance Minister in the Cosgrave Administration. attacked the system as indefensible and one that should be abolished. He stated that effective right of appeal to the Privy Council was dead; no representative of the Irish Free State would ever again appear before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and if a private litigant should bring an appeal and obtain a decision reversing that of an Irish court the Government would take whatever steps were necessary to make the Privy Council's finding ineffective. The Free State could not expect justice from the Privy Council.

The threat to render nugatory any decision of the Privy Council that conflicted with a judgment by the Irish Supreme Court was subsequently taken up in the House of Lords. Lord Carson as a former member of the Dublin Bar, and of the Privy Council also, described the threat as "blackmail" and a flagrant breach of the Treaty constituting the Irish Free State. Lord Parmoor, Lord President of the Council, speaking in behalf of the MacDonald Government, declared that the whole question might well await discussion at the Imperial Conference of 1930. Lord Reading and Lord Salisbury both took the position that Mr. Blythe's threat was a breach of honour and of treaty obligations, and urged that the British Government should make a definite declaration.

The course of leaving the question to the Conference was accepted by the Free State Government, which announced that it would then press for the abolition of Privy Council appeals and support a proposal for the establishment of an Inter-Dominion Court to deal exclusively with disputes between Members of the British Commonwealth, modelled on the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

When the Dail Eireann met in February, 1930, the greater Dublin Bill extending the boundaries of the capital, with borough management like the New York system, was carried by use of the closure. Late on the night of Mar. 27, the Cosgrave Government was defeated by two votes on a Bill to amend the existing law relating to old age pensions introduced by the group of Republican Deputies. An adjournment was taken until Apr. 2, 1930. Under the Irish constitution the President of the Executive Council is elected by the Dail. When that body met again it re-elected Mr. Cosgrave by a vote of 80 to 65.

The Free State Budget showed that Expenditure had exceeded Revenue by £877,422 during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930. The deficit had been met by temporary borrowings and there had been miscalculations both of Revenue and Indebtedness. The actual figures were Revenue, £24,172,639; Expenditure, £25,050,061.

On May, 10, 1930, the Third National Loan of the Free State of £6,000,000 at 4½ per cent. repayable on Oct. 1st, 1970, was successfully floated in London

Newfoundland. The fiscal year ended June 30th, 1929, was a prosperous one for Newfoundland. Total import and export trade was $66,035,084, an increase of about $5,000,000 on the preceding year. Of upwards of $29,000,000 imports approximately $11,600,000 was supplied by Canada. Canada's purchases from Newfoundland were slightly more than $3,000,000. The United States was the Island's leading customer, with Great Britain second, Brazil third, Canada fourth, Spain fifth and Portugal sixth.

A proposal by Sir William Coaker that Parliamentary Government be suspended in Newfoundland, and government by commission substituted, on the ground that Parliamentarians were being reduced to the plane of mere solicitors of patronage for their districts, was not seriously entertained.

In March, 1930, a new treaty was discussed at Ottawa between Sir Richard Squires and the Canadian Minister of Finance, Hon. C. A. Dunning.

Three By-elections held on May 17, 1930, resulted in victories for the Squires Government; two seats were retained, and one was a gain. An interesting feature was the election of Lady Squires, the wife of the Prime Minister, for Lewis-

porte, the first woman to enter the Newfoundland General Assembly. These By-elections gave the Administration 30 seats as against 10 Opposition.

On May 28, the Annual Session of the Assembly was opened by the Governor, Sir John Middleton. In the Speech from the Throne tariff readjustments based on a proposed trade treaty with Canada were foreshadowed. Other matters mentioned were the prospect of a new pulp and paper development by American capital in the Gander areas; the possibility of opening the United States market to Newfoundland fish on more favourable terms; and announcement of a new agreement with the British Empire Steel Company for the operation of the Bell Island Mines.

The Burin peninsula of the Island was devastated by a tidal wave on Nov. 17, 1929, with considerable loss of life. Damage to property exceeded $1,000,000. A relief committee was at once organized at St. John's under the Chairmanship of the Governor, Sir John Middleton, and emergency relief sent.

Disturbances in India. The twelve months under review (July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930) were a period of immense significance in India. The Statutory Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir John Simon, completed its labours in India in the Spring of 1929 and returned to London to frame its Report. The All India National Congress party led by Mahatma Gandhi whose aim was the absolute exclusion of the British from the Government of India had boycotted the Simon Commission on the ground that it was exclusively British in composition. Sir John Simon had countered by turning the Commission into a "Joint Free Conference" in which all Indian political bodies might participate.

In July, 1929, the Simon Commission and the "Joint Free Conference" met in London and the All India National Congress in Bombay to organize obstructive tactics. On Oct. 21, the Maharajah of Bikaner, on behalf of the Chamber of Princes, made a strong plea for the maintenance of internal sovereignty and independence of the Native States. On Oct. 31, Lord Irwin announced that in accordance with a suggestion made by Sir John Simon, a "Round Table Conference" would be set up after the publication of the Statutory Commission's Report in 1930 in which His Majesty's Government should meet representatives both of British India and of the Native States, the goal of British policy being "the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." He added that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress was Dominion status. Congress leaders at once announced that their co-operation in such a conference was conditional upon the conference being called "not to discuss immediate Dominion status."

The Congress met at Lahore on Dec. 23, and after many discussions a resolution moved by Gandhi declared that the independence of India was the ultimate goal to be striven for, and leaving to Gandhi's discretion the inauguration of a campaign of civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes, as a method of securing Congress demands.

The All India Liberal Federation at Madras early in January, 1930, adopted a motion by Sir Srinivassa Sastri in favour of the Conference. Though in favour of immediate Dominion status the Federation took strong ground against boycott and non co-operation.

Lord Irwin addressed the Legislative Assembly at Delhi on Jan. 25, and explained that the Simon Commission was not a constitution-making body and could not assume the duty which appertains to His Majesty's Government. He declared that the Round Table Conference would be held, even if boycotted by extremists and uttered a grave warning to agitators that the patience of the Government had its limits. The Central Moslem Federation denounced Gandhi as a preacher of anarchy and the land-holders of the United Provinces denounced the All National Congress as promoters of revolution and Communism; the latter body commended a Round Table conference to all well wishers of India. The Working Committee of Congress met at Ahmadabad in mid-February and instructed Gandhi to proceed with a civil disobedience campaign of non-violence either in refusing to pay land tax or defiance of the laws governing the manufacture and sale of salt.

On Mar. 2, 1930, Gandhi sent to the Viceroy an ultimatum, announcing that unless immediate steps were taken to end British "exploitation" a civil disobedience campaign would commence on Mar. 11. Lord Irwin replied expressing regret at a course of action bound to involve danger to public peace. Gandhi began a march to the sea from Ahmadabad with 100 volunteers, his objective being Dandi Beach on the Gulf of Camba. The march continued slowly through the Province of Bombay. In various villages he made speeches, urged the inhabitants to refuse all services, even water, to native Government servants and enforce a complete social boycott. The first overt breach of the salt laws occurred on Dandi Beach on Apr. 6, 1930, when Gandhi, in the presence of 4,000 followers, made salt from sea water. The police did not interfere. Gandhi said that his gesture against the salt tax was due to the fact that it oppressed the poor. By the middle of April the Gandhi disobedience movement had failed and the second part of his programme, the picketing of liquor shops, did not prove effective. But acts of violence and arrests had become a common event. The chain of disturbances began with a riot in Calcutta on Apr. 5. At Karachi and Poona there was incendiarism and bloodshed, followed by formidable affrays at Chittagong and Peshawar in the far north, involving serious loss of life and property. Evidences of coming mob warfare between Moslems and Hindus were not lacking. "Untouchables" protested that in defiance of his professions Gandhi had enforced "untouchability" against them. Lord Irwin revived the 1910 laws for the regulation of the press, dealing particularly with the incitement to murder; with a new clause covering incitement to interference with the administration of the law. On May 1, Gandhi announced that his future plans would take the form of raising a body of 100,000 men in Bombay pledged to continue civil resistance. Boycott of all proposals for a Conference and of British institutions would be maintained by this force. On May 5 he was arrested in the region of Poona and placed under restraint under Regulation 25 (1827) during the King's pleasure.

Lord Irwin announced that the Round Table Conference would take place in November, 1930, following the Imperial Conference in London, and in the meantime it was the intention of the Government to enforce the law firmly. The Congress responded by ordering extension of the civil disobedience campaign and a boycott covering every British activity in India. Two new Ordinances were immediately promulgated by the Viceroy. One made instigation not to pay taxes or rent, a non-bailable offence, punishable with six months' imprisonment and fine. The other imposed similar penalties with regard to incitement to boycott and picketing of shops.

The first volume of the Report of the Simon Commission was issued in London on June 9, 1930, and was a detailed survey of the mixed racial and religious situation. The Congress at once proclaimed it as an insult and an incentive to a more intensive campaign of civil disobedience. A meeting of 20,000 Moslems at Bombay on June 11 once more repudiated the civil disobedience campaign.

The second part of the Simon Report was issued on June 23, and contained a reminder that any constitutional changes must have regard to India as a whole and not merely British India. The Commission declared that the ultimate constitution must be federal, consisting of ultimate federation rather than popular constituencies. Provinces should be elected by provincial councils on a system of proportional representation which would secure the recognition of minorities. The provincial legislatures should be based on a widened franchise which would give the depressed classes representation. Burma, not naturally part of India, would be separated under another constitution. With regard to the Army it was recommended that the defence of India as a part of the Empire, should be reserved to the Imperial Government. It was understood that these recommendations should be subject to revision by the Round Table Conference.

A review of the situation issued by the Secretary of State for India on June 30 announced that the Simon Commission's Report had been unfavourably received in practically all Indian quarters. The tribal situation and the internal situation in the North-West Provinces showed improvement and law and order had been more or less restored.

West Indies. The sugar question in the West Indies was the subject of investigation by a Commission headed by Lord Olivier and paid for by the

Island Governments. Its Report was placed in the hands of the Secretary of State for the Colonies early in February, 1930. It warned Great Britain of the critical state of the sugar industry and stated that ruin must overtake the planters if existing preferences were withdrawn. The refusal of the Government to give assurances led to protests from the West Indian colonies, and on Mar. 22 the Secretary for the Colonies stated in the House of Lords that the Government could hold out no hope for assistance beyond facilities for advances to cane cultivators dependent on banks for the means of planting their next crop. Lord Olivier charged the Government with trying to substitute useless sympathy for intelligence in dealing with the West Indies. The British Government made a conditional offer to give financial aid to the extent of £250,000 embracing sugar growers of the West Indies, British Guiana and Mauritius. British Guiana in rejecting this proposal said that what was needed was a guaranteed market with a guaranteed price for sugar f.o.b. The proposal was also promptly rejected by Jamaica.

Lord Olivier's Report was at last published on Mar. 25, 1930, and its main recommendation was for a guaranteed price, with provisions to deal with local crises in Barbados and Antigua. The Chancellor of the Exchequer refused to go further than had been previously stated and had no pledges to give as to the continuance of preferences. Finally late in May, Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden consented to continue the duties.

Malta. Considerable discussion was caused by a dispute which arose between Lord Strickland, head of the Ministry in the Dependency of Malta, and a Catholic in religion, and Mgr. Caryana, the Archbishop of Malta, over the case of a Franciscan friar named Guido Mecaleff who had appealed to the civil courts for protection against the ecclesiastical authorities. Mecaleff was upheld by Lord Strickland and the dispute was carried to Rome.

Election to the Legislature was due to take place early in May, 1930, and the Hierarchy issued a Pastoral letter proclaiming it a mortal sin to vote for Lord Strickland's party. Sir John du Cane, Governor of Malta, on the advice of the British Government, suspended the Election. After many discussions between the Foreign Office and the Vatican, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald on June 24, 1930, announced an Order-in-Council suspending the Constitution, to come into force as soon as it could be published in the Malta *Gazette*. The Order validated all ordinances issued by the Governor since the dissolution of the Legislature in April. During a discussion in the Commons, Conservatives supported the Government, and Mr. Amery as a former Secretary of State in charge of Maltese Affairs explained that no religious question was involved since no anti-clerical laws had been enacted.

Negotiations for a concordat were continued at Rome by the British Ambassador to the Vatican.

Palestine. Racial riots between Arabs and Jews in which the former were the aggressors occurred on Aug. 23, 1929, at a certain part of the old wall of Jerusalem known as the "Wailing-Place" which, by tradition, is sacred to the Jews. Violence continued for some days and spread to other parts of Palestine. The Acting British High Commissioner, Mr. H. C. Luke, declared marshal law; and troops and warships were sent from Egypt and Malta. By Aug. 28 all was reported quiet in Jerusalem and Jaffa, where most of the rioting took place. The total death list was reported as 164, and wounded, 272, two-thirds of the victims being Jewish. A Commission presided over by Sir Walter Shaw, formerly Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, was appointed immediately to make a full inquiry; it opened its sittings at Jerusalem on Oct. 24 and ended Dec. 24, 1929. Consuls representing many nations were present.

The evidence showed that the estimated population of Palestine at the close of 1928 was 898,000, of whom 660,000 were Moslems, 150,000 Jews and 79,000 Christians. The chief inherent difficulty of the mandate lay in the preponderance of Arab population and the inverse ratio of political influence exercised by that population, in comparison with the Jewish population represented by the Zionist

organization. Arab resentment had been aroused by fears that Arab cultivators who had been for centuries in occupancy of their holdings were to be displaced by Jewish colonization societies. These economic grievances were complicated by age-old religious antipathies equally intense in both races.

In all over 120 witnesses were examined. The findings in brief were as follows: the Arab attack on the Jews was unprovoked, and was not directed against the British Administration. The Mufti and the Arab executives in their collective capacity did not plan or incite disturbances; but the Mufti shared responsibility for disorders because of his campaign against Jewish observances at the Wailing Wall, and failure to control and steady his followers before the explosion of Aug. 23. The Acting Commissioner, Mr. Luke, and his officers were commended for having done their best with most inadequate means to maintain order until reinforcements arrived. In addition to the series of incidents in connection with the Wailing Wall, the outbreak was attributed to the intemperance of local newspapers, inadequacy of the garrison, untrustworthiness of the Palestine Police, who compared most unfavourably with the British contingent, and the erroneous belief that the Government of Palestine could be influenced by political considerations.

The Report published on Mar. 31, 1930, pointed out the apparent contradiction inherent in the Mandate and the Balfour Declaration, whereby the Mandatory Power undertook to further the establishment of a Jewish National Home and at the same time to safeguard the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, and the duty of its administration to facilitate Jewish immigration without prejudicing the rights and position of other sections of the population. It recommended a scientific inquiry into the prospects of intensive cultivation; examination of the laws for the regulation of the press; a League of Nations Commission to determine Jewish and Moslem rights connected with the Wailing Wall; reorganization of the local police; a larger British garrison; and disarmament of the populace of all races.

Iraq. Sudden death materially affected the affairs of Iraq in the period under review. On Sept. 19, 1929, there was much enthusiasm at Baghdad on the announcement that the British Government had decided to follow the advice of its High Commissioner, Sir Gilbert Clayton, to unconditionally recommend the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations. On Sept. 11, Sir Gilbert had died suddenly after forwarding this recommendation to the British Government and was succeeded by Sir Francis Humphrys. Sir Abdul Muhsin es-Saadun consented to form a Cabinet. Death intervened again on Nov. 14 when the new Premier killed himself. In a letter he expressed despondency over the future of Iraq, stating that its people were weak and unfitted for independence. On Feb. 24, 1930, King Feisal of Iraq and Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, Wahabi King of Nejd, met on board the British warship, *Nearchus*, in the Persian Gulf and made a Treaty for the mutual recognition of the two Arab kingdoms of Iraq and Nejd; outlawing of tribal raiders and arbitration of disputes.

On Mar. 10, 1930, the new Premier Naji Beg tendered his resignation owing to differences with the British High Commissioner over proposals to terminate the services of British officials at an early date. On Mar. 23 General Nuri Pasha-al-Said undertook the task of government. Like his two predecessors he was a Leader of the Progressive party.

On June 30 a Treaty was signed between Great Britain and Iraq to come into force as soon as the latter country was admitted to the League of Nations, and in which its complete independence would be recognized, subject to certain conditions for internal order and external defence; the Treaty to be of 25 years duration. Under its terms Iraq would lease to Great Britain three air bases west of the River Euphrates; British troops to be withdrawn from Hinsidi and Mosul within five years after the Treaty came into force.

Rhodesia: East African Dependencies. Amalgamation between Northern and Southern Rhodesia was much discussed in the General Election held in the latter colony in August, 1929, but opinions were mainly in opposition to the plan.

On Feb. 7, 1930, the South African Minister of Finance announced that an Agreement had been reached whereby there would be a free interchange of raw products with the exception of beef and scrub cattle and scrap tobacco. For revenue purposes Rhodesia both North and South would give a preference to the Union on liquors, motor cars and tobacco manufactures.

The Report of Sir Samuel Wilson on the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission was the chief subject of interest in the East African group of colonies during the latter part of 1929. Sir Samuel Wilson found that on co-ordination in business services there was a general agreement and actual progress, but he found no one in favour of a central authority directly responsible for the co-ordination of native policy.

On June 19, 1930, Lord Passfield issued two documents which embodied the Government's view that Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika should as soon as possible be federated. Appointment of a High Commissioner to all three Colonies with wide powers to act as Chief Adviser on native and other policies and the administration of joint services such as mails and transportation was the main factor in the plan; such official to be the voice of Imperial policy. A supplementary memorandum re-asserted the purpose of the British Government to assist backward native races to develop themselves socially, politically and economically. The decisions were placed before the Colonial Office officials from the various Crown Colonies which met in London on June 23, 1930.

Egypt. On Aug. 6, 1929, terms of a new Agreement reached between the British and Egyptian Governments were simultaneously announced in London and Cairo. It was agreed that if the Treaty came into force the British garrison, which had occupied Cairo since the days of Arabi Pasha should be removed to the Canal Zone, and the military occupation of Egypt terminated in appearance as well as in name. Great Britain agreed to the abolition of her capitulatory rights, but financial and judicial advisers were to be retained by treaty in the service of the Egyptian Government, with engagement of other British officials foreshadowed. Great Britain's special responsibility for the interests of foreign residents was renounced and instead of a High Commissionership Great Britain would be represented by an Ambassador to whom would be reserved the highest diplomatic rank in Cairo. Great Britain undertook to support the desire of Egypt to be admitted to the League of Nations; and the "status" of the Soudan reverted to that existing under the original Anglo-Egyptian condominium of 1899, the Governor-General to exercise his powers in the name of both nations. Mr. Henderson (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) announced that the above were the limit of the concessions to be made. Until ratification of the Treaty, Sir Percy Loraine would carry on as High Commissioner, after which he would automatically become Ambassador.

The Wafd (Nationalist party) opposed ratification of the Treaty. On Oct. 2, 1929, the Coalition Government resigned after 16 months of office during which Parliamentary Government was suspended. King Fuad sent for Adly Pasha Yeghen. It was announced that the New Premier would direct the re-introduction of Parliamentary life and hold a General Election. The Election was held on Dec. 22 and resulted in a sweeping victory for the Wafd. Nahas Pasha, Wafd Leader, and the newly-appointed Premier on Feb. 6, 1930, obtained authorization from the Egyptian Chamber to reopen negotiations for a new agreement with Great Britain. Late in March he proceeded to London. One of the principal amendments to the Mahmud Treaty he asked was that British troops not only be withdrawn to the Canal Zone but to the Asiatic side of the Suez Canal. Another was that the Soudan should be recognized as Egyptian territory and jointly administered by Egypt and Great Britain. The British Government absolutely refused to entertain such proposals and Nahas Pasha returned to Cairo.

A new crisis arose on June 17, 1930, when Nahas Pasha submitted the resignation of himself and his Cabinet to King Fuad on the ground that the Constitution was being menaced by the Court and the Government could not carry out its programme. Ismail Sidky Pasha, a prominent leader of Itthadists (the King's party) succeeded in forming a Coalition Cabinet. Shortly afterward riots were organized in many parts of Egypt by Nahas and other Wafd leaders, on the

ground that the Cabinet was unconstitutional. These riots were suppressed by Egyptian troops.

Empire Obituary. During the year (July, 1929 to June, 1930) the following deaths were recorded throughout the Empire: **August, 1929**—Lord Horne of Siroke (Sir Henry Horne), a famous Commander on the Western Front, aged 68; Dame Millicent Fawcett, pioneer women's suffrage leader, aged 82; Sir Edwin Ray Lankester, the great zoologist, aged 83; the Earl of Lanesborough, formerly Military Secretary to Lord Grey in Canada, aged 63; **September**—Viscount Mersey, well-known shipping and legal expert, aged 89; Brigadier-General Sir Gilbert Clayton, High Commissioner to Iraq, aged 54; Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Hedworth Meux, K.C.V.O., G.C.B., one of the British Plenipotentiaries in the Armistice negotiations, aged 73; Sir George Fenwick of Wellington, New Zealand, formerly Chairman of the Empire Press Union, aged 82; **October**—the Earl of Harewood, father-in-law of the Princess Mary, aged 83; Harold Begbie, noted journalist, aged 58; the Earl of Meath, first gave wide-spread circulation to the celebration of Empire Day, aged 88; Sir Valentine Chirol, the great authority on Indian and Asiatic subjects, aged 77; **November**—T. P. O'Connor, Member of Parliament and noted journalist, aged 82; **December**—General Sir Charles Munro, who conducted the withdrawal of troops from Gallipoli, aged 89; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Jackson, pioneer of wireless telegraphy, aged 74; **January, 1930**—Sir George Thane, distinguished teacher of anatomy, aged 79; Lord Esher, famous military expert, aged 77; **February**—Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, famous New Zealand statesman, aged 75; Sir T. W. Chitty, Bt., K.C., aged 74; Sir Alfred Fripp, noted surgeon, aged 65; Professor Joseph Wright, philologist, aged 75; **March**—the Earl of Balfour, K.G. (Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour), former Prime Minister of Great Britain, 1902-05, aged 81; Lord Herbert Gladstone, first Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, aged 77; **April**—Sir John Findlay Ritchie, publisher of the *Edinburgh Scotsman*, aged 64; Sir Gordon Guggisberg, famous Colonial administrator, aged 61; Dr. Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate, aged 85; **May**—W. J. Locke, popular novelist, aged 67; Lord Muir Mackenzie, Lord-in-Waiting, 1924, and from June, 1929, aged 85; Lord Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury for 25 years prior to his retirement, aged 82; **June**—Sir Frederick Black, at one time Director-General of Munitions Supply, aged 68; Sir William G. Allardyce, formerly Governor of Newfoundland, aged 69; Major Sir Henry O'Neal de Hame Seagrave, great motorist and sportsman, aged 34; Lord Glendyne (Robert Nivison) eminent financier, aged 81; Sir Israel Gollancy, noted author and scholar, aged 66; the Earl of Radnor (Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie) Member of Parliament, 1890-1900; aged 62.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

By

Hector Charlesworth

Naval Disarmament Parley

Foundations of a disarmament agreement were laid in the latter part of June, 1929, when General Charles G. Dawes, the new United States Ambassador to Great Britain, on arrival immediately proceeded to Forres, Scotland, to meet the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, for the purpose of discussing such a plan. Speeches by both statesmen suggesting another naval parley were favourably received by the British public. At the same time it was made clear that other powers in addition to Great Britain and the United States were expected to participate. During the last week of June a speech by Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to Washington, denying that the question of the "freedom of the seas" would be affected by the suggested parley, had excited discussion throughout the United States. Allusions to disarmament in the Speech from the Throne when the British Parliament opened on July 2 also indicated that proposals would ere long take concrete form.

The First Lord of the Admiralty (Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander) on July 24 announced the cancellation of certain naval shipbuilding contracts and stated that Great Britain and the United States had reached an understanding on the question of parity with a measure of elasticity to meet the requirements of the two nations; and the Prime Minister gave the first official intimation of his decision to visit President Hoover in the early Autumn.

On the same day Mr. Hoover issued a statement that work on three United States cruisers contracted for would not be started until there had been opportunity for full consideration of their effect "upon the final agreement for parity which we hope to reach." British reductions included the cessation of work on the new cruisers *Surrey* and *Northumberland* and cancellations of new submarine construction.

On July 31 it was announced that the proposed discussions would cover limitation of all forms of warships including large battleships. It was pointed out that at this date not one battleship was under construction throughout the world.

An international sensation ensued in September, 1929, when in a message denouncing "Propagandists of hate," Mr. Hoover stated that he had instructed the Attorney General to take cogniz-

ance of statements by one, William B. Shearer, in a suit entered against three large United States shipbuilding corporations, the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company and the American Brown-Boveri Corporation. Shearer claimed that he had been engaged by these companies to promote efforts to render the Naval Disarmament Conference at Geneva in 1927 abortive and to arouse hostility against Great Britain in the United States. A Congressional investigation was subsequently held in which Shearer's confessions were authenticated and a few officials of the firms above named admitted their guilt.

Hon. Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, issued a statement on Sept. 13 that differences between the United States and Great Britain which he described as very small would be "ironed out" at the coming parley, and that there was reasonable hope that France, Italy and Japan would participate. In London it was stated that differences between the two major powers regarding parity had narrowed to a mere question of three cruisers carrying 8-inch guns and also a tonnage of 15,000. On Sept. 18 it was announced that Great Britain would be sole host of the parley and invitations would be issued from London. In advance, dissatisfaction was expressed in France because of a report that a proposal for the total abolition of submarines would be presented.

The British Prime Minister and his party sailed for the United States on Sept. 28 arriving at New York on Oct. 4 and proceeding immediately to Washington where their reception was marked by full military honours. The next day Mr. MacDonald left with Mr. Hoover for his summer home at Virginia Camp, where private discussions between the two Anglo-Saxon statesmen were held. It was later stated that the chief aim was to evolve firmer security for the peace of the world and not a mere building agreement.

In October Mr. MacDonald delivered an address before the United States Senate, this being the first occasion on which a British Prime Minister had appeared before that body. He made the important announcement that he and President Hoover had come to complete accord on the subject of naval parity and that Great Britain had conceded parity to the United States in full measure. This he intimated was only the first step in a vast programme which envisaged a permanent and world-wide peace. He stated that his visit to the United States had been inspired by the belief that misunderstandings which could not be overcome by correspondence at long distance could be cleared away by first-hand conversations; and so the result had proved in this case.

On the same day the British Government issued an invitation to the United States, France, Italy and Japan to participate in a Naval Conference in London in the third week of January, 1930. The Note which was of about 1,000 words in length was communicated to the Embassies of the countries named. It emphasized:

(1) That the negotiations were a direct continuation of the Kellogg Treaty for the renunciation of war; (2) That the principle of parity was accepted for all classes of warships not covered by the Washington Treaty of 1922, such parity to be reached by Dec. 31, 1936, and all forces of the British Empire (including Dominions) to be taken into consideration; (3) That revision of the life of battleships to avoid carrying out the full programme of replacement provided by the Washington Treaty of 1922 was desirable; (4) That Great Britain and the United States were of the opinion that submarines should be abolished completely.

On Oct. 9, 1929, a joint statement was issued at Washington by Mr. MacDonald and President Hoover concluding as follows: "We hope and believe that the steps we have taken will be warmly welcomed by the people whom we represent, as a substantial contribution to the efforts universally made by all nations to gain security for peace—not by military organization, but by peaceful means, rooted in public opinion and enforced by a sense of justice in the civilized world."

Mr. MacDonald and his party were subsequently the recipients of great public receptions at New York and Philadelphia prior to their departure for Canada.

On Oct. 11 the United States Secretary of State felt it necessary to correct journalistic assumptions that Great Britain and the United States had in effect agreed to pool their navies to maintain the peace of the world. This assumption he said aroused misconception; misrepresented the actual facts and might endanger the success of the proposed Conference.

By Oct. 16 acceptances of the invitation to participate in a Naval Conference were forthcoming from all the Powers involved. In Rome it was intimated that Italy would insist on naval parity with France. At Tokio it was intimated that Japan desired to enter into direct communications with the United States on the subject of ratios.

Mr. MacDonald upon his return to England addressed the House of Commons on Nov. 5, 1929, making the explicit declaration that the success of his visit was due to his position as representative of the British nation, and not of a British party. Congratulations from Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George followed.

On Nov. 27 it was announced that His Majesty had offered the State Room of St. James's Palace for the Naval Conference and that the Government had accepted the offer. It was announced that the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords would also be used for plenary sittings.

Premier Tardieu of France called several private meetings with experts to discuss the details of the case France would present. The basic assumption was that under the terms of the Kellogg Pact all navies must henceforth be regarded as for purposes of defence and France was ready to propose that capital ships be abolished. She regarded her Navy as but one unit in her defence. She could not consent to the abolition of submarines because the submarine cannot be used for attack, but is valuable for defence.

If the question of parity with Italy was to be considered it was held that the Italian Merchant Marine should be classed as some of its new ships built for South American trade could be easily transformed into belligerents. The Italian Ambassador to Paris made it plain that Italy would ask for complete parity with France.

From the Japanese standpoint discussion centred around whether the 5-5-3 or 60 per cent. ratio accorded Japan at Washington in 1922 was to continue. Japan's desire for a somewhat larger ratio was made clear. The Japanese delegation arrived in Washington on Dec. 16, 1929, *en route* to London and made a short stay there to discuss details with Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State.

On Dec. 27 France issued a Note to the other Powers stating her position as follows:

(1) The decisions reached by the coming Conference should be a guide for the drafting of an international convention at Geneva; (2) The Kellogg Pact could not be regarded as a sufficient guarantee for the security of nations and therefore could not be the basis of any naval or other disarmament; (3) Technical accord on naval reduction presupposed a political accord on such questions in wartime; (4) Article 8 of the League Convention, providing consideration of every nation's needs could not be reconciled with any attempt to fix arbitrary ratios; (5) That the close interdependence between naval and aerial forces must be recognized in any disarmament negotiations; (6) A Mediterranean agreement should be negotiated between France, Italy, Spain and Great Britain.

On Jan. 3, 1930, Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki, head of the Japanese delegation which had arrived in London, announced that Japan favoured the limitation of cruisers. The 60 per cent. ratio agreed to by his country at Washington in 1922 applied only to capital ships and aircraft carriers. In categories embracing all types of warships, Japan should be accorded a ratio of 70.

On Jan. 8 the British Prime Minister announced that Great Britain was prepared to propose "a considerable reduction in naval programmes dealing with every class of warship." On Jan. 10 Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that Great Britain was prepared to reduce her cruiser strength from 70 to 50. On Jan. 12 the British Government replied to the French Memorandum of Dec. 27. Their failure to refer to obligations under the League of Nations Covenant in the original invitation was due to the fact that these were considered inherent in all disarmament negotiations. It placed considerable trust in the fact that 56 countries had signed the Kellogg Pact to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and to resort only to pacific means for the settlement of international disputes. The Pact might be held by these nations to have completed the structure of peace which the more limited language of the League Covenant had left unfinished.

The British naval proposals involved a very considerable reduction in the naval strength which the British Empire had hitherto considered necessary. Preference was expressed for the method of dealing with naval disarmament by limitation of types rather than by "global tonnage" as suggested by France. With

regard to the independence of naval with other methods of defence, the British Government held that this condition was not a bar to attacking the disarmament problem in detail. As for the suggested Mediterranean Pact it was pointed out that this proposal would go much further than the 4-Power Pact relating to the Pacific, which provided for mutual consultation. As the Mediterranean powers were all members of the League facilities for such consultation already existed.

Arrivals to the Conference became numerous about the middle of January. Although the number of official delegates was only thirty-three, their entourages amounted to nearly a thousand. The following is a list of the delegates:

Great Britain: Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister; Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Rt. Hon. Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; Rt. Hon. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India.

The Dominions of the Empire: Canada—Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence. Australia—Hon. J. E. Fenton, Minister of Trade and Customs. New Zealand—Mr. T. M. Wilford, High Commissioner in London. South Africa—Hon. Charles te Water, High Commissioner in London. India—Sir Atul Chaterjee, High Commissioner in London. Irish Free State—Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of Defence; Mr. Patrick McGillican, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Prof. Timothy Smiddy, High Commissioner in London.

United States: Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Senator David A. Reed; Senator Joseph T. Robinson; Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico; Hugh S. Gibson; Ambassador to Belgium; General Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to Great Britain.

France: M. André Tardieu, Premier; M. Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister; M. Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine; M. François Pietri, Minister of Colonies; M. Aimé de Fleuriau, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Japan: Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki, former Prime Minister; Admiral Hyo Takarabe, Minister of Marine; Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Ambassador to Great Britain; Mr. Matsuzo Nagal, Ambassador to Belgium.

Italy: Signor Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister; Rear Admiral Giuseppi Sirianni, Minister of Marine; Signor A. Chiaramonte Bordonaro, Ambassador to Great Britain; Senator Admiral Alfredo Acton; Admiral Burzagli, Chief of the Navy Staff.

Besides Mr. Ralston, Commodore Walter Hose, R.C.N., and Major H. W. Brown came from Canada; and in the United States party a large staff of expert advisers including Admiral Pratt, Commodore-in-Chief of the United States Battle Fleet.

The Conference was opened by His Majesty the King at 11 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 21, 1930, in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords. Special broadcasting arrangements had been made so that the King's speech was heard all over the world. His Majesty expressed sincere satisfaction in welcoming delegates assembled with the object of eliminating the evil results of wasteful competition in naval armaments. In the edifice of peace they sought to build, one of the important columns was agreement as to reduction of naval strength to a point consistent with national

HON. IYEMASA TOKUGAWA,
K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

First Minister of Japan to Canada,
Appointed, 1929

HON. HANFORD MACNIDER,
B.A., M.M.S.

Minister of the United States to
Canada, Appointed, May, 1930

HON. CAIRINE REAY WILSON

First Woman Senator of Canada,
Appointed, Feb. 15, 1930

HON. J. L. RALSTON, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Canada's Representative at the Five-
Power Naval Conference, 1930

security. He believed that each of the Powers represented was equally determined to sacrifice some small portion of its special needs as a contribution to the common good; and that the coming deliberations would confer lasting benefits on mankind.

After His Majesty had retired, Mr. Stimson moved, seconded by the Premier of France, that the Prime Minister of Great Britain should preside, and after his installation as Chairman, Mr. MacDonald made an eloquent address predicting success for the deliberations. Speeches in a similar strain were made by Mr. Stimson (U.S.A.), M. Tardieu (France), Signor Grandi (Italy), Mr. Wakatsuki (Japan), Mr. Ralston (Canada), Sir Atul Chaterjee (India), Mr. Fenton (Australia), Mr. Wilford (New Zealand), Mr. te Water (South Africa), and Prof. Smiddy (Irish Free State).

The Conference met Jan. 22, in private session at St. James's Palace and a special meeting was held at 10 Downing Street between British and French delegates to review points raised in the French and British Memoranda that needed further elucidation. The first business session was held on Jan. 23, and Sir Maurice Hankey of the British Foreign Office was appointed Secretary General. Each of the principal delegates made a preliminary statement of the needs of his nation. M. Tardieu pointed out that France was bounded by three seas and thus had to cut her fleet into three parts. Her overseas possessions were more widely dispersed than those of any other nation except the British Empire and were six times as large as those of the United States. Her colonial trade was increasing and her sea-borne trade was surpassed only by that of Great Britain, the United States and Japan. If the general sense of security were increased it would be easier for France to reduce her Naval commitments.

Mr. MacDonald emphasized the risk that his country ran as a small island which could not maintain its population and must have free access to the whole world. Free access was a matter of life or death, and the "Will to Live" was the foundation of all British Naval policy. Britain's geographical position was such that her Navy had to be ready to be divided into at least three groups.

Signor Grandi of Italy admitted that security was a factor which could not be determined absolutely. If any nation tried to obtain absolute security it would probably mean an actual increase in armaments. The Powers must consider security in a relative and reciprocal way. Italy was in favour of a maximum reduction and would leave it to the other Powers to determine the size of armaments. She was dependent on the sea for part of her food supply and some essential raw materials, and her geographical position entitled her to ask for relative superiority. Her armaments must be on a level with those of any other European Power. On that understanding she was ready to reduce her armaments to any level, however low.

Mr. Wakatsuki (Japan) declared that reduction, friendship, security and goodwill were all that Japan wished for.

Preliminary work of deciding the *agenda* centred on three principal points: (1) The methods of calculating the needs of the different powers; (2) Total tonnages; (3) The right to transfer tonnage from one category to another.

Italy strongly urged that first of all it was necessary to agree on the general level of naval strength, (tonnage armament, etc.), and the percentages to be allotted each Power.

A plenary meeting was held in public on Jan. 30 when it was announced that the following general proposals would be dealt with in alphabetical order of the delegations proposing them:—

France: (1) Global tonnage, the French Government's transactional proposals; (2) What classification is to be adopted? (3) Transfer; amount and condition thereof.

Great Britain: System of limitation by categories.

Italy: (1) Determination of ratios; (2) Determinations of levels of total tonnage of the several countries.

In subsequent discussions Great Britain recognized the necessity of each Power indicating its global tonnage, and suggested that such statements should be divided into the following categories: (1) Capital ships; (2) Aircraft carriers; (3) Cruisers, (a) carrying guns of 8 inches or larger calibre, (b) carrying guns of 6 inches or smaller calibre; (4) Destroyers; (5) Submarines.

On Feb. 6, 1930, the United States delegation submitted proposals whereby Great Britain and the United States would agree on a system of parity by which their capital ship strength should be brought down in 1931 to the level that was to have been reached in 1936 under the Washington Disarmament Agreement—13 battleships each. Cruiser parity was suggested on a plan whereby Great Britain would have fewer large vessels but more small vessels of this type. Submarines, destroyers and auxiliary tonnage were to be left for further consideration.

The British Government announced itself as for reduction without disturbance of the Washington equilibrium and favoured the complete disappearance of battleships.

Submarines came under discussion at a public session on Feb. 11, Great Britain and the United States being for their abolition as weapons of warfare. The French, while anxious to "humanize" warfare, held that the submarine was an indispensable weapon for coastal defence. Italy took the view that the submarine was purely a defensive weapon and favored reduction. Japan asked for submarines of reasonable size to keep enemies from their home waters.

In February efforts were made, with only partial success, to get down to actual figures as to the naval needs of the countries represented. Proceedings were held up on Feb. 17 by the defeat in the French Chamber of M. Tardieu, Premier of France, and

head of his country's delegation in London. The defeat was on a taxation question bearing no relation to the naval discussions. An adjournment of the Conference was necessitated. The situation was rectified on Mar. 5 when the French Chamber voted confidence in M. Tardieu and left him free to continue naval negotiations. On the resumption of the Conference, France urged the problem of her security strongly and the necessity of a Mediterranean pact calling for joint action by the other members in case of aggression by one. By mid-March a temporary deadlock had arisen owing to the inability of reconciling France's demand for guarantees of security with the United States determination to avoid political commitments.

A further difficulty arose through the refusal of French delegates to recognize Italy's claim to parity with France. After much delay it was suggested that Great Britain, the United States and Japan go ahead with a Three-Power treaty, and leave France and Italy out of it. Signor Grandi suggested that a formal adjournment be taken for six months during which the whole Mediterranean situation could be examined. This would not debar the three major Naval Powers from adopting a new disarmament treaty among themselves. This suggestion was not accepted, and the heads of the Conference decided to make an immediate study of the "security" question in relation to the Mediterranean, with a view to finding a *formula.* No *formula* being forthcoming, it was resolved on Apr. 11 to give concrete form to the results so far arrived at in the form of a Three-Power agreement on major points and leave the positions of France and Italy to future negotiation.

The last meeting of the Conference was held on Apr. 22 when a draft Treaty was signed. The document was in five parts and included 26 articles. Tonnages of Great Britain, the United States and Japan for cruisers, destroyers and submarines were fixed as follows:

	British Commonwealth of Nations	United States	Japan
Cruisers			
(a) guns exceeding 6.1 in.	146,800	180,000	108,400
(b) guns not exceeding 6.1 in.	192,200	143,500	100,450
Destroyers	150,000	150,000	105,000
Submarines	52,700	52,700	52,700
Total Tonnage	541,700	526,200	367,050

Cruiser Strengths:—The maximum number of heavy cruisers to be:—Great Britain, 15; United States, 18; Japan, 12.

A naval holiday in the tonnages of capital ships and air carriers already fixed by the Washington Treaty of 1922 was agreed to. It was provided that no aircraft carrier of 10,000 tons or less mounting a gun heavier than 6.1 inches should be acquired or constructed by any of the signatory Powers. France and Italy would be permitted to each lay down 70,000 tons in capital ships. All five Powers signed clauses relating to submarines whereby this type of vessel became subject to the same rules as surface vessels.

No submarine of over 2,000 tons or carrying a gun larger than 5.1 inches could be acquired or constructed by any of the signatories. Each Power might, however, retain a maximum of 3 submarines not exceeding 2,800 tons with guns not exceeding 6.1 inches in size. France was allowed to retain one vessel already launched of 2,880 tons carrying 8 inch guns. The Treaty was to remain in force until Dec. 31, 1936.

Canada was the first country to officially approve the Treaty. A resolution to that effect was moved by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on May 26, 1930, and unanimously adopted. Final ratification by Great Britain was set down for July.

The United States delegation arrived back at Washington on Apr. 30 and as soon as possible arrangements were made for the submission of the Treaty for ratification to the United States Senate. An inquiry into its terms was commenced before the Foreign Affairs Committee when all the delegates and their advisers were examined at length. Opposition to ratification developed under the leadership of Senator Hale of Maine, and Senator Hiram Johnson of California. Senator Johnson tried to rouse fears of a war with Japan. Many admirals (retired and active) gave their views against reduction in armaments. The work of carrying the Treaty through the Senate was undertaken by Senator Borah for the Republicans and Senator Robinson for the Democrats. "Filibusters" to delay or destroy the Treaty continued throughout June, but on June 30, 1930, though discussion was still continuing, ratification by a large majority was deemed certain.

The Reparations Pact

The Reparations Pact based on the plan of Owen D. Young arrived at during the first half of 1929 was conditional on ratification by the Powers interested later in the year.

Correspondence between the British and French Governments took place early in July with reference to a Conference, and finally the Hague was agreed upon as place of meeting and Aug. 6 as a suitable date. At this time M. Poincaré, the French Premier, was experiencing serious political difficulties from enemies of the debt clauses of the Young Plan. On July 12 he spoke at great length explaining that any future terms of debt settlement that might result from failure to ratify would be more onerous. To critics of the claims of Great Britain he said that Great Britain was the victim of the same circumstances that bore so severely on France. M. Poincaré was, however, defeated on this question and resigned office. He was succeeded on July 27 by M. Aristide Briand.

The Hague Conference was attended by the Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, as chief representative of Great Britain, Premier Briand in person and Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister. Canada was represented by its High Commissioner, Hon. P. C. Larkin. At the outset Mr. Snowden declared categorically that Great Britain demanded an increased share of German reparations and would not give way. She could not continue to be regarded as the only country that should be called upon to make huge sacrifices in reparations and debts. His position was supported by all political parties in Great Britain.

On Aug. 11, 1929, one of the British representatives, Rt. Hon. William Graham, Secretary of the Board of Trade, opposed the continuance of deliveries in kind as a means of paying the German debt, on the ground that they were injurious

to trade. He held that means should be found to terminate them at the earliest possible moment.

On several occasions Mr. Snowden reiterated the position that Britain's opposition to the Young Plan in its present terms was not that it entailed sacrifices because it reduced payments receivable under the Dawes annuities which would automatically cease Sept. 1, but that it demanded a diminution in the relative share accorded to Great Britain in favour of countries whose claims were not so well founded.

In subsequent discussions it was shown that the United States had made Great Britain pay War debts on a scale far heavier than any of the other Allies. Great Britain was paying 3.3 per cent. interest to the United States; Belgium, 1.8 per cent.; France, 1.6 per cent.; and Italy, .4 per cent. Britain's settlement was 100 per cent.; France's and Belgium's, 60 per cent.; and Italy's only 36 per cent. In addition Great Britain had made early heavy payments, whereas the other debtors made none. Up to the end of 1927, of $847,000,000, paid to the United States, Britain had contributed $802,000,000.

By Aug. 15 discussions had reached a stage where France, Belgium and Japan were willing to make concessions which would give Great Britain a fairer share of German annuities. Signor Mussolini, Premier of Italy, instructed the Italian delegation to stand firm for the terms of the Young Plan, but Italy later decided to co-operate with the other three Powers named.

On Aug. 18 Mr. Snowden summarized Britain's demands in writing; (1) An improvement in her cash position—namely the £2,400,000 which she would lose under the distribution proposed in the Young Plan, (2) an improvement in the quality of security, by readjustments within the total.

Negotiations among Powers other than Great Britain continued for a fortnight, and various offers falling short of the British demands were rejected by Mr. Snowden. Finally, on Aug. 28, the other Powers agreed to meet his terms. Great Britain was accorded a capital sum and a guaranteed annuity equivalent of 40,000,000 marks (£2,000,000). In addition Great Britain's share of unconditional annuities was increased by a rearrangement of 96,000,000 marks (£4,800,000), about 80 per cent. of her original claim.

The general features of the Reparations Pact included the establishment of a Bank of International Settlement to be instituted at once and floated by bond issues taken up by the Powers interested. Early evacuation of the Rhine area by Allied troops was also provided. The agreement was signed on Aug. 30 together with supplementary agreements providing for new regulations in connection with deliveries in kind and costs of Rhineland occupation.

The Canadian Commissioner assented to an arrangement whereby Canada would receive 4.35 per cent. of the fund to be paid by Germany. Changes in methods of payment were computed to mean a reduction of $200,000 in the annual sum received by Canada. It was agreed that Canada should return remainders of German property seized during the War amounting to about $14,650,000.

Discussions over the complicated question of reparation debts in Eastern Europe were continued at Paris for some weeks after the Hague Settlement. On Oct. 22, 1929, the French Premier, M. Briand, was defeated on a Vote of Censure expressing dissatisfaction with the Hague agreements, and resigned. M. Tardieu took his place.

Details for the establishment of the new International Bank of Settlement were completed at Baden-Baden, and signed by representatives of the various countries interested on Nov. 13. Belgium withheld her signature. It was announced that the purpose of the Bank was not political, its function being that of receiving and distributing Reparations payments.

A demand arose in Germany for the return by Great Britain of sums realized on German private property seized during the War. Mr. Snowden's response was a flat refusal on the ground that the British right to retain any surplus was recognized by the Experts Committee which framed the Young Plan to be a set-off against the reduction of Germany's reparation obligations. It had also been sanctioned by the International Tribunal set up under the Young Plan. He

maintained that Great Britain had been more generous than other creditor countries toward the original owners of ex-enemy properties.

Opposition to the acceptance of the Hague settlements continued in Germany led by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, head of the Reichsbank and chief German expert who helped to draft the Young Plan. In the meantime Britain proceeded with her pledge to withdraw troops from the Rhineland and the last British soldiers left Wiesbaden on Dec. 12, 1929.

On Dec. 16 the United States Senate ratified the French Debt Plan for the refunding of the War Debt of $4,025,000,000. The payments would cover a 62-year period.

A Second Hague Conference to clear up outstanding matters convened on Jan. 3, 1930, under the Chairmanship of the Belgian Premier, M. Henri Jaspar. It was attended on behalf of Great Britain by Mr. Snowden and Mr. Graham. As a first order of business it was agreed to set the new International Bank in motion at the earliest possible date.

To settle the vexed question of reparations in Eastern Europe, Britain, France and Italy proposed that claims for reparations against Austria be cancelled conditional on Austria's wiping the slate clean of her claims against successor-states to the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, like Jugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia, who were entitled to pay a share of the Austrian debt. Hungary's position as a former belligerent and debtor proved a bone of contention. Roumania's claims for compensation was also a knotty problem.

On Jan. 6 the Conference sent for Dr. Hjalmar Schacht and Dr. L. Kastl, two of the German experts on the Young Committee to discuss details. France took the position that the Young Plan should lapse if Germany defaulted. A brief crisis arose on Jan. 13 when Dr. Schacht as head of the Reichsbank said that he would not permit the establishment of the proposed Bank. He stated that though he had signed the Young Plan, so many changes detrimental to Germany had been made at Baden-Baden and elsewhere that it was a matter of honour with him to halt proceedings. It was unanimously held that the Reichsbank could not be permitted to interfere with decisions agreed to by nineteen other nations. Dr. Curtius, head of the German delegation repudiated Dr. Schacht on behalf of the German Government, and announced that despite his protest on behalf of the Reichsbank, other German Banks would subscribe $8,000,000, Germany's allotted share of the capital of the institution. A formula on sanctions was achieved without serious differences on Jan. 15, and protocols were signed on Jan. 19 covering War payments. Czecho-Slovakia alone made verbal reservations.

The Young plan was ratified in the German Reichstag on Mar. 12, 1930.

Heads of the five leading European banks of issue together with a representative of the Governor of the Bank of Japan met in Rome on Feb. 26 preliminary to the institution of the International Bank of Settlements, the location of which had been fixed at Basle, Switzerland. A Board of Directors was chosen, British representatives being Mr. Montagu Norman and Sir Charles Addis. Mr. Gates McGarrah, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, and Mr. Leon Fraser, a New York lawyer and former General Counsel of the Dawes Plan, were requested to act as President and Counsel respectively of the new institution.

Discussions continued before various committees of the French Chamber, and on Mar. 23 the Premier, M. Tardieu, and M. Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, affirmed that evacuation of the Rhineland could quite safely be made and should be completed by June 30, 1930. The agreement was ratified in the Chamber by a very large majority on Mar. 30 and almost unanimously in the Senate on Apr, 6. 1930.

The Governing Body of the International Bank met at Basle on Apr. 23 and appointed the working staff:—M. Pierre Quesnay of the Bank of France, as Director General; Dr. Ernst Huelse, a Director of the Reichsbank of Germany as head of the Banking Department and Deputy Director General.

Formal ratifications of the agreement by all the chief signatories were deposited at Paris by May 8 and it was decided that the Young Plan should come into force on May 16. Its first function was decided as that of issuing reparations bonds in the amount of at least $300,000,000 for sale in the markets of the world,

of which $80,000,000 would be allotted in America; bonds to bear 5½ per cent. interest.

Agreements for the issue of the Young Plan bonds were signed in Paris on June 11. The nominal price of issue was 92, but 98 in Paris and the total issue was between $340,000,000 and $350,000,000. Shares were apportioned to various countries as follows: Great Britain, £12,000,000; Germany, 36,000,000 Reichsmarks; France, 2,515,000,000 francs; United States, $98,250,000; Italy, 110,000,000 lira; Belgium, 35,000,000 belga; Sweden, 110,000,000 kroner; Switzerland, 92,000,000 Swiss francs; and Holland, 73,000,000 florins.

The League of Nations

The League of Nations early in July, 1929, took under consideration a Draft Convention aimed at providing immediate and substantial aid to any member nation that became a victim of an aggressive act threatening war. It would render available to the Council of the League a sum tentatively named as $250,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of any state so menaced which in the opinion of the Council deserved financial aid. Under the plan other member nations would guarantee the credit of the nation to whom the advance was made.

Despite his Conservative party affiliations the Labour Administration of Great Britain decided to include Viscount Cecil in Great Britain's 1929 delegation to the League Assembly. Others were: the Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald), Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Rt. Hon. William Graham, Mrs. M. A. Hamilton (Labour M.P.), and Mrs. Helen M. Swanwick (well-known publicist).

On July 25 Mr. E. H. J. N. Dalton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Dominions were being consulted by cable, and asked for an immediate decision on the optional clause for the compulsory arbitration of international disputes by a permanent International Court of Justice.

Fifty nations were present at the opening of the Assembly in Geneva on Sept. 1, 1929. Mr. Arthur Henderson announced that the policy of Great Britain would be to secure, as speedily as possible, general adoption of the principle of Compulsory Arbitration. On the following day the British Prime Minister announced to the newspaper correspondents of all nations that his Government was bound by its pre-election pledges to sign the Optional Clause, and hoped soon to be in a position to speak in the same strain for the Dominions. The first of the British Dominions to declare for the Optional clause was Canada. On Sept. 4, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, head of the Canadian delegation, was loudly cheered when he made this announcement.

On Sept. 5 Premier Briand of France announced the adhesion of France to the Optional Clause. With regard to the general Arbitration Act he wished to see it extended for the settlement of all disputes. He defended the Pact of Paris (Briand-Kellogg Pact) as framed from the ideals of the League and deposited the text of it for registration.

On the following day it was announced that M. Briand had sent out invitations to heads of delegations from 27 European nations to meet with him for the discussion of a plan for the "United States of Europe."

The adhesion of Canada to the Optional Clause was followed within two days by unconditional consent from the Irish Free State and South Africa, and the announcement that Australia and New Zealand would adhere with some slight reservations.

Rt. Hon. W. Graham, Secretary of the British Board of Trade, on Sept. 9 proposed that for two years there should be an agreement among League members not to increase tariffs beyond the existing level. During this interval every effort would be made to hold a representative conference of member governments, and, if possible, non-member governments, to ascertain how existing tariffs might be reduced.

On Sept. 11 Great Britain gave her assent to the plan for rendering financial assistance to any member of the League which became the victim of aggression threatening war. It was explained that this would not really increase Great Britain's obligations to the League, nor those of Dominions that might also assent.

The arguments for the plan were presented as follows: smaller nations would not need to lay up stores of ammunition to meet a possible national crisis; the plan would be a positive step to security and in the hands of the League Council it might be of capital importance in case of a great crisis.

On Sept. 13 the opposition of Canada to the plan was laid before the Disarmament Committee of the Assembly by Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster. He expressed sympathy with the aims of the project, but Canada, for the same reason that she had opposed Article 10 of the League Covenant could not consent to become involved in foreign wars without the previous sanction of Parliament. The decision as to how and when this new convention should be applied depended entirely on authority outside the Government or Parliament of Canada.

On Sept. 14 the Assembly adopted a Protocol drawn up to meet the reservations of the United States Senate in regard to adhesion to the Permanent Court of International Justice and to place the United States on an equality with members of the League in regard to the election of Judges.

Lord Robert Cecil on behalf of Great Britain on Sept. 19 submitted a proposal supported by the German delegation that limitation of land forces, both in personnel and material (especially material), was the most important part of the disarmament problem. His proposal met with sharp dissent from the French, Italian and Japanese delegations.

The ceremony of signing the Optional Clause took place on Sept. 19. The British Commonwealth of Nations while accepting the principle of compulsory arbitration took reservations with regard to: disputes in which the parties had already agreed to some other method of peaceful settlement; disputes between members of the British Commonwealth of Nations; and disputes with regard to questions that by international law fell exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom.

The final sitting of the League Assembly took place on Sept. 25 when Budget items were passed calling for slightly larger expenditures. The League Council, which sat concurrently, had very little to do. On Oct. 10 the Secretary General of the League announced that the United States had agreed to be represented with League Members at a conference in Paris on Dec. 5 to discuss the abolition of import and export prohibitions.

The Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice was signed on behalf of the United States on Dec. 9, 1929, by Mr. Jay Pierrepont Moffatt, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, Switzerland. In order to lessen opposition in the Senate where it was claimed that the British reservations involved some special advantage, the British Government sent a White Paper to Washington making the whole position clear.

The 13th Session of the International Labour Conference was held, Oct. 10-26, 1929, with the following representatives from Canada; Dr. W. A. Riddell, Geneva; A. L. MacCullum, Shipping Federation of Canada; R. J. Tallon, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; W. A. MacDonald, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada. The Conference dealt exclusively with maritime matters on which two previous conferences had been held—1920 and 1926.

On Jan. 14, 1930, it was announced at Geneva that Great Britain and the Irish Free State were the only Governments of the British Empire which would take part in the diplomatic Conference to consider a tariff truce. This Conference had been fixed by the Council of the League to begin on Feb. 17, 1930.

The 58th Session of the Council of the League opened at Geneva on Jan. 13, 1930. Signor Dino Grandi of Italy secured the appointment of a Committee to investigate delays securing ratification of League conventions. On Jan. 14 Mr. Henderson on behalf of Great Britain read a carefully prepared statement emphasizing his Government's belief in the League Covenant as the most effective instrument for the preservation of permanent peace and asked for a special committee to study questions on which the Pact of Paris (Briand-Kellogg Pact) entailed overlapping obligations. The Session was brief and the Council adjourned on Jan. 16 to meet in May.

An International Preparatory Technical Conference was held at Geneva following the Council on conditions of work in coal mines. Many problems were defined for future solution and the Conference declared in favour of the 7½ hour day in all coal producing countries.

The League Advisory Committee on Traffic in Narcotics met on Feb. 4 and reported that more effective co-operation between Governments and more effective police action were necessary to check the existing illegal traffic in drugs.

The League's "Tariff Truce" Conference met on Feb. 17 under the Presidency of Count Moltke of Denmark with 30 nations represented. The Credentials Committee learned, however, that only eight of the delegations had powers to negotiate. The others were merely "reporting" bodies. The countries sending representatives with full powers were: Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Spain, Greece, Austria, Esthonia and Finland. Rt. Hon. William Graham, the original author of the plan, said that he had not intended to include revenue duties unless devised for protective purposes.

The Conference continued in session for five weeks, Mr. Graham being on several occasions compelled to emphasize the fact that he was not seeking a stabilization of tariffs on the existing basis. At the concluding session the Chairman pointed out that the Conference had been almost purely European in its scope. Certain agreements had been signed by a few nations which depended on the spirit in which they were carried out rather than on definite undertakings.

On Mar. 7 the Secretary of the League issued the report on the Committee proposed by the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs to consider what amendments were necessary to bring the League Covenant into harmony with the Pact of Paris. A large number of alterations in phraseology which did not alter the spirit of the Covenant were suggested for study by member-nations during the five months which would intervene before the Assembly met.

The League Council held its Fifty-ninth Session, May 12-15, 1930, and chiefly occupied itself in preparing the programme for the meeting of the Assembly in September. There were important conversations between the French, Italian and British representatives looking toward an early settlement of Mediterranean questions. Delay experienced in obtaining ratification of League decisions by member-nations was again drawn to the attention of the Council and steps to accelerate the process urged.

Following the meeting of the Council, M. Briand issued to all the European members of the League his plan to create a federal link between European states. He proposed to develop a federation within the League as a sort of regional pact which would not be in opposition to any technical group within or without the League. Nor would it affect the sovereign rights or political independence of any member. What was asked was a general pact affirming the moral union of Europe by which various countries would agree to meet regularly for the discussion of their problems. The meeting place was to be Geneva and the machinery of organization to consist of a President, a limited committee and a Secretariat.

Canadian representatives appointed to the 1930 Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva were announced in April as follows: J. H. Roaf, Vancouver, representing the Canadian Manufacturers Association with H. W. MacDonald, Vancouver, as Adviser, and Tom Moore, Ottawa, representing the Dominion Trades and Labor Conference, with J. T. Forster, Montreal, as adviser. At this 14th Conference in June two Draft Conventions were adopted, dealing respectively with the subjects of forced labour, and hours of work in commerce and offices. Resolutions on various subjects were also adopted by the Conference. A proposed Draft Convention on the subject of hours of work in coal mines failed to obtain the required majority of two-thirds in its favour, the German delegation having abstained from voting. It was understood that this subject would come up again the following year.

The United States: The Smoot-Hawley Tariff

On July 1, 1929, discussion of a new protective tariff, prejudicial to Canadian trade and aimed especially at agricultural imports from Canada had been before Congress for some months. The new measure came to be known as the Smoot-Hawley Tariff, after Senator Smoot and Congressman Hawley, the chief advocates of such a measure in the upper and lower Chambers. In connection therewith the Canadian Government decided on a policy of "watchful waiting" and in the House of Commons the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) counselled against any overt action that might "provoke" the United States.

Canada was not the only country affected, and by mid-July the State Department at Washington announced that it had been the recipient of protests from 38 foreign countries, most of whom objected to the new industrial schedules which had been added to a measure originally intended as one of "farm relief." Hon. William Phillips, United States Minister to Canada, personally warned President Hoover of Canadian hostility to the measure and pointed out that it was helping to stimulate Canadian sentiment for increased trade within the British Empire.

Resumption of consideration of schedules, by the Finance Committee of the Senate in private session, later brought the revelation that shingles and other lines of sawn timber had been restored to the free list, although heavy duties had been imposed in the original Bill, which caused alarm in British Columbia. Opposition by the farmers of the Western States to higher prices for building materials was the cause of this change. The new duty of 75 cents per cwt. on Canadian potatoes was, however, retained. Rates on turnips, flaxseed, leathers, dairy products, live and dead poultry and maple products were increased beyond the House scale with a few slight reductions. House rates on cattle, swine, sheep, meats and hides remained unchanged, with increases ranging from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent.

Much delay was experienced in getting the report of the Finance Committee of the Senate fixing the schedules taken up by the Senate as a whole. On Oct. 22, Hon. Vincent Massey filed a statement correcting a false impression that Canada paid bounties to maple sugar producers.

On Nov. 1st President Hoover issued a mandate to the Senate to pass the Tariff Bill within two weeks, and appealed to members of that body to sink their differences. It was Feb. 21, 1930, however, before the Senators completed their revision of farm rates. In its final form it carried the highest agricultural duties in history.

Early in March the Senate sent the revised Bill back to the House of Representatives in order to secure agreement on its many increases. On Mar. 17 the Senate added further to the tariff a duty of 50 cents per ton on Canadian bituminous coal, and on Mar. 28 finally completed the entire Bill which passed by 53 to 31.

When the revised Bill was taken up by the House of Representatives on May 2 a revolt took place among Western Republicans, and logs, soft lumber and shingles were kept on the free list. On May 4 a joint Manifesto against the Bill signed by 1,028 economists, members of the American Economic Association was sent to President Hoover and to the sponsors of the measure. They represented 46 States and 179 colleges and were unanimous that the ultimate effect would be disastrous to all classes of Americans.

In view of the wide-spread criticism of the measure, doubt was expressed as to whether President Hoover would sign it; but he announced June 15 that he would do so in the belief that its defects could be remedied by a "flexible" tariff provision on which he had insisted. His signature was attached on June 17, 1930; the Bill to take effect at midnight. As finally agreed on the tariff on lines affecting Canada may be summarized as follows:

Duties were increased practically 100 per cent. on cattle, meats, and maple sugar. Dairy products were even more severely penalized, the duty on cream being increased from 20 cents to 56 cents a gallon. The duty on milk was fixed at 6½ cents a gallon; potatoes increased from 50 cents to 75 cents per 100 pounds; tariff on flaxseed was raised from 40 cents under the Act of 1922 to 65 cents a bushel under the new law; hides, leather and shoes, transferred from the free to the dutiable list; the tariff on hides, placed at 10 per cent. *ad valorem.* Soft lumber was removed from the free list and would be subject to a duty of $1.00 per thousand feet; cedar logs and shingles remained on the free list.

The duty on cattle was fixed at 2½ cents per pound on cattle weighing less than 700 pounds, and at 3 cents a pound on cattle of heavier weight. (Canadian feeders shipped to the American market usually weighed about 900 pounds; under the new law would be regarded as fat cattle. Under the Act of 1922 these feeders were subject to a tariff duty of 1½ cents a pound. Under the new law they would have to pay a duty of 3 cents a pound).

Many industrial items which did not affect the Canadian exporter were also included.

Halibut and Sockeye Salmon Treaties.* On May 9, 1930, a Treaty between Canada and the United States for the preservation of halibut fisheries in the Northern Pacific and Behring Sea, was signed at Ottawa by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of External Affairs for Canada, and Mr. B. R. Riggs, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Legation for the United States. The Treaty was designed to bring into effect the recommendations of an International Commission appointed by joint agreement in 1923. Under its terms authority was given to the two Governments to establish areas in which limitations as to the quantities of fish to be taken might be fixed. Such limitations might be decreased from time to time as found necessary. The International Fisheries Commission was given full powers of investigation and authority to close to fishing areas populated by immature halibut. Licensing and registration of all vessels engaged in halibut fishing was also provided. The Treaty was ratified by the Canadian House of Commons on May 27 and by the Canadian Senate on May 29.

The Sockeye Salmon Treaty which failed of ratification both at Washington and Ottawa in 1929 was again under discussion in British Columbia in the Summer after Parliament adjourned. Hon. R. B. Bennett and Maj.-Gen. A. D. McRae who had opposed the Treaty in its original form when submitted to the House of Commons, spoke in Vancouver emphasizing their objections to it as a failure to safeguard Canadian interests. The Provincial Government of British Columbia, headed by Hon. S. F. Tolmie, maintained its support of the Treaty and in November urged on the Federal Administration a reopening of the question. Protests against the original Treaty as a violation of the rights of the State of Washington were filed with President Hoover in January, 1930. The matter was taken up at Washington on Jan. 31 when the necessity of restoring the once rich sockeye salmon fisheries of Puget Sound was urged. On Feb. 9 Canada gave its assent to a redrafting of the Treaty. The principal objections were that the prescribed season, June 1 to Aug. 20 was too short; and that precautions against the violation of the Treaty by purse-seiners were inadequate.

After three months of discussion, a Treaty was signed at Washington by Hon. Vincent Massey, Minister Plenipotentiary for Canada and Hon. Henry L. Stimson, U.S. Secretary of State. The provisions of the Treaty covered the entire Fraser River system and authorized the appointment of a body to be known as the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, composed of six members, three appointed by each country, to conduct scientific investigations and cultural operations; and to have power to create regulations for the protection and development of the industry. By the Treaty each country pledged itself to enact the necessary legislation and prosecute nationals who violated such statutes.

The new provisions met the objections of Maj.-Gen. McRae and also those of the State of Washington. The text of the Treaty was submitted to the Canadian House of Commons on May 29, 1930, and immediately ratified by both the Commons and the Senate.

Canada-United States Flying Agreement. An agreement covering International flying between Canada and the United States was reached (after preliminary conversations) on Oct. 22, 1929, and announced two weeks later. Under its provisions all state aircraft, other than military, naval, customs and police aircraft, were classified as civil aircraft. It was agreed that the civil aircraft of both countries should be permitted to operate in the two countries. Canadian aircraft before entering the United States must be registered and certified as "airworthy" by the Canadian Department of National Defence, and must bear such registration marks. United States aircraft entering Canada must be subject to the regulations imposed by the United States Department of Commerce. Log-books with daily entries must be carried and detailed provisions for the issuance of pilots' licences to fully qualified persons were provided. Canadian aircraft in which photographic apparatus had been installed was excluded from the United States and *vice versa*: no photographs of any kind to be taken except under permit from the Department of National Defence in Canada or the Department of Commerce in the United States. Cargoes might be carried from Canada to the United States or *vice versa*. Canadian aircraft were prohibited from carrying cargoes between United States points, and *vice versa*. Flyers of both countries

*NOTE.—At June 30, 1930, both Treaties awaited approval by the U. S. Senate.

were made subject to the regulations of the country in which they flew. It was provided that the Agreement should be terminable on sixty days notice by either Government.

Air Mails, Aviation-Radio, Radio Rights. A Conference on International air mails was held at Ottawa during the first week of January, 1930, attended by Hon. W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, and Hon. Peter J. Veniot, Postmaster General of Canada, with L. J. Gaboury, Deputy, and P. T. Coolican, Assistant Deputy. As a result of this Conference Mr. Glover recommended to the United States Postmaster General that the air route between Chicago and St. Paul be extended to Winnipeg. Mr. Glover also expressed amazement at the development and efficiency of Canadian air mail services. He expressed himself as favourable to the further development of the Toronto-Buffalo and Seattle-Victoria routes; and also to the establishment of a new route from Great Falls, Montana, to Lethbridge, Alberta.

A Conference was held at the Customs House, New York, on Apr. 10-11, 1930, between representatives of Canada and the United States at which plans for the co-ordination of airways communications and radio aids to air navigation were discussed. The respective nations were represented by the following:— **Canada**: Commander C. P. Edwards, Director of Radiotelegraph Branch, Department of Marine; Maj. W. A. Steel, Royal Canadian Signals, Department of National Defence; Mr. G. C. W. Browne, Senior Radio Inspector, Radiotelegraph Branch, Department of Marine; Capt. W. L. Laurie, Royal Canadian Signals, Department of National Defence. **United States**: Mr. W. D. L. Starbuck, Federal Radio Commission; Col. Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics; Mr. W. R. Vallance, Assistant Solicitor, State Department; Capt. F. C. Hingsburg, Chief Engineer, Airways Division, Department of Commerce; Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer, Federal Radio Commission; Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Engineer, Federal Radio Commission.

The object of the Conference was the exchange of opinions and information relating to the airways radio systems in the two countries. In order to insure the maximum of safety during routine flights to and from Canada by the United States it was considered essential that both the communication systems and systems of radio aids to air navigation used on each side of the border be interlocked in such a manner that planes flying between the two countries might be able to obtain service from the radio systems of either without any difficulty. After a general discussion in which all the technical and practical features of the question were thoroughly aired, a sound working plan was evolved.

It was agreed that communication services would be carried out on the high frequencies (short wavelengths) and the aid to navigation services, such as radio range beacons and broadcasting of weather information by radio telephone, in the band 237 to 350 K-C (1266 to 857 metres). A suitable geographical separation of stations sharing channels in the latter band was arranged with a view to reducing mutual interference to a minimum and in general no beacon in either country would duplicate on a given channel with another beacon when 750 miles distant from it.

Recommendations by the Canadian Radio Commission* that seven publicly-owned broadcasting stations should take the place of privately-owned stations in Canada were officially discussed in September, 1929, by the Federal Radio Commission of the United States. It was pointed out that public ownership was diametrically opposed to the United States system of private ownership under public regulation. It was decided to await the action of the Canadian Parliament on the question.

Suggestions of an international parley to fix radio channels were discussed both at Ottawa and Washington during November. As the radio situation then stood 96 channels were available of which the United States claimed the clear use of 78, a situation unacceptable to Canada.

In the House of Commons on Mar. 31, 1930, the Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, said no agreement had been reached or existed

*Note.—See Section: Transportation and Communication; this volume.

between Canada and the United States as to respective rights to broadcasting channels. Efforts to reach such an agreement in 1927 had failed. The existing status of the question was that the Canadian Government in no way waived its right to a reasonable proportion of the broadcast frequencies available in North America. Agreements between private broadcasting corporations in Canada and the United States in some degree mitigated the difficulties arising from a lack of an international understanding.

Border Migration. A new system of determining permissible immigration to the United States went into effect on July 1, 1929, based on changed quotas in regard to national origins. Admissions from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the number of 65,721 for 1929-30 were authorized as against 34,007 in 1928-29. Canada and Mexico were not affected by the new regulations. Reports issued early in July showed that during the previous twelvemonth 37,038 Canadians had applied for permits of permanent residence in the United States. The largest United States port of entry was Calais, Maine, and the second largest, Rouse's Point, New York.

In December Hon. James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labour in his Annual Report pointed out that absence of any restriction or limitation on natives of new world countries was the only obstacle in the way of complete numerical control of immigration, and he thought the matter had been too long neglected by Congress. Several Bills limiting immigration from Canada in various degrees were introduced in the House of Representatives in January, 1930. While these various Bills were under discussion, the four Congressmen from Maine all declared emphatically against further restrictions against Canadian migration and said that Canadian labour was needed in the paper mills of that State. Finally on Feb. 27 the House Immigration Committee approved the Johnson Bill, by which after July 1, 1932, admission of native-born Canadians would be limited to 67,556 per annum and Mexicans to 2,900.

Repeal by the United States Senate on Apr. 21, 1930, of certain amendments to the national origins quota threw the whole question of admissions back to the position of June 30, 1929.

On Aug. 20, the Canadian Department of Immigration issued an order prohibiting United States concerns operating in Canada from importing contract labour.

Liquor Smuggling. An intensive drive against liquor smugglers along the Detroit River frontier was embarked on early in July, 1929, by United States Customs authorities and the danger to innocent Canadians became a subject of discussion with the State Department at Washington. Refusal of clearances to liquor-laden boats sailing from Canadian ports was urged on Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Customs, who declared that such action did not come within the competence of the Federal Government as the law then stood. Parliament alone could direct such action. On Aug. 7 the Prime Minister (Mr. King) announced that the question had been discussed by the Cabinet and that since United States officials had become more active in preventing liquor smuggling it seemed appropriate that further measures of co-operation should be considered by the Canadian Government.

United States Customs authorities charged that rum-running by aeroplanes was becoming increasingly frequent in the neighbourhood of Detroit. The United States Department of Justice in November, 1929, charged that there had been a renewal of rum-running out of Halifax, but this charge was denied by the Collector of Customs at that Port. Proposed restriction of entry points to the United States, involving inconvenience to dwellers along the Canadian boundary, led to a discussion on Jan. 2, 1930, between the Canadian Minister, Hon. Vincent Massey and the United States Treasury Department in which it was pointed out on behalf of Canada that to restrict the number of legal points of entry would seriously disturb relations between the two countries. The United States Administration stated that its programme was tentative and that it would proceed only in conformity with the desires of the Canadian Government. The programme was part of a general plan to limit points at which liquor could come into the

United States by motor car. Armed patrols along the boundary line between points of entry would arrest all travellers attempting to cross elsewhere. On Jan. 7, it was intimated to Mr. Massey that Canada would be asked to establish ports of entry opposite points designated by the United States. On Jan. 13 President Hoover proposed in a message to Congress in the interest of law enforcement that points of border entry be limited and United States citizens, as well as aliens, be compelled to use only certain specified locations.

In the Canadian House of Commons* early in March, 1930, the Prime Minister proposed a measure placing an embargo on liquor clearances from Canadian ports to countries under prohibition. Hon. R. B. Bennett, on behalf of the Conservatives, while not opposing the measure, said that there should be a treaty covering all types of smuggling, and reciprocal action between the two countries. The measure passed the House of Commons early in April and was adopted by the Senate six weeks later, coming into effect on July 1, 1930.

The *I'm Alone* Case; the *Shawnee* Incident. Little progress was made in disposing of the question of the United States coastguard's action in shooting down the *I'm Alone*, a vessel of alleged Canadian ownership charged with carrying liquor in violation of United States prohibition laws.

On Aug. 8, 1929, negotiations got to a point where Judge Willis Van Devanter was appointed Arbitrator for the United States, and Eugene Lafleur, K.C., of Montreal, was chosen to act in a similar capacity for Canada. John E. Read, K.C., of Halifax, was appointed Canadian agent, and W. N. Tilley, K.C., Toronto, and Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., Montreal, were retained as Counsel for the Dominion. It was stated that the doctrine of pursuit at sea would be the main problem of the inquiry. On Feb. 3, 1930, the United States proposed that oral testimony be admitted during the arbitration of the *I'm Alone* case, and stated that it expected to prove that the vessel was of American ownership and its registration deceptive. Proceedings were unfortunately delayed by the death of Mr. Lafleur.

On the night of Sept. 11, 1929, a coastguard patrol boat shot down the Canadian motor boat *Shawnee* off New York harbour. The *Shawnee* was running without lights and the coastguard assumed that she was a rum runner. No lives were lost. On Dec. 13 the United States Government apologized to Canada for the act which, it admitted, was committed without legal authority.

Canadian and United States Representatives. The various activities dealt with in this section occupied the Canadian Legation at Washington during the period under survey. In addition to the revised Sockeye Salmon Treaty Hon. Vincent Massey in April, 1930, had charge of the negotiations in connection with a proposed anti-smuggling treaty between Canada and the United States —a reciprocal measure after Canada had passed its Act placing an embargo on liquor clearances to United States ports. In general terms the draft submitted by the State Department obligated the United States to refuse clearances to commodities which were placed under embargo in Canada, like salacious publications, but not on dutiable commodities of which smuggling was frequent, like cigarettes. Dissolution of the Canadian Parliament left the treaty in abeyance.

On May 2 it was announced that Mr. Massey would shortly leave Washington and would be appointed to succeed Hon. P.C. Larkin, (deceased), as High Commissioner† in London, leaving for England early in September, 1930. Before his departure from the United States he was the recipient of many honours, newspaper eulogies and social attentions. On May 26 he reviewed 1,200 cadet officers of the United States Army at West Point, New York. On June 4 a great banquet was given in his honour by the Pilgrim Society of New York at which many eminent citizens were present. Nearly all the diplomatic corps at Washington turned out to bid Mr. and Mrs. Massey farewell when they left on the night of June 15. The last United States function attended by the retiring Minister took place on June 22, 1930, when an Honorary Degree was conferred on him by the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

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*NOTE—See Federal Section: 4th Session, 16th Parliament.

†NOTE—After the Bennett Government came into power, Mr. Massey resigned from the High Commissionership.

Much regret was expressed when it was learned on Nov. 13, 1929, that Hon. William Phillips, United States Minister to Canada, had decided to resign his post and leave the diplomatic service to engage in private activities at Boston. He stated that he was taking the step for purely family reasons—the desire on his part and that of his wife to reunite and keep together a scattered family of five children. His resignation became effective on Dec. 15, 1929, after which the duties of the Legation were in charge of Mr. B. Reath Riggs, as Chargé d'Affaires. On May 26, 1930, Mr. Hanford MacNider of Mason City, Iowa, was nominated by President Hoover as successor to Mr. Phillips.

In October, 1929, the Canadian Government undertook to pay the back taxes due to the City of Ottawa on property on which the United States proposed to erect a Legation building in accordance with diplomatic usage which exempts such properties.

International Joint Commission. The principal case before the International Joint Commission in 1929 related to the Trail Smelter. In this investigation interests in the northern part of the State of Washington complained that farms and orchards had been seriously damaged by sulphur fumes from the smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, B.C. The first public hearing in this reference was held at Northport, Washington, Oct. 9-10, 1928. Further hearings and conferences with technical experts of the two Governments were held in Washington in February and April, 1929, and at Nelson, B.C., in November, 1929. It was announced that the final hearing and arguments would be held at Washington in January, 1930.

Another matter referred to the Commission for investigation by the Governments of the United States and Canada involved a drainage problem in connection with the Roseau River in northern Minnesota and southern Manitoba. Public hearings were held in this case in June, 1929, at Roseau, Minnesota, and Vita, Manitoba. The Dominion and Manitoba Governments had partially built a discharge canal on the Canadian side designed to take care of the flood waters of the Roseau River in the Spring. The Commission authorized the completion of this work and instructed the Canadian and American engineers to prepare a plan for an all-over drainage scheme to take care of conditions on both the Minnesota and Manitoba sides of the boundary.

During the Summer of 1929 the West Kootenay Power and Light Company made application to the Commission for approval of certain proposed works in the Kootenay River at Granite, B.C. A public hearing was held in this case at Bonners Ferry, Idaho, in November. At this hearing representatives of the United States Government and the State of Idaho asked for an extension of one year in which to study the effect of the proposed project upon farming interests in Idaho, which request was granted.

Up to the end of June, 1930, several changes had taken place in the personnel of the Commission. The Canadian Commissioners at that date were: C. A. Magrath (Chairman), Toronto; Sir William H. Hearst, Toronto; George W. Kyte, K.C., of St. Peters, Nova Scotia; and Secretary: Lawrence J. Burpee, Ottawa. Mr. Kyte, who was formerly Chief Liberal Whip in the Dominion House, took the place of H. A. Powell, K.C. (deceased). On the United States side, John H. Bartlett, formerly Assistant Postmaster General in Washington, took the place as Chairman of Clarence D. Clark (retired); and Hon. A. O. Stanley, formerly Senator from Kentucky, replaced Fred T. Dubois (deceased).

Ambassador Bridge; Other Incidents. A new transportation link between the Dominion and the United States was opened on Nov. 11, 1929, when the Ambassador (suspension) Bridge across the Detroit River came into operation. It extends from the centre of Detroit to Sandwich on the Canadian side of the River. It is 1,850 feet between the main towers, and its total length from terminal to terminal is nearly two miles. Its highest span is 152 feet above the water, and the roadway is 47 feet wide. At the opening ceremonies, Hon. F. W. Green, Governor of Michigan, spoke on behalf of the United States and Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines for the Province of Ontario, for the Dominion of Canada. Others present at the ceremonies were Hon. William

Phillips, United States Minister to Canada; Hon. F. A. Anglin, Chief Justice of Canada, and Hon. J. C. Elliott, Canadian Minister of Public Works.

In March, 1930, the State Department at Washington issued a complete review of the history and interpretations of the Monroe Doctrine prepared by Mr. J. Reuben Clark, former Under-Secretary of the Department. It was announced that it was intended to serve purely as a work of codification and reference.

In April, 1930, the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States announced that it had under consideration a plan of permanent parity between the Canadian and the United States dollar, which would foster freer movement of exchange, simplify bank transactions and be of general advantage to business. Under the plan Detroit would become the chief transfer centre for the United States.

Relations With Other Countries

Canada was widely represented at the Third Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations which began at Kyoto, Japan, on Oct. 28, 1929. The head of the Canadian delegation was Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., of Toronto, and other delegates included: Sir John Aird, Toronto; Prof. G. M. Wrong, Toronto; Lawrence J. Burpee, Ottawa; W. M. Birks, Montreal; Dr. E. M. Best, Montreal; John Nelson, Montreal; Hon. F. B. McCurdy, Halifax; E. J. Tarr, K.C., Winnipeg; and Dr. John McKay, Winnipeg. Mr. Rowell, accompanied by Mr. John Nelson, Secretary of the Canadian Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, attended preliminary meetings held at Nara, Japan, in the last week of October. The British delegation, including Lord Hailsham, Hon. H. A. Wyndham, Lionel Curtis, Prof. C. K. Webster, Archibald Rose and other distinguished men, travelled to their destination *via* Canada. The Conference was presided over by Dr. Nitobe, head of the Japanese delegation and it was emphasized that the Conference was a non-official, non-legislative body formed to discuss the problems of nations bordering on the Pacific and to study conditions with a view to the improvement of mutual relations. The useful work done by the Conference of 1927 at Honolulu in creating better understandings between Great Britain and China was alluded to. The nations represented at Kyoto were Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United States of America, China, Japan and Korea. Observers were present on behalf of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, Mexico, France, Holland and Russia. Most of the work of the Conference consisted of "round table discussions", the main topic of debate being Japanese policy in Manchuria. On his return to Canada Mr. Rowell, who acted as second Vice-Chairman at the Conference, stated that the results of the Conference were intangible because under the rules no concrete resolutions were arrived at, but they were very tangible in the better understanding of the problems discussed, which the presence of so many experts made possible.

French Relations. Hon. Philippe Roy, Canadian Minister to France, returned to Canada on a vacation in the Summer of 1929, and before his departure made an address at Saint John, New Brunswick, urging support for the new home of Canadian students in Paris and the extension of the French scholarship system. Six students went to France in the early Autumn of 1929 to avail themselves of yearly bursaries granted by the French Government through its agency at Montreal.

M. Jean Knight, French Minister to Canada, on returning from a visit home in December, 1929, said his Government was willing to discuss any new trade agreement desired by Canada. He also predicted a reduction in cable rates between the two countries. M. Knight attended the opening of the Provincial Legislature at Quebec on Jan. 8, 1930, and at various times made addresses in several Canadian cities. On June 19 it was announced that he had been recalled to Paris to assume the post of Chief of Press Services in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His instructions were to report early in July leaving the Legation in charge of M. Henri Coursier, its Secretary, pending the appointment of a new Minister.

Japanese Relations. The Canadian flag was raised for the first time in the Orient on July 1, 1929, at a Dominion Day celebration arranged in the

new Legation by the Canadian Association of Tokio in co-operation with the Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Hugh Keenleyside. An address was delivered by Dr. D. G. Mackenzie, the oldest Canadian resident of Japan.

The first Canadian Minister to Japan, Hon. Herbert Marler, was received in audience by His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Hirochito on Sept. 18, 1929. The Imperial Hotel at Tokio where the Canadian Minister was temporarily staying was lavishly decorated with Canadian and Japanese flags in honour of the visit of Mr. A. Takahashi, Master of the Imperial Household, who came to escort Mr. Marler to the Imperial Palace. At the Palace door the Canadian Minister was greeted by Baron Hayashi, former Ambassador to London, and Baron Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Letters from His Majesty King George were presented by Mr. Marler. After His Imperial Majesty had shaken hands Mr. Marler expressed hope for the felicity of the Imperial household and that his efforts would help to strengthen bonds of friendship and interest between Japan and Canada. The Emperor expressed the same hope and said that Mr. Marler could rely on the heartiest co-operation of his Government.

Soon after his official recognition in Japan, Hon. Herbert Marler began a series of visits to the various provinces of the Empire in which he pointed out the advantages of mutual trade; and was everywhere well received. Some of his speeches were devoted to constitutional explanations as to why Canada though still a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations was nevertheless represented by her own Ministers at Washington, Paris and Tokio.

Hon. Iyemasa Tokugawa, K.C.V.O., first Minister from Japan to Canada, arrived at Victoria, B.C., on Oct. 12, 1929, and was enthusiastically greeted by his own compatriots. In public speeches he urged co-operation among the nations bordering on the Pacific in the interests of peace. Proceeding to Ottawa he was entertained at a public dinner by the Prime Minister, Mr. King, on Oct. 21st. Hon. William Phillips, United States Minister and M. Jean Knight, French Minister, were also prominent guests. During the succeeding seven months Mr. Tokugawa addressed Canadian Clubs (Men's and Women's) at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

Early in February, 1930, Hon. Sentaro Yedo, previously for two years Japanese consul at Liverpool succeeded Hon. Toyoichi Fukuma as Japanese consul for Western Canada.

Russian Relations. Resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia had been a pre-election policy of Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald and the Labour party and by July 1, 1929, negotiations were under way in care of Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Within a day or two after Parliament assembled Mr. Henderson was pressed for a statement whether the Dominions were being consulted, and replied that in accordance with understandings arrived at by the last Imperial Conference, this course had been followed. He declined to disclose the replies. The Canadian Government were equally reticent, but it was semi-officially intimated that Ottawa would proceed very cautiously. On Aug. 2 it was disclosed that long continued "conversations" between Mr. Henderson and M. Dovgalevsky, representing the Union of Soviet Republics, had brought no satisfactory result.

Conversations were later resumed and on Oct. 5 it was announced that Russia and Great Britain had agreed to an exchange of Ambassadors, and would proceed to further negotiations on the subjects of a commercial treaty, debt settlements, fisheries and other matters. On Oct. 23 a mission of British industrialists which had been sent to Russia reported trade opportunities of increasing importance and an apparent willingness to liquidate pre-War debts. On Nov. 17 M. Sokolnikoff was appointed Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain. On Nov. 20 the Canadian Government announced that it would take no steps for the present to restore relations with Russia.

The MacDonald Government was subjected to much criticism in Great Britain because Mr. Henderson had failed to obtain undertakings from Russia pledging discontinuance of Communist propaganda in the various parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations. In December M. Sokolnikoff pointed out that now that diplomatic relations with Great Britain were restored the next step

would be to adjust relations with the Dominions. Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King announced in reply that Canada did not intend sending a representative to Moscow, but would ask the British Ambassador to look after Canada's interests. He further stated that Russia's renewal of diplomatic relations with Great Britain would not affect Canada. This declaration was bitterly attacked in official newspapers at Moscow.

On Dec. 18 Mr. Henderson announced that M. Sokolnikoff had not yet presented his credentials. On his doing so there would be an exchange of Notes in which Great Britain would demand, on behalf of the Dominions that they be protected against Soviet propaganda. This exchange of Notes took place on Dec. 20. Russia gave an undertaking covering Great Britain and India and it was provided that as soon as any Dominion chose to readjust its relations with Russia it would come under the same *proviso*.

In February, 1930, reported persecution of both Christians and Jews in the exercise of their religion at the instance of the Soviet Government received much attention in the British Parliament, but the Government decided that a severance of the diplomatic relations could not help the victims of this persecution.

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE YEAR IN CANADA, 1929

By

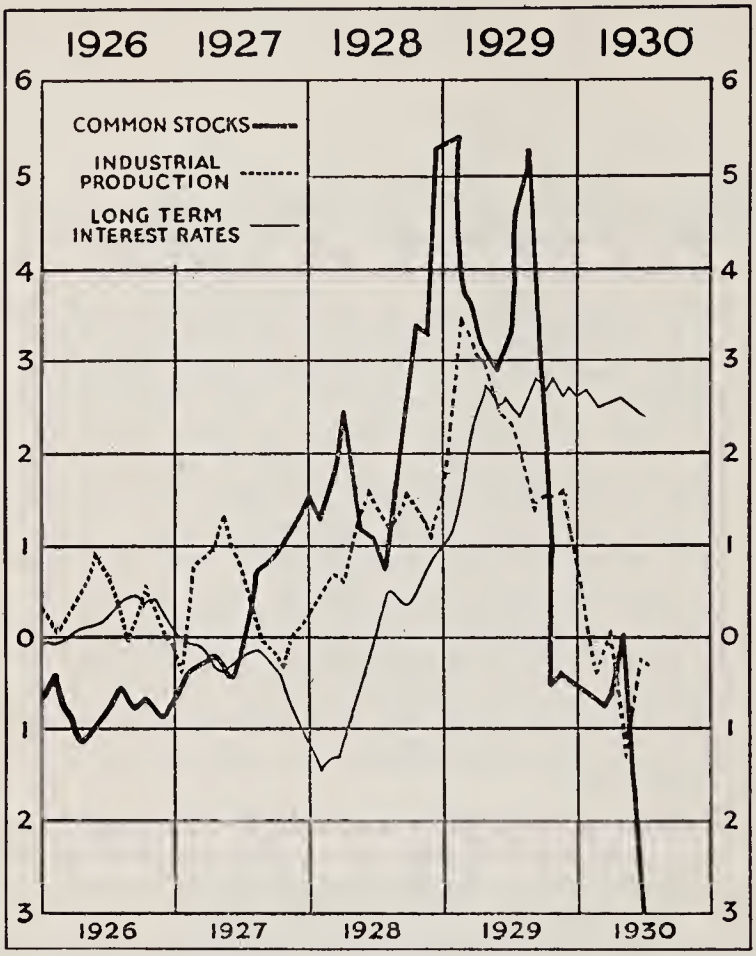
R. H. Coats, F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.

The year 1929 saw two opposing tendencies in operation. Its outstanding characteristic was the progressive advance during the first nine months, of that general economic expansion which had been continuously in progress since the close of 1924, the ultimate basis of which must be traced to world conditions, but which was intensified in Canada by a succession of four exceptionally large harvests, and exploitation of new forest and mineral regions in northern Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. By September, 1929, new records, higher in many cases than at any time in the history of Canada, had been established throughout the industrial, commercial and financial field, such statistics as the volume of total industrial production being 14 p.c. higher than in the first nine months of the preceding year, bank debits being 8.2. p.c. higher, general employment being 6 p.c. greater in volume, whilst the prices of industrial stocks, measured as 100 in 1926 and which had risen to 237.3 in December, 1928, reached the unprecedented figure of 315.8 in September, 1929. Of special significance as reflecting expansion were the new high records established in mining, hydro-electric installation, iron and steel production, and general construction.

To the above movement two serious checks intervened during the Autumn, namely a decline in the current crop yield—wheat dropping from a yield of 566 million bushels in 1928 to one of 299 millions in 1929—and a drastic deflation in security prices, which brought the index number above mentioned to around 200 in the closing month of the year, the immediate cause of the latter being the rise in call rates in the New York market and declining business activity in the United States. During the first half of 1930 the effects of these two influences continued, that of the former on general business being intensified by the holding back of the western wheat crop from market, producing an "unfavourable" trade balance for the first time since 1921. By Midsummer, 1930, most economic barometers had dropped to the levels of 1928 or 1927. The outlook, however, notwithstanding continued liquidation and decreased earnings in many lines, was for a gradual resumption of activity, the crops for 1930 giving evidences of higher yields, while low interest rates and a strong banking situation lent support to underlying credit conditions.

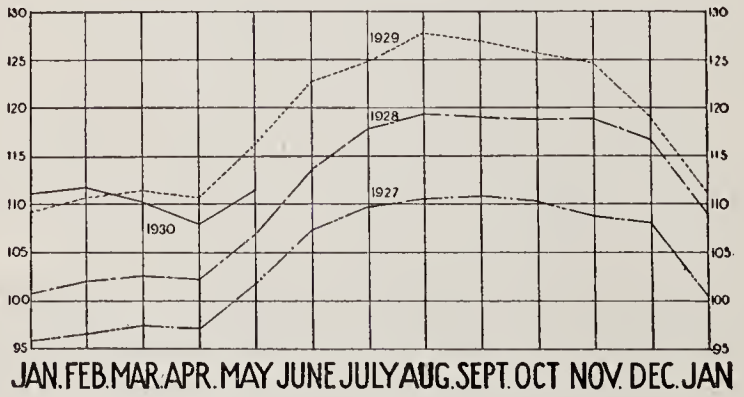
For purposes of reference the two immediately following tables and charts will enable the above résumé to be amplified in detail. Table I. compares the year 1929 as a whole with its two immediate predecessors, while Table II. gives the more important monthly records during 1929 and the first quarter of the year 1930.

Fundamental Economic Conditions in Canada, 1926-1930



NOTE.—The above chart illustrates the trend of speculation (common stocks), general business (prices), and banking and currency (notice deposits). The lines are expressed in multiples of a standard deviation from a common average, so that the degree of variation from month to month is strictly comparable.

Employment in Canada, 1927-1930



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of each month, the number of employees for the year 1926 being taken as 100.

TABLE I.

Statistical Summary of Economic and Social Conditions in Canada in 1929, Compared with the Two Preceding Years

Items		1927	1928	1929
I. POPULATION:		(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Immigration	No.	159	167	165
Emigration to U.S.[1]	No.	82	73	64
Births[2]	No.	234	237	234
Deaths[2]	No.	105	109	113
Total Population—(Estimated)	No.	9,507	9,645	9,783
II. PRODUCTION:				
1. AGRICULTURE:				
Wheat	Bu.	479,665	566,726	299,520
	$	477,791	451,235	346,502
Oats	Bu.	439,713	452,153	282,833
	$	225,879	210,956	169,433
Barley	Bu.	96,938	136,391	102,313
	$	64,193	76,112	63,071
Total Field Crops	Ac.	56,172	59,352	61,207
	$	1,173,134	1,125,003	979,750
Live Stock: on Farms	$	799,139	861,403	864,167
Marketed	$	183,927	197,880	210,437
Butter (creamery)	Lb.	176,979	168,027	174,724
	$	65,710	64,703	67,291
Cheese (factory)	Lb.	138,057	144,585	118,646
	$	25,522	30,494	21,388
Total Dairy Production	$	294,875	297,625	.....
Total Agricultural Revenue	$	1,825,460	1,801,440	1,667,218
2. FURS	$	18,864	18,758	18,745
3. FISHERIES:				
Salmon	$	15,065	17,867	15,009
Cod	$	4,882	6,286	5,395
Lobster	$	5,426	5,184	5,697
Total Fisheries Product	$	49,124	55,051	53,519
4. FORESTRY:				
Forestry Operations	$	204,940	212,951	.....
Net Sawmill Products	$	56,182	58,973	.....
Net Pulpmill Products	$	51,730	50,102	.....

[1]Statistics of U.S. Bureau of Immigration for years ended June 30.

[2]Registration area, all Canada exclusive of Yukon and N.W. Territories.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1927	1928	1929
II. PRODUCTION—*Continued*	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
5. MINERALS:			
METALS:			
Gold.....Oz.	1,853	1,891	1,928
$	38,300	39,082	39,862
Silver.....Oz.	22,737	21,936	23,143
$	12,817	12,762	12,264
Lead.....Lb.	311,423	337,947	326,523
$	16,477	15,553	16,544
Zinc.....Lb.	165,496	184,647	197,267
$	10,251	10,143	10,627
Nickel.....Lb.	66,799	96,776	110,276
$	15,262	22,319	27,115
Copper.....Lb.	140,147	202,696	248,121
$	17,195	28,598	43,415
NON-METALS:			
Coal.....Ton	17,427	17,564	17,497
$	61,867	63,758	63,065
Natural Gas ...M. cu. ft.....	21,377	22,583	28,378
$	8,043	8,614	9,977
Asbestos.....Ton	275	273	306
$	10,621	11,238	13,173
Structural Materials and Clay Products .....$	44,809	49,737	58,534
Total Mineral Production.....	247,357	274,989	310,850
6. MANUFACTURES:			
Vegetable Products.....$	712,700	756,995	804,000[1]
Animal Products.....$	457,716	485,022	546,000[1]
Textile Products.....$	382,007	415,402	425,000[1]
Wood and Paper.....$	629,567	682,550	725,000[1]
Iron and Its Products.....$	525,921	609,633	660,000[1]
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....$	200,370	237,967	265,000[1]
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....$	175,746	206,082	246,000[1]
Chemical and Allied Products.....$	127,485	146,976	169,000[1]
Miscellaneous Industries....$	213,986	229,223	260,000[1]
Total Manufactures.....$	3,425,499	3,769,850	4,100,000[1]
Total Employees Monthly Average.....No.	619	658	695[1]
Total Salaries and Wages....$	693,932	755,199	830,000[1]
Significant Items:			
Cen. Elec. Stations.....K.W.H.	14,549,099	16,337,804	18,014,000[1]
Pig Iron (production) Long Ton	710	1,038	1,090

[1]Estimate.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1927	1928	1929
II. PRODUCTION—*Continued*	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
6. MANUFACTURES—*Cont.*			
Steel Ingots and Castings (production).....Long Ton	908	1,235	1,380
Flour (production).....Bbl.	17,889	19,737	18,551
Newsprint (production) .....Ton	2,087	2,381	2,729
Sugar (raw, imports).....Lb.	9,369	8,691	8,374
Rubber (crude, imports) .....Lb.	59,253	69,220	79,512
Cotton (raw, imports) ....Lb.	136,232	134,104	136,297
Petroleum (crude) imports.....Gal.	684,270	856,692	1,060,001
7. CONSTRUCTION:			
Building Permits (61 Cities).....$	184,614	219,106	234,945
Contracts Awarded..... $	418,951	472,033	576,652
III. EXTERNAL TRADE:			
1. EXPORTS:			
Total (domestic and foreign)..... $	1,267,573	1,250,598	1,388,896
(*a*) *Component Material Classification (domestic only)*:			
Vegetable Products..... ..$	574,994	555,111	646,514
Animal Products..... ..$	167,292	165,845	158,757
Textiles.....$	7,666	10,904	9,678
Wood and Paper..... ..$	284,120	284,543	288,622
Iron and Its Products..... $	74,285	62,754	82,257
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....$	80,639	90,840	112,778
Non-Metallic Minerals.....$	28,881	25,950	27,402
Chemicals.....$	16,204	17,366	19,438
All other.....$	18,077	15,036	18,264
(*b*) *Purpose Classification*:			
Food.....$	627,070	591,182	642,653
Clothing.....$	8,309	8,543	10,934
Industrial Equipment.....$	4,547	4,463	3,695
(*c*) *Degree of Manufacture*:			
Raw Materials..... ....$	578,448	580,030	661,395
Partly Manufactured.....$	183,260	189,381	195,144
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.....$	490,449	458,797	507,171
2. IMPORTS:			
Total Merchandise..... $	1,030,892	1,108,956	1,265,679
(*a*) *Component Material Classification*:			
Vegetable Products..... $	213,098	238,186	233,130
Animal Products..... ..$	53,214	65,790	71,662
Textiles.....$	183,584	186,994	206,439
Wood and Paper..... $	47,962	51,751	59,215
Iron and Its Products.....$	229,430	259,575	346,616

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1927	1928	1929
III. EXTERNAL TRADE—*Cont.*	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
2. IMPORTS—*Continued*			
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	$ 52,748	60,190	75,438
Non-Metallic Minerals	$ 156,784	153,049	166,964
Chemicals	$ 31,845	33,572	37,723
All Other	$ 62,227	59,849	68,492
(*b*) *Purpose Classification*:			
Food	$ 125,926	135,224	136,620
Clothing	$ 25,412	26.337	29.059
Industrial Equipment	$ 49,474	57,145	70,506
(*c*) *Degree of Manufacture*:			
Raw Materials	$ 263,870	283,809	290,484
Partly Manufactured	$ 104,707	105,057	101,228
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	$ 662,315	720,090	873,966
IV. INTERNAL TRADE:			
1. TOTAL WHEAT RECEIPTS AT Fort William & Port Arthur (crop years)	Bu. 315,993	323,318	409,717
2. INSPECTED SLAUGHTERINGS:			
Cattle and Calves	Head 1,148	1,115	1,117
Swine	Head 2,540	2,547	2,353
Sheep	Head 618	639	725
3. COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS AS OF JAN. 1st.			
Butter	Lb. 14,548	21,609	13,786
4. LOADED AT STATIONS IN CANADA:			
Agricultural or Vegetable Products	Ton 20,477	27,323	17,454
Animal Products	Ton 1,699	1,601	1,496
Mine Products	Ton 22,072	23,130	26,413
Forest Products	Ton 13,986	14,590	13,392
Manufactures	Ton 15,964	17,392	18,374
Total	Ton 74,198	84,036	77,129
V. PRICES:			
1. WHOLESALE PRICES INDEXES: (1913-100)	Index No. (1913-100)	Index No. (1913-100)	Index No. (1913-100)
Component Material Classification:			
Vegetable Products	169.3	160.1	157.6
Animal Products	143.8	152.5	153.7
Textiles	161.0	162.4	156.9
Wood and Paper	154.2	154.5	147.0
Iron and Its Products	139.6	135.2	136.0
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	93.0	93.5	100.8
Non-Metallic Minerals	169.9	162.9	163.4
Chemicals	155.1	150.4	150.4
General Index	152.6	150.6	149.3
Purpose Classification:			
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	160.9	161.3	161.9
Clothing	144.9	148.9	144.6
Producers' Equipment	183.5	170.1	171.7

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1927	1928	1929
V. PRICES—*Continued*			
Classified by Degree of Manufacture:			
Raw Materials	156.5	152.6	152.6
Manufactured Articles	148.9	146.6	143.5
2. RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING	150.7	151.6	153.0
3. SECURITY PRICES:			
Common Stocks, Index Number (general)	184.4	238.4	284.9
4. FREIGHT RATES:			
Railway, per ton mile Cts.	1.029	.994	1.093
Atlantic Shipping Rates 1898-1913-100	126.82	111.21	109.1
VI. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1. RAILWAYS:			
Gross Revenues $	499,064	563,732	528,934[1]
Gross Operating Expenses $	407,646	442,701	429,003[1]
Revenue Freight, 1,000,000 Ton Miles	39,285	46,364	39,700[1]
Passengers Carried No.	41,840	40,592	37,232[1]
2. ELECTRIC RAILWAYS:			
Gross Revenues $	53,506	55,632	58,269
Operating Expenses $	37,616	38,782	40,085
Passengers Carried No.	781,398	808,024	836,730
3. MOTOR VEHICLES:			
Registrations No.	945	1,076	1,196
4. CANALS:			
Freight Ton	17,488	18,720	13,699
5. SHIPPING:[2]			
Reg. Net Tonnage Entered	81,211	86,368	95,498
Reg. Net Tonnage Cleared	81,862	86,963	95,290
6. TELEGRAPHS:			
Land Messages sent No.	15,631	16,863	18,030
Revenue $	12,991	14,741	16,256
7. TELEPHONES No.	1,260	1,335	.....
8. POST OFFICE REVENUE $	29,379	30,529	31,171
Money Orders Issued $	188,220	200,773	203,129
VII. LABOUR:			
1. EMPLOYMENT INDEXES: (Average Calendar Year, 1926-100)	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
General Index	104.6	111.6	119.0
Manufacturing	103.4	110.1	117.1
Logging	109.3	114.5	125.8
Mining	107.0	114.4	120.1
Transportation	102.5	105.9	109.7
Construction and Maintenance	109.0	118.8	129.7
Trade	107.4	116.1	126.2
2. UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS p.c.	4.9	4.5	5.7

[1] Large railways only.

[2] Fiscal Years ended March 31.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1927	1928	1929
VII. LABOUR—*Continued*			
3. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE STATISTICS:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Applications.....No.	554	597	551
Vacancies.....No.	454	506	428
Placements.....No.	415	470	398
4. WAGES INDEXES: (1913—100)	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
General Index.....	184.3	187.6	192.7
Building Trades.....	179.3	185.6	197.5
Metal Trades.....	178.1	180.1	184.6
Printing Trades.....	195.0	198.3	202.3
Steam Railways.....	198.4	198.4	204.3
Electric Railways.....	189.9	194.1	198.6
Coal Mining.....	167.9	168 9	168.9
Lumbering.....	182.8	184.3	185.6
5. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS:			
Disputes in Existence.....No.	79	101	90
	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Employees Affected.....No.	23	18	13
Time lost in Working Days.No.	165	238	155
VIII. FINANCE:			
1. DOMINION:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Ordinary Revenue.....$	398,696	422,718	455,464
Ordinary Expenditure.....$	319,548	336,168	350,953
Total Disbursements.....$	358,557	378,658	388,806
Gross Debts.....$	2,726,299	2,677,137	2,647,034
Active Assets.....$	378,464	380,287	421,529
Net Debt.....$	2,347,834	2,296,850	2,225,505
2. PROVINCIAL:			
Ordinary Revenue.....$	156,848	168,110[3]	184,598[1]
Ordinary Expenditure.....$	152,212	165,539[3]	177,542[1]
3. CURRENCY: (12 month averages)			
Dominion Notes in Circulation.....	184,898	201,172	204,381
Metallic Reserve.....$	107,418	89,218	59,345
Bank Notes in Circulation..$	172,101	176,717	178,291
4. CHARTERED BANKS:			
Assets.....$	3,029,681	3,323,163	3,528,467
Liabilities (excluding Capital and Reserve).....$	2,758,326	3,044,742	3,215,503
Demand Deposits.....$	596,069	677,467	696,387
Notice Deposits.....$	1,399,062	1,496,608	1,479,870
Other Current Loans in Canada.....$	1,024,273	1,177,484	1,342,683
4. FIRE INSURANCE:[2]			
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31...$	9,512,774	10,059,410	10,740,675
Premium Income for Year...$	57,258	60,447	61,615

[1] Subject to revision.

[2] The statistics of Dominion Fire Insurance Companies for the three years follow:—

	1927	1928	1929
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31...$000	8,287,733	8,869,513	9,434,458
Premium Income for Year..$000	51,376	54,827	56,111

[3] Alberta Statistics are for 15 months ended March 31, 1928, owing to change in fiscal year.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

Items	1927	1928	1929
VIII. FINANCE—Continued	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
6. Life Insurance:[1]			
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31.....	5,044,409	5,607,646	6,157,308
Premium Income for Year...$	173,732	192,946	210,731
IX. GENERAL BUSINESS:			
1. Bank Clearings ....$	20,568,437	24,554,938	25,105,178
2. Bank Debits .....$	36,093,503	43,476,959	46,670,482
3. Bankruptcies (Dun).....No.	2 .18	2 .12	2 .31
Liabilities (Dun).....$	34,462	53,420	44,441
4. Net Sales of Life Insurance[1]... ....$	838,475	918,742	970,129
5. Stock Exchange Transactions:			
Montreal..... No. of Shares	9,995	18,889	23,203
Toronto (Listed) No. of Shares	4,663	5,917	10,796
X. SOCIAL CONDITIONS*			

[1] Dominion companies only.

*NOTE.—Statistics covering Social Conditions will be found in Federal Section, pages 79-81.

TABLE II.

Statistics Illustrating the Social and Economic Trend, Canada, During 1929, and the First Quarter of 1930

1. Population

1929	Immigration	Emigration to United States[1]	Returned Canadians	Births[2]	Deaths[2]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jan.....	4,164	4,427	1,767	19,386	14,655
Feb.....	4,634	3,722	1,698	17,846	9,406
Mar.....	14,811	4,469	2,378	20,875	10,225
Apr.....	29,113	5,914	2,641	20,139	9,800
May.....	26,616	5,197	2,976	21,151	9,884
June.....	22,021	5,718	3,426	20,133	8,239
July.....	16,464	5,670	3,404	20,666	8,045
Aug.....	15,022	7,408	2,660	19,910	8,114
Sept.....	11,101	9,302	2,569	18,561	8,486
Oct.....	8,817	7,416	2,407	18,111	8,923
Nov.....	7,286	6,089	2,525	18,180	8,194
Dec.....	4,943	3,799	2,028	19,424	9,351
Total	164,992	69,131	30,479	234,382	113,322
1930					
Jan.....	3,366	4,021	1,497	.....	.....
Feb.....	3,963	3,217	1,493	.....	.....
Mar.....	14,576	4,115	2,204	.....	.....

[1] U.S. figures of Immigrants from Canada.

[2] Preliminary figures; stillbirths not included in births or deaths; Yukon and North-West Territories excluded.

2. Productive Activity

1929	Production of Pig Iron	Production of Steel Ingots and Castings	Production of Coal	Contracts Awarded	Building Permits
	Long Ton	Long Ton	000 Short Ton	$000	$000
Jan.	87,764	116,260	1,587	41,963	8,417
Feb.	93,939	117,445	1,650	28,426	10,465
Mar.	86,176	137,158	1,387	27,125	24,068
Apr.	79,341	122,102	1,394	43,328	29,657
May	81,464	126,372	1,405	64,860	24,186
June	89,873	119,505	1,361	72,420	27,817
July	99,786	129,827	1,316	57,941	22,703
Aug.	112,528	120,282	1,362	58,622	21,582
Sept.	98,816	99,000	1,418	46,959	17,117
Oct.	91,409	115,674	1,599	57,084	18,073
Nov.	86,516	93,648	1,534	45,376	16,171
Dec.	82,632	82,415	1,490	32,549	14,689
Total 1930	1,090,244	1,379,688	17,502	576,652	234,946
Jan.	87,079	115,200	1,630	37,530	7,190
Feb.	70,600	106,612	1,185	28,464	8,828
Mar.	74,582	117,487	1,130	24,263	13,353

3. Salient Statistics of Six Important Industries

1929	Flour Production	Sugar Manufactured	Raw Rubber Imports	Raw Cotton Imports	Newsprint Production	Crude Petroleum Imports
	000 Bbl.	000 Lb.	000 Lb.	000 Lb.	Short Ton	000 Gal.
Jan.	1,698	17,746	8,420	18,485	212,191	57,449
Feb.	1,600	44,463	6,514	13,089	187,200	45,483
Mar.	1,631	54,461	11,112	16,671	218,147	73,025
Apr.	1,606	61,618	7,117	12,201	221,784	65,658
May	1,749	74,778	6,579	11,219	245,644	51,347
June	1,548	78,880	6,888	6,402	225,055	113,028
July	1,603	79,960	7,178	6,447	229,045	114,783
Aug.	1,607	100,092	6,449	5,233	225,873	117,697
Sept.	1,282	69,217	4,274	3,550	227,665	79,580
Oct.	1,528	89,145	4,079	11,812	251,914	122,600
Nov.	1,629	105,160	6,062	18,159	252,046	149,756
Dec.	1,073	164,875[1]	4,735	13,029	230,008	67,060
Total 1930	18,554	940,394	79,408	136,297	2,726,572	1,057,466
Jan.	1,168	31,329	6,365	10,626	206,305	77,727
Feb.	1,051	54,400	5,039	7,673	189,154	73,746
Mar.	1,219	38,652	8,457	10,327	207,485	65,919

[1] Includes two 4-week periods.

4. Trade Statistics

1929	Imports	Exports	Cold Storage Stocks		Wheat Receipts Ft. William & Pt. Arthur
			Eggs[1]	Butter	
	$000	$000	000 Dozen	000 Lb.	000 Bu.
Jan.....	96,959	97,296	4,648	13,784	10,971
Feb.....	97,042	83,812	3,007	11,130	2,918
Mar.....	135,290	117,520	1,843	8,331	5,223
Apr.....	97,517	67,154	2,148	4,064	9,691
May.....	125,615	109,436	7,583	2,619	13,839
June.....	111,949	114,492	15,163	3,191	14,683
July.....	114,201	105,686	19,621	11,435	14,606
Aug.....	111,631	98,395	19,981	21,210	3,373
Sept.....	99,380	89,424	18,811	26,186	27,759
Oct.....	116,261	121,437	16,520	26,823	28,918
Nov.....	108,734	113,246	12,721	24,014	17,010
Dec.....	84,365	90,477	7,716	18,117	6,178
Total 1930	1,298,993	1,208,338	10,814[2]	14,242[2]	155,169
Jan.....	84,910	75,369	3,479	13,787	2,789
Feb.....	80,922	68,150	2,598	13,930	1,832
Mar.....	112,991	91,692	2,168	13,289	1,576

[1] Includes frozen eggs.
[2] Monthly average for the year.

5. Transportation

1929	Railways				Canal Traffic[2]
	Gross Operating Revenues	Net Operating Revenues[1]	Car Loadings	Freight Carried One Mile (Rev. Freight)	
	$000	$000	No. of cars	000,000 ton miles	000 tons
Jan.....	38,398	3,510	252,217	3,110	.....
Feb.....	38,429	4,650	261,410	2,866	.....
Mar.....	44,754	9,380	282,315	3,167	.....
Apr.....	45,034	7,775	283,745	2,833	711
May.....	45,291	5,099	306,728	2,872	2,156
June.....	44,860	4,118	310,885	2,895	2,165
July.....	47,362	6,692	313,292	2,794	1,876
Aug.....	45,617	7,293	318,200	2,366	1,899
Sept.....	48,142	10,443	335,338	3,312	1,775
Oct.....	49,575	13,877	353,095	3,601	1,760
Nov.....	41,481	7,690	284,740	2,786	1,258
Dec.....	39,991	5,117	230,630	2,259	99
Total 1930	528,934	85,644	3,532,595	34,862	13,700
Jan.....	33,864	928	241,603	2,210	.....
Feb.....	33,016	1,720	231,515	2,167	.....
Mar.....	37,643	4,800	257,460	2,354	.....

[1] Of Railways with annual revenues of $500,000 or over.
[2] Through Canadian locks only.

6. Prices

1929	General Wh'l'sale Prices	Producers' Goods	Consumers Goods	Materials Raw	Manufactured Goods	Family Budget [1]
	1926-100	1926-100	1926-100	1926-100	1926-100	$
Jan.	94.5	91.7	94.2	94.2	93.5	21.55
Feb.	95.7	93.5	94.4	96.5	93.0	21.41
Mar.	96.1	93.9	94.7	97.0	93.0	21.52
Apr.	94.1	92.9	93.6	94.7	92.3	21.30
May.	92.4	93.0	93.3	93.3	91.2	21.21
June	92.6	93.3	93.4	93.2	91.1	21.18
July.	96.0	100.1	94.4	101.7	93.1	21.26
Aug.	98.1	100.6	95.9	101.7	94.8	21.90
Sept.	97.3	99.0	95.6	101.4	94.2	21.90
Oct.	96.7	97.3	95.6	100.3	93.9	21.96
Nov.	95.8	95.3	95.1	97.2	93.7	22.03
Dec.	96.2	96.1	95.4	98.5	93.5	22.11
Average 1930	95.6	96.3	94.7	97.4	93.0	21.61
Jan.	95.6	94.6	95.4	98.0	92.9	22.17
Feb.	94.0	92.2	95.0	93.9	92.5	22.12
Mar.	91.9	89.7	93.4	89.7	91.6	21.96

[1] Weekly cost of a family budget of staple foods, fuel, lighting and rent averaged for sixty cities of Canada.

7. Labour

1929	Index of Employment [1]	Unemployment in Trade Unions	Employment Office Statistics		Strikes and Lockouts	
			Vacancies	Placements	Disputes in Existence	Time Loss in Working Days
	(Average 1926-100)	P.C.				
Jan.	109.1	6.3	24,865	22,800	8	5,724
Feb.	110.5	6.8	21,899	20,184	9	28,946
Mar.	111.4	6.0	27,695	25,044	14	3,723
Apr.	110.4	5.5	41,557	38,118	13	24,288
May.	116.2	4.0	42,793	39,542	24	39,152
June.	122.2	2.9	36,744	34,010	17	6,231
July.	124.7	3.0	36,852	34,447	9	2,279
Aug.	127.8	3.5	55,254	51,313	10	3,217
Sept.	126.8	3.7	46,099	43,056	11	12,145
Oct.	125.6	6.0	38,523	36,066	10	8,114
Nov.	124.6	9.3	26,984	25,976	8	12,729
Dec.	119.1	11.4	28,762	27,811	7	12,979
Average 1930	119.0	5.7	35,669	34,031	12	13,294
Jan.	111.2	11.4	27,365	25,929	4	21,760
Feb.	111.6	10.8	23,175	22,073	5	13,840
Mar.	110.2	11.5	24,647	23,168	3	5,484

[1] Figures for the first of each month.

8. General Business

1929	Bankruptcies	Defaulted Liabilities	Sales of Life Insurance	Bank Clearings	Bank Debits
	No.	$000	$000	$000,000	$000,000
Jan.....	269	4,111	50,116	2,203	4,095
Feb.....	197	5,716	46,957	1,792	3,427
Mar.....	180	2,960	49,066	2,022	3,982
Apr.....	174	2,523	52,901	1,961	3,623
May.....	185	2,295	50,763	2,182	4,128
June.....	148	2,957	54,136	1,900	3,580
July.....	149	2,139	55,799	2,192	4,004
Aug.....	137	1,744	42,032	2,019	3,667
Sept.....	151	1,710	43,520	1,965	3,470
Oct.....	176	2,050	52,634	2,558	4,713
Nov.....	176	2,774	56,188	2,253	4,177
Dec.....	224	3,581	54,857	1,958	3,805
Total	2,166	38,747	608,969	25,105	46,670
1930					
Jan.....	261	8,661	46,268	1,746	3,211
Feb.....	205	4,121	45,159	1,511	2,815
Mar.....	201	4,310	49,924	1,696	3,092

9. Currency and Banking

1929	Notes in Hands of Public [1]	Gold held by Finance Dept. ag'nst Notes in circulat'n	Demand Deposits	Notice Deposits	Current Loans	N.Y. Exchange [2]
	$000,000	$000,000	$000,000	$000,000	$000,000	$
Jan.....	173.4	59.1	674.4	1,526	1,221	1.00269
Feb.....	177.5	58.8	647.5	1,519	1,248	1.0038
Mar.....	198.5	58.1	649.3	1,512	1,294	1.00597
Apr.....	182.3	58.8	688.8	1,508	1,320	1.0076
May.....	184.0	59.0	663.5	1,486	1,311	1.0068
June.....	199.1	58.9	670.8	1,466	1,320	1.0083
July.....	183.8	59.1	692.9	1,453	1,327	1.0049
Aug.....	203.0	59.6	666.0	1,460	1,346	1.0056
Sept.....	205.4	59.9	759.5	1,471	1,404	1.0076
Oct.....	200.5	60.1	785.8	1,470	1,473	1.0144
Nov.....	202.9	60.4	728.9	1,453	1,443	1.0157
Dec.....	187.1	60.4	729.3	1,434	1,403	1.0078
Average	191.5	59.3	696.4	1,480	1,343	1.0076
1930						
Jan.....	172.2	62.7	644.5	1,440	1,384	1.01345
Feb.....	174.6	63.2	621.5	1,440	1,362	1.00599
Mar.....	173.3	63.4	615.8	1,445	1,347	1.00209

[1] This figure is the sum of the Dominion notes and the bank notes in the hands of the general public as at the end of each month.

[2] Average monthly quotations for New York Funds at Montreal.

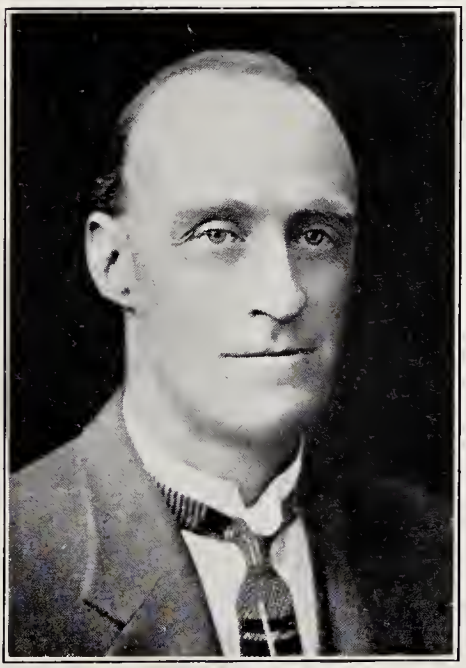
10. Investment and Speculations

1929	Index of 100 Industrial Stocks	Index of Long Term Interest Rates Based on Yields	Shares Sold on Montreal Exchange	Call Loans in Canada	Bank Holdings of Bonds and Stocks	Interest Rates N. Y. Call Loans[1]	Interest Rate N. Y.[2]
	(1926–100)	(1926–100)	No.	$000,000	$000,000	P. C.	P. C.
Jan.....	286.1	97.1	4,173,257	268.0	529.7	7.05	5.38
Feb.....	292.9	98.1	2,037,891	268.4	530.2	7.06	5.50
Mar.....	266.2	101.3	2,157,613	267.5	523.5	9.10	5.88
Apr.....	269.3	103.3	1,117,430	262.7	526.1	8.89	6.00
May.....	269.3	104.4	1,287,879	272.3	523.2	8.91	6.00
June.....	264.1	103.3	766,813	261.0	525.2	7.70	6.00
July.....	271.2	103.3	928,841	272.1	469.5	9.23	6.00
Aug.....	293.8	102.3	2,103,138	273.6	461.9	8.23	6.13
Sept.....	315.8	104.4	1,854,675	280.8	487.5	8.50	6.25
Oct.....	255.4	103.3	3,609,402	268.3	487.5	6.43	6.25
Nov.....	209.4	103.3	2,077,720	250.2	475.4	5.44	5.75
Dec.....	210.0	102.3	1,088,757	262.3	448.4	4.83	5.00
Total	267.0[3]	102.2[3]	23,203,416	267.3[3]	499.1[3]	76.1[3]	5.85[3]
1930							
Jan.....	209.1	102.3	988,789	237.4	431.3	4.64	4.88
Feb.....	205.5	102.3	830,534	226.9	423.0	4.32	4.75
Mar.....	210.2	101.3	1,133,969	231.1	417.7	3.69	4.25

[1] Average rate for the month.
[2] Commercial paper, 4-6 months; average for the month.
[3] Monthly average for the year.

E. B. Ramsay, Esq.
Chairman,
Board of Grain Commissioners
of Canada,
Appointed, Aug. 15, 1929

J. N. K. Macalister, Esq.
Chief Commissioner,
Immigration and Colonization,
Canadian Pacific Railway Company,
Appointed, Dec. 21, 1929



Lewis Richard Macgregor, esq.
Trade Commissioner for Australia
in Canada,
Appointed, Mar. 31, 1930

A. R. Mosher, Esq.
President,
All-Canadian Congress of Labour,
Re-elected, Nov. 7, 1929

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

By

S. James Dempsey, M.A.

Immigration Movement in 1929-30 and its Chief Features

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, a total of 163,288 immigrants entered Canada, as compared with 167,722 in the year 1928-29, or a decrease of 4,434 in the year 1929-30; 64,082 or 39.2 per cent. were British, made up of 32,278 English, 10,159 Irish, 18,640 Scotch and 3,005 Welsh. Of the balance, 30,727 came from the United States; 30,332 from Northern European Countries, and 38,147 were of thirty-three other races. Of the total immigration 74,062 were adult males; 49,308 adult females; and 39,918 children under 18 years of age. By origin the principal groups making up the total and not already mentioned were: German, 14,281; Finnish, 4,565; Danish, 2,685; Swedish, 2,918; Norwegian, 2,256; and Dutch, 1,755. According to occupation the total was made up as follows: farming, 69,051; labouring class, 13,047; mechanics, 15,206; trading class, 9,105; mining, 930; female domestic servants, 18,748; and all other classes, 37,201. The movement during the year was featured by a marked increase in immigration from the British Isles and Northern Europe with a similarly marked decline in the numbers from other countries. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1930, the number of Canadians who had emigrated to the United States intending to remain and had returned to Canada for permanent residence, was 29,830. (Statistics of the Department of Immigration and Colonization.) Of interest was the origin of United States citizens emigrating to Canada during the year 1929-30; the total was largely made up as follows: Michigan, 5,655; New York, 3,668; Washington (State), 1,998; California, 1,598; Massachusetts, 1,991; Illinois, 1,242; Maine, 1,061; Minnesota, 1,463; North Dakota, 1,049; Ohio, 950; Pennsylvania, 890; and Montana, 786.

Sailings to Canada in 1929 under the provisions of the Empire Settlement Act (figures are provisional only) totalled 21,165, this figure being exclusive of the 37,140 persons who sailed to Canada under the £10 rate under the agreement between the British Government and the British North Atlantic Steamship Lines. Classification of those approved for passage assistance to Canada under the Empire Settlement Act during 1929 was as follows: Household workers, 5,224, an increase of 9 per cent. as compared with 1928; under the nomination scheme, 7,311, a

decrease of 54 per cent.; under Family Settlement Schemes, 2,697, a decrease of 15 per cent.; Re-union of Families Scheme, 1,459, an increase of 135 per cent.; and children proceeding under the care of Societies, 6,707, an increase over 1928 of 110 per cent. (Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee, 1929).

Soldier Settlement Board. The settlement activities of the Board during the year 1929 had to do with the arrivals of British families and the supervision and after-care of such families under various colonization schemes. 104 families were brought out from Great Britain under the New Brunswick Family Settlement Scheme, making a total of 198 families in two years, or 1,251 persons. Of the 198 families, 188 were actively engaged in farming under the Scheme at the end of the year. The agreement between the New Brunswick, Dominion and British Governments called for the settlement of 500 families in New Brunswick within five years.

In connection with the 3,000 British Family Scheme, 3,349 families came from Britain and were distributed among the Provinces. There were at the end of the year 2,045 families actively engaged in farming under land purchase agreement, the sales of farm lands amounting to $8,270,914. 86 families after arrival did not take up occupancy of Board property, but made their way independently; 647 families withdrew from the Scheme and were largely engaged in farming or other occupations in Canada. The British Government advanced over $3,000,000 for the purchase of chattels.

During the year the Board continued its revaluation of soldier settlement lands under authority of legislation passed in 1927 and 1928. Of the 10,697 settlers eligible for revaluation, 8,322 submitted applications. At the end of the year the Board had revalued 8,103 farms and 5,640 settlers had concurred in the awards. In cases where revaluation had been approved the reduction amounted to about 24 per cent. of the cost price of the farm to the settler.

Loans granted under the Soldier Settlement Act to the end of the year 1929 amounted to $111,447,209. This amount was substantially reduced, the investment at the end of the year, including unpaid interest, was $71,715,941. Loan payments totalled $43,-138,684. During the year 1,280 farms which had reverted to the Board were sold at an aggregate price of $2,893,413. Since the inception of the Scheme 6,435 farms had been re-sold.

During the 1930 Session* of Parliament a Special Committee of the House, with C. G. Power, Quebec, as Chairman, conducted an inquiry into matters relating to Soldiers' Problems. The Committee dealt generously with the request of the Canadian Legion for relief for soldier settlers and submitted a Report to the House recommending a reduction of 30 per cent. in the outstanding liability of the settlers to the Board. This Report was adopted

*NOTE.—Fourth Session of the 16th Parliament.

unanimously by Parliament and legislation based upon it was passed without a dissenting vote.

Hon. Robert Forke and Immigration. Hon. Robert Forke continued as Minister of Immigration and Colonization until the end of the year 1929, when he was appointed to the Senate (Dec. 30, 1929) and Hon. Charles Stewart became Acting Minister of Immigration. Important problems of immigration were to the front throughout the year. Returning to Winnipeg on July 23, 1929, after an extensive trip through the Prairie Provinces, the Minister of Immigration made a definite announcement to the effect that owing to the prospect of a light crop, Canada would make no call upon Great Britain for her unemployed to come to Canada to assist in the harvesting. (*The Citizen*, Ottawa, July 24, 1929). Upon his return to Ottawa on Aug. 1, after a tour of the West and conferences with the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Mr. Forke intimated important changes in the handling of immigrants. As a result of his conferences he found that the situation in the West demanded careful selection of such immigration as might offer. The Prairie Provinces in the future would be continuously consulted as to their requirements. The ban against unmarried Continentals would remain and no encouragement would be given to others to settle in the West, save as and when the Provinces desired. He indicated that the Family Scheme and, in fact, practically all forms of assisted passage would be discontinued, except that of domestic servants and boys. (*The Mail and Empire*, Aug. 2, 1929).

Representatives of the transportation companies conferred at Ottawa with the Minister and Officials of the Department of Immigration and Colonization on Sept. 27, to discuss plans relating to immigration activities for the year 1930. It was agreed that British immigration would continue to receive every possible encouragement. A renewal of the assisted passage agreement of certain classes of British immigrants, including families for land settlement, domestics and juvenile immigrants brought out under Provincial Government auspices, was recommended. Better methods of training under the British farm trained movement were suggested. The number of farm labourers that transportation companies would be permitted to bring into Canada from non-preferred countries during the year 1930 was to be reduced further by 25 per cent. (*The Citizen*, Ottawa, Sept. 27, 1929).

On Oct. 4, 1929, the Minister was in the West again, where he met the representatives of the Inter-Provincial Municipalities Union of the three Prairie Provinces at Regina and discussed with them the question of Soldiers' Settlement land and the 3,000 Family Scheme.

Addressing the Kiwanis Club in Brandon on Oct. 14, he stated in reply to charges that Roman Catholic clergy were working in the interests of the Department of Immigration: "We have not one single Roman Catholic priest in Great Britain or on the Con-

tinent of Europe acting as agent for the Immigration Department of Canada. Any statement that has been made to the contrary is untrue and I want to deny it as emphatically as I can."

Speaking over the Canadian National Railways' Radio System on Oct. 31, 1929, the Minister gave a review of immigration to the Dominion during thirty years, comparing existing conditions for immigrants with the period following the opening of the present century. He also outlined the policy of the Department in regard to various land settlement schemes and assisted passage of British immigrants.

Canada's immigration policy was thoroughly and interestingly explained to the Border Chamber of Commerce, at Windsor, Ont., on Nov. 21, 1929, by the Minister of Immigration. Mr. Forke outlined the many problems faced by his Department in judging the needs of Canada for those from other lands, and told how criticism from various factions caused difficulty. He emphatically repudiated the charge that the policy of the Department tended to discourage immigration from Great Britain, declaring that every preference was given to people from the British Isles. In proof of his statements, he outlined in detail the working of the various immigration schemes, including the 3,000 Family Plan and the various arrangements made for assisted passage and financial aid for British agricultural workers. He stated that immigration from Central and South-western Europe had been drastically cut, that all immigrants from the Continent paid full fare; that they must pass civil and medical examinations and be of the agricultural class; and when recruited by railway companies must agree to go to farm work for one year. He also repeated his statement made in Brandon on Oct. 31, namely, that the Department had no officials belonging to any religious order, Protestant clergy or Roman Catholic priests, in its employ.

Hon. Charles Stewart and Immigration. Hon. Charles Stewart became Acting Minister of Immigration on Jan. 1, 1930. In an interview with the Press reported in an editorial of *The Manitoba Free Press* on Mar. 18, 1930, the Acting Minister made a definite announcement regarding the new immigration policy, that "Assisted immigration is to end." Mr. Stewart added: "We can put no obstacles in the way of British immigrants who wish to come to Canada, except that they will not be sanctioned by the Department unless they have secured permits from the Provinces. This applies to assisted immigration whether the assistance comes from the British Government, the railroad companies, or anywhere else. The only exception will be in the case of non-adult immigration, where encouragement will still be given to British boys coming to settle on farms in Canada."

On Mar. 19, 1930, the Acting Minister addressed the House at length upon the immigration policy of the Department and outlined in detail the new policy which was under negotiation with the Provinces. The Government's policy as described was briefly:

(1) To turn colonization over entirely to the Provinces. (2) To act as a clearing house for the Provinces, leaving to the Provincial Governments the function of deciding from year to year the number, kind and nationality of immigrants desired. (3) To find the immigrants ordered annually by the Provinces and deliver them to Provincial capitals. (4) To take all misfits or undesirables, as soon as reported by a Province, and deport them at the expense of the Federal Treasury.

This policy, Mr. Stewart stated, was in accord with the conclusions he had arrived at while Acting Minister in 1922, which, however, at that time was not acceptable to the Provinces. With the return of the natural resources to the respective Provinces, the situation had been changed; and made possible and desirable the inauguration of such a policy. (*Debates of House of Commons*, Mar. 19, 1930, p. 790.) He also announced that the transportation companies had been notified that the agreements between the Government and the companies would terminate on May 31, 1930, and would not be renewed.

Announcement of the new policy of the Dominion Government as outlined above seemed to reflect accurately the prevailing public opinion throughout the country, especially in regard to the problem of unemployment which had existed during the preceding months and also in the attitude taken by the Governments of the Prairie Provinces in regard to the bringing into the country of a large number of Mennonite refugees from Russia, which question was much to the front during the latter part of the year 1929. The new policy involved little change in the organization of the Dominion Department, the principal change being that in future the Department would act upon the request of the Provinces.

Immigration of Mennonites from Russia. On Nov. 6, 1929, Bishop Toews, of Rosthern, Sask., (head of the Mennonite Church in Canada) led a deputation to the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who was then visiting his constituency in the West. The deputation placed before Mr. King the plight of a thousand Mennonite families, who were then stranded in Germany after having been put out of Russia; and submitted an appeal to bring them to Canada. The Prime Minister replied that it was a matter for Hon. Robert Forke and the Department of Immigration; that the Department would hardly consent to any of these people coming to Canada at that time unless the Mennonites who were comfortably situated in the country were prepared to take the refugees into their homes and guarantee that they would not become a public charge; and that before any action was taken the Province concerned would have to be consulted, as it was a matter of Provincial as well as of Federal interest. (*The Halifax Chronicle*, Nov. 7, 1929).

On Nov. 7, Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, sent the following wire to Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, D.PÆD., Premier of Saskatchewan:

Referring to Press despatches relating to proposed Mennonite movement, I shall greatly appreciate your consideration of following situation. On humanitarian grounds am being urged to allow transfer to Canada from Russia, *via* Germany, of approximately one thousand Mennonite agricultural families, who claim to have been dispossessed of their property and are at present outside the gates of Moscow without funds or friends.

Am authoritatively informed that Soviet Government on economic grounds have stated inability to feed these people and threaten immediate deportation to Siberia, resulting in inevitable starvation. German Government have undertaken to supply these Mennonites with passports allowing return to Germany any who may be rejected or subsequently deported from Canada, and also agree to give Mennonites temporary care in Germany until we can absorb them. Representative Canadian Mennonites due here this week-end. Am informed they are coming with offer from Canadian Mennonites farming in Canada to open their homes and receive these distressed fellow-Mennonites and maintain them until work begins next Spring.

Arrangements for transport can be made without cost to Government but have not yet agreed to receive any of these families. I understand that these newcomers and those who have within past few years come to Canada will conform to Canadian school regulations.

Will you please wire your views regarding advisability allowing movement under conditions stated. We will not expect Province or Municipalities to assume any responsibility and will endeavour to arrange movement so as not to aggravate employment situation.

(Sgd.) Robert Forke
(*The Morning Leader*, Regina, Nov. 8, 1929).

Qualified refusal was the essence of Dr. Anderson's reply to Mr. Forke, as contained in a telegram sent on Nov. 9, 1929, in reply to the one above:

Re proposed Mennonite immigration. Realize many excellent Mennonite citizens in this Province, but feel time most inopportune to admit destitute immigrants. Saskatchewan, in view assistance now being given to citizens already here, feels guarantee to our satisfaction must be submitted. Is Federal Government prepared to assist in relief measures now being carried on among recent arrivals, including Mennonites? Saskatchewan Government insists on delegation of representative Canadian Mennonites meeting us and guaranteeing care of any admitted, in case of decision to admit. Government prepared to consider admission of relatives of Mennonites now established in Saskatchewan, on written undertaking of said relatives that new arrivals do not become a charge of the Province or any municipality within a period of two years. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Nov. 11, 1929).

Following close upon the suggestion of Mr. Forke that Canada accept these people, municipal organizations, veterans' organizations, and branches of the United Farmers sent messages of protest to the Premier of Saskatchewan, on the grounds that an influx of newcomers would aggravate the then grave problem of caring for the unemployed and that there was no assurance that these people would be agreeable to the laws of the country.

On Nov. 14, Bishop Toews and representatives of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways' Colonization Departments met the leaders of the Saskatchewan Government in Regina in a two-hour discussion on the question of the Mennonite refugees. Dr. Anderson's letter to Bishop Toews following the discussion sets out clearly the attitude of the Provincial Government. The letter read as follows:

With reference to the question of allowing a certain number of families of Mennonites from Russia to settle in Saskatchewan at the present time, I beg to submit the following decision of the Saskatchewan Government.

We wish to state that we appreciate the many fine qualities of the majority of our Mennonite settlers. The majority have settled down to become law abiding citizens. We feel that in case these citizens have relatives whom they wish to bring to this Province, their requests should receive consideration, but we must insist on having a list of Mennonite farmers who are in comfortable circumstances in the Province and who are prepared to look after relatives who may be brought in. We must insist upon having a list of these relatives with full particulars as to age, sect, occupation, etc. We are further asking the Federal Government to guarantee that in case any of these people are brought into the Province, they will not later become a public charge.

We also shall ask the Federal Government to give us a guarantee that they will defray all expenses in case of any deportation that may be found necessary later on. At the present time, we are faced with an unemployment problem in Saskatchewan which is likely to increase during the next few months. Moreover, we have already spent $500,000 in providing extra labour and relief in view of poor crop conditions in certain sections of the Province.

(Signed) J. T. M. Anderson,
Premier of Saskatchewan
(*The Morning Leader*, Nov. 15, 1929).

On the same day Mr. Forke wired Dr. Anderson to the effect that unless word were sent to Moscow on the following day, the refugees would be immediately transported to Siberia, with impending starvation. The Premier of Saskatchewan sent to the Minister of Immigration a copy of his letter to Bishop Toews and added that the Government of Saskatchewan was of the opinion that the question was one in which the League of Nations should intervene. (*The Regina Star*, Nov. 16, 1929).

The widespread discussion raised by this problem throughout the whole of Canada and the variety of viewpoints expressed was of double significance. In the first place, the fact that there should be any question of such opinion indicated a changing outlook. Up until this time Canada had been definitely in the field for immigration, especially of a distinctively agricultural type. A decided departure from the usual procedure in such cases was made by the Minister of Immigration in approaching the Provincial Governments concerned. This was later clearly reflected and defined in the policy of the Government as outlined by Hon. Charles Stewart in the House of Commons during the 1930 Session, referred to elsewhere in this Section.

On Nov. 25, Hon. J. T. M. Anderson wired to Hon. Robert Forke that the Province of Saskatchewan flatly refused to accept any of the Mennonite refugees into that Province other than relatives of those in the Province. Mr. Forke was in communication at this time with the Governments of Alberta and Manitoba. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Nov. 26, 1929). The Government of Alberta replied to Mr. Forke to the effect that owing to the unemployment situation it could not assent to the entry of any of the Mennonite refugees to Alberta. (*The Calgary Herald*, Jan. 7, 1930). On Nov. 26, Mr. Forke announced in Ottawa that the proposal to bring the Mennonite refugees to Canada would be set over until the Spring of 1930.

A Press report from Berlin, Germany, of Jan. 8, 1930, stated that up to that date the Canadian Pacific Railway had accepted 30 families, totalling 137 persons, whom the Company was forwarding to Canada, where they would be cared for until established. The report stated that privation and disease prevailing among the Mennonite children had resulted in many deaths.

On June 2, 1930, *The Globe*, Toronto, reported that the Government of Manitoba had accepted 118 families, totalling 900 to 1,000 people, brought out from Germany by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The Governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the report stated, had been approached to take 300 families, acceptance of which proposal would take care of almost all those refused entry in the Autumn of 1929.

Dissension Among Doukhobors in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Press reports of a series of burnings of school houses, obviously of incendiary origin, clashes with townspeople, parades in the nude, petitions and general uproar in the vicinity of Kamsack, Sask., and Brilliant, B. C., during the late Summer of 1929, indicated a fresh outbreak among certain groups of Doukhobor settlers in Western Canada.

The outbreak of the trouble around Kamsack marked the appearance of a group known as "The Sons of Freedom," under whose name literature was distributed amongst the members of their sect advocating abolition of taxation, armies and factories, and a return to agriculture by all.

On Aug. 29, 1929, about 115 Doukhobor men and women removed their clothing and marched down the provincial highway near South Slocan, B. C. Automobiles, trucks and buses were pressed into service by the police and the majority of the offenders removed to the jails at Nelson. A number were subsequently convicted and sentenced to terms in jail.

On Sept. 11, a number of adult members of the Sons of Freedom were convicted of various charges at Canora, Sask., and sent to Prince Albert jail to serve terms of six months' imprisonment. In addition 37 juveniles were handed over to the Child Welfare Bureau at Prince Albert. This action followed a march upon the Town of Canora by a band in excess of 250. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Sept. 12, 1929). Similar action of placing the children of the members of the sect under the care of Provincial authorities was followed in British Columbia.

The fanatical members of the sect refused to recognize the law despite the incarceration of scores of their fellow members. The simple, stubborn and wilful natures of these people seemed to be beyond control of recognized authority. On Sept. 18, 1929, Peter Verigin, speaking at Verigin, Sask., stated that he was strongly opposed to the Sons of Freedom and declared that members of the Doukhobor Community who joined the Sons of Freedom would be expelled from the community and deprived of their privileges.

(*The Manitoba Free Press*, Sept. 19, 1929). Various schemes of wholesale deportation or segregation of the fanatical members of the Doukhobor sect were brought forward during the weeks following the serious outbreaks. Another group was arrested at Nelson, B. C., on Sept. 22, 1929.

Important Developments in the Provinces. A number of factors, the most important of which were: the widespread conditions of unemployment throughout the Dominion; the change in policy of the Dominion Government following the return of natural resources to the Western Provinces; the dissension among the Doukhobor communities in Saskatchewan and British Columbia; and the proposal to bring into the country a large body of Mennonite refugees from Germany and Russia, created a marked interest in matters of immigration throughout the country and led to the pronouncement of definite policies by several of the Provincial Governments.

Following the negotiations between Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, and Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, Premier of Saskatchewan, relative to bringing into Saskatchewan Mennonite refugees from Germany, Dr. Anderson announced on Nov. 24, 1929, the appointment in the near future of a Saskatchewan immigration commission and the framing of a Provincial immigration policy.

On June 1, 1930, Hon. George Hoadley, Acting Premier of Alberta, announced that by an agreement dated June 1 between the Dominion Government and the Provinces, volume and character of Provincial immigration was to be left to the Provinces. He stated that henceforth all immigrants to Alberta would be voluntary, coming on their own responsibility and would be prepared to take care of themselves. (*The Telegram*, Toronto, June 6, 1930).

On Mar. 5, 1930, changes in the immigration policy of the Dominion Government were laid before Hon. R. A. Hoey, Acting Premier of Manitoba and Hon. Albert Prefontaine, by W. J. Egan, Federal Deputy Minister of Immigration. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Mar. 6, 1930). On Mar. 12, 1930, Mr. Egan conferred with the Premier of British Columbia, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, and laid before him full details with regard to the plan whereby the Provincial Governments would be given control of immigration. In the Memorandum submitted by Mr. Egan were the following proposals:

> "The Provinces if not satisfied with the admission of immigrants as now provided for in the immigration regulations, are to suggest what changes they would like to have embodied, either extending or curtailing the movement on the grounds of relationship or occupation.
>
> The Provinces, it is stated, will be responsible for receiving, placing or otherwise distributing whatever immigrants they request.
>
> It may be pointed out that this is not a serious matter unless the programme is enlarged from what it is now, because: (a) a considerable proportion of our immigrants join relatives or friends and do not require any direction; (b) various religious or other organizations interest themselves in the placement and after-care of immigrants.
>
> British immigration for this year (1930) will consist of those brought out under the Empire settlement passage assistance scheme. The movement will be made up of juveniles, domestics, a number of families for the C. P. R. Hudson Bay scheme and some experienced families for farm placement.
>
> No Empire settlement passage assistance will be given after this year except for juveniles, and families moved under the New Brunswick scheme, which has two more years to run.
>
> If any passage assistance is given next year beyond what the Dominion Government will provide, it must be on arrangement between the Provinces and the British Government.
>
> There will be no interference with immigrants paying their own way.
>
> Apart from careful inspection at the boundary no change is proposed in immigration from the United States. Canada will continue to admit immi-

grants from Northwestern Europe who pay their own way and have funds to support themselves." (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, Mar. 12, 1930).

Plans were made early in 1930 for an inter-Provincial conference of the Premiers of the Western Provinces to be held in Winnipeg to discuss the general problem of immigration and to formulate definite policies. Up to June 30, 1930, the conference had not been held.

On Aug. 16, 1929, Col. J. S. Dennis, head of the Canadian Pacific Department of Colonization, announced at Halifax the inauguration of an active settlement policy for British and Danish families in Nova Scotia by the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway, working in conjunction with the Government of Nova Scotia. (*The Halifax Chronicle*, Aug. 17, 1929).

The Question of Assisted Immigration. The depressed conditions prevailing during the latter part of the year 1929 and the first half of 1930, due to the failure of the grain crop to move forward to world markets; the collapse of the stock market; restriction of all lines of industry throughout the country; the diminishing demand for seasonal labour in harvesting the grain crop of the Prairie Provinces following successful and economical operation of the combine thresher, all made the question of assisted immigration one of wide comment and vast interest during the year 1929-30. Complaints were registered from many sources directed against the Dominion Government and against the railway companies for assisting those from other lands, especially continental Europe, to enter the country and compete with Canadian labour, large numbers of whom were out of work.

Two interesting sidelights were thrown upon this important question during the late Summer of 1929, with particular reference to assistance to immigrants from Great Britain. One was the deportation of a large number of young men who came over during the Spring of 1929 under the farm "trainee" scheme. The other was the report made by the Migration Committee of the Royal Society to the Government of Great Britain, which report was made up of answers to a questionnaire sent out by the Committee to the 38 affiliated voluntary organizations. *The Times*, London, remarked upon the report as follows: "The main conclusion of the summary is that the operation of the Empire Settlement Act has not been able to counteract a falling off in the desire to emigrate which is due to the very great expansion of social services in Great Britain since the War." Portions of the questionnaire of particular interest in Canada were:

"Q.–Do you consider that Overseas' Governments are sympathetic to immigration? If not, do you particularly refer to any Dominion—any class of migrant? A—Generally speaking the attitude is not sympathetic in Canada, and in a lesser degree in Australia. Reference especially to certain classes of assisted migrants.

Q.—What steps, if any, do you think the British Government should take to allay the fears of the Overseas' Governments and peoples with regard to immigration? A—No practical steps can be taken to allay the fears of Overseas' Governments owing to the delicacy of relationship as between Home Government and self-governing Dominions. The fact that the Ministry of Labour is directly linked up with migration creates a wrong impression in Dominion minds.

Q.—What are the difficulties, if any, you encounter in the immigration regulations, as they affect each class of migrant? A.—Only difficulties encountered in immigration regulations in Canada as they affect children up to 14 and assisted migrants with industrial qualifications.

Q.—Canadian medical examination. Do you think that this system has helped or hindered the emigration to Canada? A.—Canadian medical examination has hindered rather than helped. Unnecessary when the Society is prepared to bring back at its own expense any individual under 21 who fails to make good. Average Britisher shirks the idea of migrating if he thinks there is a chance of being turned down by medical officer."

Public opinion in Canada on this important question of assisted immigration was clearly reflected in an editorial of *The Manitoba Free Press* of Aug. 31, 1929, which read in part as follows:

> "As a matter of cold fact Canadians are rapidly getting to the place where they are fed up with assisted immigration. It is not so much the smattering of training as the mental and physical ability to stick it that counts; and whether there is something about Government assistance that enfeebles these qualities or no, they seem far more apparent in immigrants who come on their own. *The Times* remarks that the Government might assist in this class, the reduction of £10 in the passage rate to Canada having yielded promising results.
>
> Perhaps along this line are the brightest hopes. The only thing that has weakened Canada's desire for British immigrants has been her experience with a certain proportion of assisted immigrants. And the system has not yielded satisfactory results from the point of view of the Old Land. The truth about Canada, the challenge of Canada has been in the past, and is at present, enough to attract those who make good here—the only kind that it is well for Canada to receive or for the Old Land to send."

The pressure of public opinion, with the problem of unemployment becoming daily more acute, was reflected clearly in the pronouncements of Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration and his successor, Hon. Charles Stewart, which are dealt with elsewhere in this Section.

The importance of bringing about a preponderance of "settlers from the British Isles," as compared with a minority in this respect during past years, and the belief that assistance should be continued to British settlers of certain classes, were points stressed by the report of a representative National Committee on Immigration presented to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and adopted by that body in session at Banff on Sept. 15, 1929. The report stated:

> "Much can be said for and against the policy of assisted passages but your Committee is of the opinion that such assistance to British settlers of certain classes has had, and will continue to have, a most important influence in securing the object in view. They consider it desirable so long as careful and sound selection of settlers is made in the British Isles, that all existing grants now being made by the British Government and the Dominion Government should be continued. Also that the contributions of the Dominion Government in furtherance of the efforts of the Canadian railways and other responsible organizations should be extended and increased until such time as the annual incoming to Canada of British settlers has attained the proper proportion of the total incoming." (*The Citizen*, Ottawa, Sept. 16, 1929).

Addressing the Calgary Liberal Club on Dec. 10, 1929, C. W. Peterson, Editor of the *Farm and Ranch Review*, advocated the "open door" but decried assisted immigration in the face of prevailing conditions. Mr. Peterson stated that the immigrant who could not get to Canada unassisted had small chance of success. Referring to Western Canada particularly, he noted how the use of combines and motor trucks had eliminated man power and so increased unemployment. "We see evidences of this unemployment on our streets every day," he said. It had been pointed out that every immigrant on the farm provided for two in the city. Another contention was that over-production in wheat had been almost approximated already and that increase in farm strength would only bring this about earlier. With an almost stationary population, Western Canada had increased its wheat acreage about 30 per cent. since 1921. Machinery had done this. It was likely to continue to increase, stated Mr. Peterson. (*The Calgary Herald*, Dec. 11, 1928).

The solution of this problem remained to be found. Complications were added in the placing upon the Provincial Governments the onus of directing immigration into their respective bounds. Under this new policy of Provincial control varying and numerous changes would be brought about. Established channels no doubt would be disorganized at least temporarily. The varying requirements of the several Provinces; the lack of homestead lands in the West; the growing use of labour-saving machinery in farming; conditions surrounding marketing of the world's wheat crop; world unemployment conditions—would all lend themselves

to further complication of an already serious problem, both from the Canadian and British viewpoint.

British Farm Trainees. On Dec. 9, 1929, it was announced that better methods of training and selection would be predominating factors in the choice of the 1930 quota of British farm trainees for Canada. This announcement was made by the Department of Immigration and Colonization in commenting on a statement of Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal in the MacDonald Labour Government, that 3,000 trainees would be sent to the Dominion in 1930. The number would represent a reduction of 500 approximately as compared with the trainees who came during 1929.

Each of the trainees who would migrate to Canada in 1930, it was learned, must have a minimum of three months' training at one of the farm training centres in operation in the British Isles. In the course of their training stricter attention to the practical essentials of Canadian farm life would be given to qualify their admission; while it was determined, it was stated, to get men of the more rugged type accustomed to hard manual labour. Positions for these trainees on Canadian farms would be secured by the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

Dating back to 1926, products of these farm training schools had been entering Canada for farm work. In each of the years 1926 and 1927 several hundred trainees came to the Dominion; and this number increased to 1,500 approximately in 1928. In 1929 about 3,500 trainees arrived; and some of these men, found unsuitable for farm life in this country, were returned. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Dec. 10, 1929).

The Canadian National Railways and Immigration. With an organization working effectively both from the standpoint of colonization and agricultural development, the Canadian National Railways was an outstanding factor in immigration during the year 1929. Departments of Colonization and Agriculture of the C. N. R., which were presided over by W. D. Robb, Vice-President, and W. J. Black, Director, included in 1929 the following: a headquarters staff at Montreal which directed the work of the three departments both Overseas and in Canada; a European organization, with headquarters in London, and agencies at strategic points throughout Great Britain and on the Continent, which superintended the recruitment, selection and forwarding of suitable settlers for Canadian farm lands, including juveniles and domestics, who were recruited under the supervision of officers specially qualified for the work; a bureau of information in London for the dissemination of reliable information on opportunities in Canada; and a course in practical Canadian agriculture for intending settlers from Great Britain, supervised by an agricultural expert attached to the London offices, who also assisted British authorities in the training of settlers on training farms in the old land. In Canada the organization included: an eastern Canadian organization with headquarters at Montreal and Branch offices in the Maritime Provinces for the placement of immigrants in farm employment and settlers on the land; a western Canadian organization with headquarters at Winnipeg and Branch offices at important centres in the West, for the placement of farm labour and the location of settlers on the land; a Land Settlement Division to give a complete service to incoming settlers seeking farm locations; a United States Branch at St. Paul, Minn., engaged in the

recruitment of settlers from that country; an agricultural branch in charge of a superintendent of agriculture located at Montreal, and with agricultural experts located in Western Canada, to give assistance to settlers in becoming acquainted with Canadian farming methods, and to give active co-operation to all departments of agriculture in promoting agricultural improvement policies; and a Department of Natural Resources with headquarters in Montreal, and branch offices at strategic points, in which experts were employed in investigating Canada's natural wealth, and in disseminating authoritative information concerning possibilities of development.

In 1929 the C. N. R. brought out under its own direct auspices 29,850 settlers from Great Britain and Europe. The movement from the British Isles during 1929 showed an increase of 17.8 per cent. over the movement of the previous year. Through the special branch of the C. N. R. given over to juvenile immigration, a great increase in this class of immigration was brought about in 1929, when 1,223 juveniles from Great Britain were forwarded compared with 505 during the previous year. A total of 5,281 Scandinavians were brought forward and from other preferred countries the C. N. R. brought forward some 4,305. The C. N. R. placement service during 1929 was responsible for the placement in farm employment of 15,355. The organization worked in close co-operation with the Provincial employment agencies in both Eastern and Western Canada.

In the movement of French-Canadians the C. N. R. assisted a total of 1,240 families, of whom 747 came from the United States.

The Land Settlement Association of the C. N. R. directed some 1,153 families to farms of their own in Canada, as compared with the 795 families handled by this branch of the service in 1928. During 1929 the total homesteads taken up in Western Canada were 17,345. The St. Paul offices of the C. N. R. directed some 114 families to Western Canada during 1929, land sales to these people aggregating 3,280 acres.

The correspondence course in Canadian agriculture conducted by the C. N. R. in Great Britain was continued in 1929. Out of the number of students who enrolled for the year, 275 came to Canada and brought with them an additional 200 members of their families.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and Immigration. On Dec. 21, 1929, Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, announced the retirement from active administration of the Department of Colonization and Development, of Col. J. S. Dennis, C.M.G. At the same time the President announced that Col. Dennis would be available for special consultant work in connection with immigration and colonization matters under the direction of the President during the year 1930, and that effective Jan. 1, 1930, the immigration

and colonization activities of the Company would be carried on as heretofore, but under the departmental title of "Department of Immigration and Colonization." Mr. J. N. K. Macalister, previously Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Colonization and Development, was appointed Chief Commissioner of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, reporting to the President.

During 1929 the Department continued its work of securing settlers of good type and an outstanding feature of the year's work was the fact that the largest number of British boys brought to the Dominion by any one organization came under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific's Immigration Department, these lads either going into agricultural employment under the schemes of the Company or those in operation by various volunteer bodies with whom the Canadian Pacific co-operated. Valuable work was also accomplished in the settlement of families and domestics, the number of such families placed in agricultural employment also constituting a record for one season. Contributing largely to this result were the special agreements in operation between the Canadian Pacific and the Oversea Settlement Committee of the British Government, under which improved farms were prepared, cottages built, and other specific settlement arrangements made.

The Department with its headquarters at Montreal and district offices at Kentville, N.S.; Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, Sask.; Calgary, Edmonton and Peace River, Alta.; and at Vancouver, B.C.; also maintained offices in Great Britain and on the Continent reporting to a sub-headquarters organization in London in charge of a European Colonization Manager. It also maintained offices in the United States.

In 1929 the Company's sales of agricultural lands were 408,506 acres for $5,058,675.14 being an average of $12.38 per acre. Included in this area were 34,785 acres of irrigated land which brought $41.93 per acre, so that the average for the balance was $9.63 per acre.

Other activities of the Department included the operation of a Bureau of Canadian Information at Montreal with branch libraries at points in the United States and Great Britain, the publication of a twenty-page monthly review, *Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada,* with a weekly Supplement having a wide circulation at home and abroad; circulation of motion pictures on Canadian agricultural and other resource subjects; and the operation of an Exhibits Branch which for some years had taken part in many countries in exhibitions illustrative of Canada's natural resources and economic life.

The work commenced in 1925 by Local Colonization Boards acting in conjunction with the Railway was carried on as during previous years, the Boards making farm labour and settlement

opportunities surveys as well as receiving, placing, and exercising supervision over newcomers.

That the British Government should go very slowly with extensive colonization plans in the Peace River area was the opinion expressed by the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway after a conference with Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Employment in the British Government, at Winnipeg on Sept. 9, 1929. "It would be far better to confine the community settlement idea to smaller communities" stated Mr. Beatty when asked if there was anything in the suggestion made in some quarters that the British Government might try to interest British people in settling *en bloc* in the Peace River country. (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, Sept. 10, 1929).

A new family settlement plan of a highly commendable and practicable nature was adopted by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1929 in the formation of the British Family Reunion Association, the immediate purpose of which was to assist relatives in the British Isles to rejoin their kin in Canada. The Association was prepared to advance to men and women successfully established in Canada 75 per cent. of the total cost of transportation of relatives from the British Isles. On Dec. 13, 1929, Col. J. S. Dennis announced the appointment of G. A. Glennie as General Manager of the Association, with headquarters at Windsor Street Station in Montreal. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Dec. 13, 1929).

The Canada Colonization Association. During 1929 1,255 families were settled on 131,706 acres, making a total since the Canadian Pacific assumed control of the Association in 1925 of 4,270 families settled (including 652 temporarily placed) on 844,268 acres. Established in 1920 the Association began operations in 1921, being financed by private subscriptions of individuals and organizations desirous of speeding up the work of colonization. During 1923 the Association was financed by the Dominion Government Department of Immigration and Colonization and the two great railway companies. During 1924 the organization was operated jointly by the railways. The C. N. R. then withdrew, and from June 1st, 1925, the Association had been maintained as a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific to be of service to new settlers in aiding them to obtain on easy terms, fully or partially improved, privately owned farms. The Head Office was at 460 Main Street, Winnipeg, and branch offices were maintained at Toronto, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver with a resident inspector at Lethbridge, Alberta. Officers were:—President, Col. J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., Montreal; Vice-President, P. L. Naismith, Victoria, B. C.; Directors:—D. C. Coleman, Vice-President, Western Lines, C. P. R., Winnipeg, Man.; C. T. Jaffray, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. M. Bowman, Waterloo, Ont.; James A. Richardson, Winnipeg, Man.; S. G. Porter, Calgary, Alta.; George A. Walker, K.C., Calgary, Alta.; J. N. K. Macalister, Montreal; and W. J. Blake Wilson, Vancouver, B.C.

Colonization Finance Corporation of Canada Limited. This organization was formed during 1928-29 by a number of members of the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association for the purpose of furthering sound settlement measures in respect of lands in which the member companies were interested. The member companies were:—Canada Life Assurance Company; Confederation Life Association; Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada; North American Life Assurance Company; National Trust Company Limited, all of Toronto; Royal Trust Company, Montreal; and the Mutual Life Assurance Company, Waterloo, Ont.

The Officers were:—C. M. Bowman, President (Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada); J. F. Weston, Vice-President (Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada); Col. J. S. Dennis, Vice-President (President of the Canada Colonization Association); L. R. Young (Canada Life Assurance Company); S. E. Cork (Confederation Life Association); H. T. Roesler (Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada); J. C. Breckenridge (National Trust Co., Ltd.); R. P. Jellett (Royal Trust Co.); C. W. Strathy (North American Life Assurance Co.).

By 1930, the Corporation had taken over only approximately 2,500 acres from the member companies of the Corporation and, in addition, had undertaken the management of approximately 15,000 acres that had been colonized for these companies during the previous five years by the Canada Colonization Association. As the value of farm management, under F. W. Reinoehl's direction was demonstrated by the Colonization Finance Corporation of Canada Limited, it was hoped to increase the organization so as to extend its activities to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Other Agencies of Immigration. The Immigration Department of the Salvation Army played an important part in bringing new citizens to Canada during 1929. It operated in Canada six receiving and after-care homes and seven labour bureaux and offices were maintained at the ports to meet and care for new arrivals. Total arrivals under the Army's auspices during 1929 of all classes numbered 1,838, an increase of 150 over 1928. Of these 365 were single women for domestic service; 301 were boys trained in England for farms; 52 were men for farms; 20 were widows' children; and 11 were widows for domestic service. The Army received 6,676 applications for migrants and filled 2,028. It had at Dec. 1, 1929, 2,392 "after care" cases, made up of 1,024 domestics, 968 boys and 480 others. These cases were receiving on an average of two visits each year for three years. Other interesting features of the Army's work are indicated in the following statistics: number of hours spent visiting migrants, 7,024; number visited, 3,892; reports made, 3,544; letters written, 29,725; meals supplied at the Homes, 56,032; and beds supplied at the Homes, 16,448.

Though the Navy League of Canada had severed its connection with the British Dominions Emigration Society in January, 1929, it proceeded with the movement of those families for whom arrangements had already been made. Under this arrangement 19 families totalling 89 persons were brought to Canada. In co-operation with the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust 59 families of ex-Naval ratings totalling 271 persons were brought to Canada in 1929 by the Navy League. The immigration committee of the Ontario Division with headquarters at 165 Lake Shore Blvd., Toronto, consisted of G. B. Woods, Toronto, Chairman, E. B. Stockdale, Lieut.-Col. C. G. Williams, Manager, and G. E. Heal, Toronto, Treasurer.

The Sisters of Service, a missionary community of the Catholic Church, whose object was welfare work among new Canadians, achieved admirable results during the year 1929-30. During the year ended Apr. 30, 1930, the Sisters met at the Port of Halifax 219 steamships bearing 38,974 immigrants, of whom 22,400 were Catholics. Of these the Sisters were able to refer 4,106 directly to the Catholic Women's League or to priests at their destinations, and in other cases efforts were made to place the new arrivals in care of their friends or to have them followed up through the branches of the Service in other cities. Hostels established in Montreal, Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver took care of immigrant girls coming to Canada to enter domestic service. Meals and sleeping accommodation were provided and positions found for 1,760 girls. In all the hostels' recreational and social work was carried on as part of the regular programme, while one of the major works was arranging for the marriages of many girls who either came to Canada to be married or became engaged after their arrival. In addition the Sisters had a hospital at Vilna, Alta., 115 miles north-east of Edmonton, where during the year 262 patients were cared for. In Edson, Alta., they maintained another small hospital with 395 patients.

As a result of the financial assistance of Mr. E. R. Peacock of Baring Brothers, the United Church of Canada, in co-operation with the British National Y.M.C.A., was able to play an important part during 1929 in the bringing of single men and

boys to Canada. The success achieved in the placement of boys on Ontario farms is shown in the fact that of the 645 boys brought to Canada during 1928-29, averaging less than ten months residence in Canada, 545 had on Dec. 31, 1929, savings bank accounts with $16,000 to their credit.

Immigration work on the part of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire in all the Provinces made a notable advance during the year 1929 under the new working arrangements approved at the previous Annual Meeting of the Order and which had been widely endorsed by official bodies, as well as by the Federal services concerned and several of the Provincial Governments. During the year Miss Charlotte Whitton, Convener of the Immigration Committee, made a comprehensive survey covering each Province separately and the Dominion as a whole. Increase in activity was reported from all the Provinces. Nova Scotia, which in 1928 reported no immigration work, looked after, in 1929, 175 boys. The report from Alberta told of the Camp at Sylvan Lake, where 200 children were cared for each Summer. The Chapter in Manitoba made representations to the Manitoba Government culminating in a grant of $10,000 for the education of soldiers' children. The only disquieting feature mentioned in the report on immigration was the bulk movement of unaccompanied foreign-born women. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, May 30, 1930).

On Oct. 3, 1929, Canon C. W. Vernon, General Secretary, Toronto, reported to the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada in session at Vancouver. The Report commended the work of the Council in its church hostels for boys coming from England under the auspices of the Church of England Council of Empire Settlement. Hostels had been established at Edmonton, Melfort, Sask., and Indian Head, Sask., together with the Church Army hostel at Winnipeg, operated and financed by the English Church Army. At the Canadian hostels 525 boys had been cared for during the short period during which they had been in operation. In most cases the boys were doing well, in many cases receiving $20.00 per month during the Summer and $10.00 per month in the Winter, with extra remuneration for harvesting and threshing. The boys at Melfort, together, had $3,000 in savings accounts in the banks.

Work among Jewish immigrants was carried on during 1929 by the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society. At the 10th Annual Meeting of the Society it was reported by A. J. Paul, Executive Director, that during the years 1920 to 1930, 41,873 members of the Jewish race had entered Canada. 3,507 Jewish refugees stranded in Roumania and European ports were brought to Canada and made self-supporting and respectable citizens. 49,986 meals were served to immigrants, needy and unemployed; 16,606 nights of shelter were furnished; 8,329 letters of entry (permits) were received from the Department of Immigration. During the year 1929-30, 3,893 Jews were received by representatives of the Society at ports of entry; 466 boats and 392 immigrant trains were met; legal aid was given to 1,972 people in special cases in which intervention with the Department of Immigration was necessary; and 237 immigrants were placed by the employment bureau of the Society.

The British Dominions' Emigration Society chartered in 1882 and sponsored by distinguished British philanthropists, carried on an active work in Canada during the year 1929. The motto of the organization had been since its inception "Keep Canada British"—to be accomplished not by deprecating other races, but by giving kindly attention to British settlers from the time they proposed leaving home till the time of their establishment as self-supporting citizens of Canada. The Society's loan plan to settlers to cover the costs of transportation and for purposes of settlement with no interest charged on the loans was continued during 1929. Those assisted by the Society were mostly women and children. Assistance was given to fathers to bring their families and to friends to bring their neighbours. During the year 1929 1,000 British settlers came to make their homes in Canada under the auspices of the Society; 35,000 having been brought to Canada through the assistance of the Society since its inception. Headquarters were at Room 608 McGill Building, Montreal, under the direction of R. Gordon Burgoyne.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA

By

R. H. Coats, F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.

Conditions of General Unemployment

The year 1929, with the first half of 1930, witnessed a transition from intense and general activity in employment, the high point of which was reached in August, 1929, to a condition of comparative stagnation, involving a considerable degree of unemployment within the twelve months next following. The employment index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based on returns received monthly from some 7,000 employers with an aggregate payroll of upwards of one million, stood during the first half of 1929 on levels higher than ever previously reported in Canada. With the Western crop shortage, however, and the break in the Stock Market, the cumulative effects of which began to be felt during the Autumn, a considerable recession set in, though the index still remained higher than in any year previous to 1929. The recessions were greatest in Western Canada and Ontario; the Maritime Provinces showed on the whole improved rather than declining conditions. By industrial groups the chief drop occurred in the transportation trades, followed by manufacturing and mining; construction (exclusive of railway construction) and trading establishments on the other hand reported gains. The situation is reflected in detail in the accompanying tables (Tables I. and II.) which reproduce the more important official index numbers in their Provincial and industrial groupings.

Approaching the situation from the converse side of unemployment, there was a larger apparent increase in the numbers of the unemployed than the decline in the employment indices would lead one to expect. Comprehensive records of unemployment are not available in Canada, though the Department of Labour obtains a monthly statement from each trade union as to the percentage of its members unemployed. This statement, however, is somewhat incomplete, averaging under 1,800 unions, and it is representative only of the organized trades which constitute in turn but a small proportion of the working population. The record, nevertheless, is of significance, and the figures by Provinces are reproduced in Table III. from the beginning of 1929. The accompanying chart, also reprinted from the *Labour Gazette* of August, 1930, depicts unemployment during the first half of 1930, as more acute than for several years previous, even in-

TABLE I.—Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas

(Average Calendar Year 1926-100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at July 1, 1930:	100.0	9.1	28.5	40.2	13.7	8.5

TABLE II.—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries

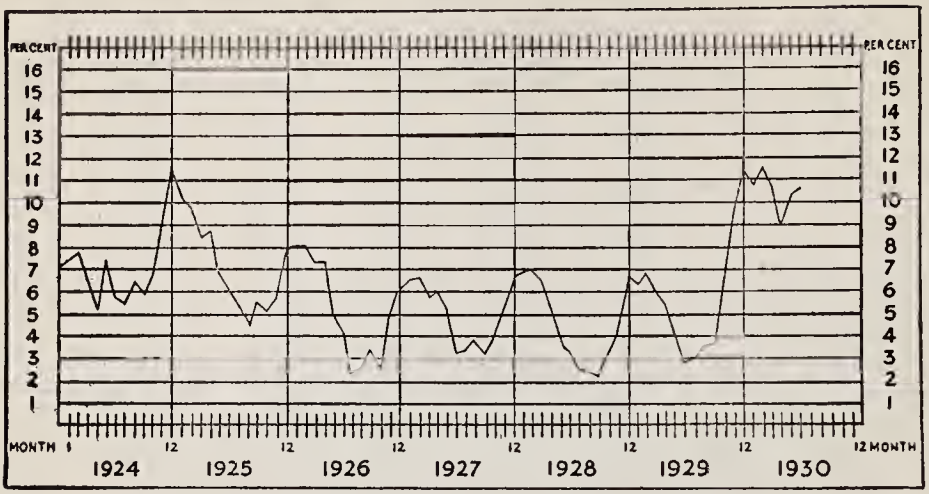
(Average Calendar Year 1926-100)

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1930:	100.0	51.4	2.1	4.9	3.0	11.9	15.8	2.4	8.5

TABLE III.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions by Provinces

Month	N.S. and P.E.I.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Can.
Jan., 1929	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb.,	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Mar.	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
Apr.	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May	3.9	.5	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July	2.0	.8	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Aug.	2.2	.8	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	3.5
Sept.	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Oct.	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Nov.	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Dec.	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Jan., 1930	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb.	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar.	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
Apr.	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6

Percentage of Unemployment as Reported by Trade Unions



cluding the first half of 1925, when general economic conditions were on a low level.

The part played by the failure of the Western harvest was well indicated at the usual Annual Conference of government and railway officials held at Winnipeg, July 25, 1929, to arrange for the supply of harvest labour. For the first time in a quarter of a century it was found unnecessary to bring in Eastern labour by excursions in connection with the Western harvest, the supply available in the four Western Provinces being sufficient to satisfy requirements. In addition to the short crop, the immigration movement and recent improvements in agricultural machinery were cited as causes of the lessened demand.

With the approach of Winter, a considerable agitation regarding unemployment was begun in the Press and elsewhere and numerous representations were made to the Governments concerned. Following a Conference of labour representatives at Regina in November, a delegation sought an interview with the Prime Minister. On Dec. 16, Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, took the occasion of a Conference of the Executive of the Employment Service Council of Canada to issue a statement, defining the situation and deprecating the calling of a general conference as had been suggested and which, he feared, might have the effect of lowering wages scales. The President of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, however, in a letter issued to the Press shortly thereafter, again urged the calling of a conference, with special reference to the situation in the West where the unemployment was most severely felt. After the New Year (1930) a further statement was issued by the Minister of Labour pointing out that unemployment relief was primarily a Municipal and Provincial concern, the responsibility of the Federal Government being strictly limited. To this Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, replied that under

abnormal conditions the Federal Government should furnish relief, especially in view of its control of immigration, while the Premier of Manitoba, Hon. John Bracken, about the same time, also urged reconsideration of the Federal attitude. Later the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, at their annual interview with the Government, in reply to representations regarding unemployment received an undertaking from the Prime Minister that if the Provinces admitted that they could not cope with the unemployment situation, the Dominion Government was prepared to discuss measures with them, but that unemployment in the first instance was a municipal responsibility; the suggestion of a national unemployment conference was at the same time deprecated, while the Government undertook to increase its building programme.

During February, the chief development was an interview of representatives of Western Municipalities with the Dominion Government. The delegation submitted a number of resolutions adopted at a conference of Municipal, Provincial and Labour officials which had been held at Winnipeg on Jan. 29, 1930, and which among other things called on Federal and Provincial Governments to assume and share in the cost of unemployment relief, the Dominion Government being petitioned to provide Winter employment and to reimburse all costs in connection with the care of immigrants. The appointment of an Economic Commission and the calling of a Provincial and Federal conference was also advocated. In reply, the Prime Minister pointed out that unemployment was on a lower scale in Canada than in other countries, and that the proper procedure was for the municipalities in the first instance to approach their respective Provincial Governments; any Province financially embarrassed by the burden of unemployment relief would be assisted by the Federal Government, but communications received from the latter had thus far not indicated any abnormal situation. The Federal Government was trying to relieve unemployment by extending public works, and had further intervened in the matter of old age pensions and in the relief of returned soldiers. In the opinion of the Prime Minister the problem would have to be met in the future by a scheme of unemployment insurance, in which the Federal Government was prepared to assist in any way possible and for the consideration of which a Federal-Provincial-Municipal conference was suggested. Subsequently, the latter suggestion was favourably commented upon by various labour bodies, and was further developed in a statement by the Minister of Labour on Mar. 14, 1930, who stated that the time had come when employers, workers and, if necessary, the Government, should contribute to a fund in order to provide insurance against unemployment; such a scheme was a Provincial matter, but the Federal Government had indicated that it would co-operate in securing Dominion-wide uniformity in the system.

Another Conference to discuss the unemployment situation was held in Vancouver, on June 9, 1930, with the Mayor of Vancouver, Mr. W. H. Malkin, presiding. Attending the Meeting were Government and Municipal representatives of the West including: Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba; Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Labour, British Columbia; and Mr. J. H. McVety, General Superintendent, Provincial Employment Service, British Columbia. The following resolutions were passed: (1) that Provincial Governments take immediate steps to give financial aid to the Municipalities to enable them to cope with the unemployed situation; and that Provincial Governments take the matter up with the Dominion Government at the Conference to be called by the Prime Minister of Canada; (2) that each Province and Municipality be requested to appoint a Committee to consider the matter before the holding of the Ottawa Conference; (3) that each Municipality be requested to forward to its Provincial Government a concise statement showing the amount expended by the Municipality for unemployment relief; (4) that a request be sent by the Conference to the Dominion Government asking the latter to furnish to each Province and Municipality by the tenth of each month a return showing the state of unemployment in Canada under the following heads: (a) Provinces, (b) Industries, (c) Municipalities.

In the Dominion Election campaign of June and July, the prevailing unemployment was a prominent issue, the Government undertaking to furnish further relief through the building of subways at dangerous level crossings, and to call a nation-wide conference following the Election, whilst the Opposition promulgated a scheme of highway construction and tariff revision, the whole to be submitted to a special Session of Parliament to be called to deal specifically with unemployment immediately. With the return of the Conservative party to power it was expected that the Session in question would take place during September, 1930.

The volume of business transacted during the years 1926-30 in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada is indicated in the accompanying table:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930 (6 months)	83,693	70,004	153,697

The value of building permits, issued in 61 cities during the first five months of 1930, was $65 millions, compared with $97 millions and $72 millions respectively in the corresponding periods of 1929 and 1928.

By resolution adopted by the House of Commons during the 1930 Session, an attempt to ascertain the extent of unemployment in Canada would be made in the Census of 1931. The inquiry would differentiate unemployment due to sickness.

The Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, by an Order-in-Council dated Jan. 4, 1930, appointed a Commission to investigate the subject of immigration and settlement as affecting Western Canada, with special reference to the Province of Saskatchewan.

Wages and the Cost of Living

On the whole, there was a pronounced rise in wages during 1929, the upward tendency being strongest in the building trades and on steam railways, though the metal, printing and electric railway trades were also buoyant, with coal mining wages stationary. The average increase in the classes just mentioned is represented by a rise from 187.6 to 192.7 in the index number (rates in 1913-100) maintained by the Department of Labour, representative, in the main, of the organized skilled trades employed in cities. By classes the numbers are shown in the following:—

Year	Building Trades	Metal Trades	Printing Trades	Electric Railways	Steam Railways	Coal Mining	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades	Logging and Saw Milling
1927.....	179.3	178.1	195.0	189.9	198.4	167.9	187.7	199.4	182.8
1928.....	185.6	180.1	198.3	194.1	198.4	168.9	187.1	200.9	184.3
1929.....	197.5	184.6	202.3	198.6	204.3	168.9	187.8	202.1	185.6

Cost of living showed a tendency to rise slightly, especially since the beginning of 1930. The average cost at retail of a list of 29 staple foods for an average family in some 60 cities was $11.10 in June, 1930, compared with $10.92 in June, 1929. Including fuel and rent the figures were $21.44 and $21.18, respectively. Wholesale prices, however, as measured by the index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 502 commodities were 88 in June, 1930, compared with 93.5 a year before.

A calculation of the International Labour Office gave "real" wages in Canada as higher than in any other country with the exception of the United States. With Great Britain as 100, Canada was represented by 154 and the United States by 191. Australia followed Canada with 143.

Combines Investigation Act

An investigation which excited wide attention during 1929 was one under this Act into the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, the Dominion Chamber of Credits, and the Amalgamated Builders' Council, which were alleged together to constitute a combine controlling the plumbing and heating industry in Ontario. Gordon Waldron, K.C., was appointed (July 19) a Commissioner to investigate the alleged combine, following a preliminary inquiry conducted by the Registrar of the Act. The investigation opened with the attempted examination of Louis Michael Singer, K.C., of Toronto, the Commissioner of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild and his subsequent committal to jail for contempt of court in refusing to produce the books of the Association and otherwise assist the inquiry. The hearings were commenced on Aug. 12, at Sandwich, Ont., where sixty witnesses, from Windsor and the other Border Cities, were heard, the hearings continuing for fourteen days. Further hearings were resumed on Sept. 9, in London, Ont., where evidence was given by twenty-seven witnesses, including operators, jobbers and manufacturers. Toronto sittings opened on Sept. 23 and ended on Nov. 15, seventy-six witnesses being examined. An adjournment from Oct. 28 to Nov. 8 was arranged to permit of a special inquiry at Fort William and Port Arthur. In all, one hundred and eighty-eight witnesses were examined or made statements during the investigation, while twenty-five counsel appeared for witnesses.

On Oct. 31, the Commissioner made an Interim Report dealing exclusively with certain alleged frauds discovered in the City of London. The Commissioner expressed the opinion that they were in violation of Section 444 of the Criminal

Code, as well as of the Combines Investigation Act. The Minister of Labour, in accordance with Section 31 of the Combines Investigation Act, remitted the Interim Report to the Attorney General of Ontario on Nov. 8. Question, however, was raised by the Acting Attorney General, as to the propriety of the Provincial Government's proceeding with a prosecution pending decision of the Privy Council as to the Combines Investigation Act's validity. It was pointed out in reply that no question had been raised concerning the validity of Section 444 of the Criminal Code, whereupon the Prime Minister of Ontario gave assurances of further consideration. A second Report of the Commissioner was made public on Dec. 21, 1929, the last sitting of the Commission having been held at Toronto on Dec. 18, 1929. The Report stated that a combine in violation of the Act had been found to exist to which all persons who had joined the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, the Dominion Chamber of Credits, and the Amalgamated Builders' Council, together with the officers operating the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union, were found to have been parties or privies. On Dec. 27 the Commissioner's final Report was forwarded by the Minister of Labour to the Attorney General of Ontario. This action was followed by a declaration of avoidance and cancellation of registration under the Trade Unions Act of the Amalgamated Builders Council and of the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union by the Secretary of State and Registrar-General of Canada on Dec. 31, these organizations having secured registration as trade unions under this legislation. As the Attorney General of Ontario further recommended on Jan. 7 that action at that time should be taken by the Dominion Government rather than by the Province, an Order-in-Council, dated Jan. 14, 1930, was passed terminating immediately the period allowed exclusively to the Province by Section 31, which outlined the further procedure to be taken to enable the prosecution of members of the combine by the Department of Justice of Canada. On Apr. 26, 1930, under instructions from the Minister of Justice informations were laid before the Police Magistrate in Windsor against thirty-three persons and companies involved in the combine. Proceedings in London were commenced on May 3, when informations were laid before the Police Magistrate against seventeen persons and three companies. As a result, fines aggregating $26,000 were imposed at London on those who pleaded guilty. (Final action in the other cases was still pending on Sept. 1, 1930).

Strikes and Lockouts

During 1929 the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada was relatively small, (as had been the case each year following 1921), totalling ninety, a decrease of eleven from the number recorded for 1928, while the number of employers and workers involved, as well as the time loss, were much lower than in any year since 1915. The dispute of greatest magnitude was one involving 800 pulpwood cutters in the vicinity of Port Arthur, Ont., which lasted 56 days and caused a time loss of about 22,000 days. Other important disputes were: cotton factory employees at Hamilton, Ont., 700 workers, lasting 28 days; carpenters at Montreal, 1,000 workers, 10 days; steel car riveters at Hamilton, 280 workers, 38 days; painters, Toronto, 600 workers, 38 days; plumbers, Toronto, 400 workers, 19 days; and plasterers, Toronto, 500 workers, 12 days. The industries chiefly affected by disputes were construction and manufacturing, which each reported about one-third of the total time loss for the year.

Some 44.5 per cent. of the disputes occurred in Ontario and caused 58.6 per cent. of the time loss for the year, involving between a third and a half of the workers. Quebec was next in the number of disputes, workers involved and amount of time loss, while British Columbia was third in the number of disputes, although Nova Scotia had a larger number of workers involved and Alberta had a slightly larger amount of time loss.

An analysis by causes and results showed that over one-third of the disputes were for increases in wages. Decreases in wages caused seven disputes, while demands for increase in wages and shorter hours or other changes caused seven disputes. Sixteen disputes were due to other causes affecting wages and working

conditions. The securing or maintenance of union wages and working conditions caused ten disputes. Discharge of workers caused nine disputes in which workers were successful in two, unsuccessful in five, while two were indefinite. Considering all disputes by results, the workers won twenty-seven, lost thirty, were partially successful in twenty-two, and eleven were indefinite.

Thirty-four out of ninety disputes were settled by direct negotiations between the parties, twelve were settled by conciliation, two were referred to arbitration, and one by reference to a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In the other disputes the workers returned without negotiations in seventeen cases, were replaced in sixteen with partial return of workers in some cases, and eight disputes were recorded as indefinite.

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, the services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with a number of labour disputes, in most cases the proceedings being under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, empowering the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, and to take such steps as seemed expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together. A full list of these instances was published in *The Labour Gazette* for April, 1930, the mediation work being by personal intervention on the part of the Minister of Labour, or by officials of the Department, on request of one or both parties to the dispute.

The third Annual Report of the Minister charged with the administration of the Labour Disputes Act of Alberta showed that applications had been received for the appointment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in five disputes.

Labour in Politics

In the Dominion Election held on July 28, 1930, 14 Labour or Independent-Labour candidates presented themselves, three being elected, *viz.*, J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg N.-C.), A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg N.), and Angus MacInnes (Vancouver S.). Labour candidates appeared in each Province outside the Maritime Provinces.

In the Ontario Provincial Election held on Oct. 30, 1929, Labour nominees contested three constituencies, one being elected, *viz.*, Earl Hutchinson (Kenora). Six Communist candidates were nominated in the same Election, but nomination papers of two were rejected, and the remaining four were defeated.

The Canadian Labour Party, sponsored by the Trades and Labour Congress, did not function during 1929 as a central co-ordinating body. The British Columbia section dissolved, and the Nova Scotia and Ontario sections did not meet, thus leaving only two sections, Quebec and Alberta, still active. An Independent-Labour party, however, was organized in British Columbia, and Manitoba and Ontario also had active Independent-Labour parties.

In October, 1929, delegates representing the Labour parties of the four Western Provinces met in Regina and effected an organization aimed to unify the political policy of labour west of the Great Lakes. The prime movers were the Independent-Labour party of Manitoba. Each affiliated Provincial party was to pay dues to the Western Conference, and it was arranged that annual meetings would take place for the discussion of policies. William Ivens, M.A., M.L.A., Winnipeg, was elected President, and Robert Durward, Winnipeg, Secretary-Treasurer.

The 13th Annual Convention of the Quebec Section of the Canadian Labour Party was held in Montreal during June, 1929, with 73 delegates, representing 24 organizations, in attendance.

The Annual Convention of the Independent-Labour Party of Manitoba took place in Winnipeg, Dec. 14-15, 1929, and discussed numerous resolutions. The Annual Convention of the Alberta Section of the Canadian Labour Party met in Edmonton, Nov. 9-11, 1929, with 92 delegates, representing 46 organizations, present.

In the Municipal Elections held throughout Canada for 1930, 89 candidates were selected or endorsed by Labour political parties or organized Labour bodies in 23 localities. Of these candidates, 32 were elected, one as Mayor, two as Controllers, 21 as Aldermen, and eight as School Trustees. Six Communist candidates who presented themselves at municipal elections were defeated.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour

An important decision by Mr. Justice Dysart in the Court of King's Bench at Winnipeg, in the case Young *versus* Canadian Northern Railway Company, was handed down during June, 1929. The decision established that where a collective agreement was concluded between a union of employees and an employer, a workman who could prove that he was a party, through representation, to the agreement, had no rights or standing under the agreement. This principle might be applied even although the agreement in question stated that it was made on behalf of the employees in general, and although the employer in signing it intended that it should apply to all employees. Moreover, since the subject matter of such an agreement, (*i. e.*, rates of wages, hours and conditions of labour), was not property, the non-member could not claim that the agreement created any benefit for him which he could enforce as a trust. The judgment further ruled that a custom could not be read into a written contract of service unless it was so universal that no workman could be supposed to have entered the service without considering such a custom as a part of the contract of the agreement. The plaintiff in this case was a member of the One Big Union. The plaintiff subsequently appealed, and the Manitoba Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, with costs. Later the plaintiff applied in the Court of Appeal for leave to appeal *per saltum* (that is, passing over the Supreme Court of Canada) to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Court granted the application.

The Supreme Court of Canada in October, 1929, affirmed a judgment of the Quebec Court of King's Bench in a decision which established that the law made no distinction between the evidence given by experts and that given by ordinary witnesses: the testimony of experts must be weighed by the Courts in the same manner as that of any other witness. A judgment would therefore be wrong if it were based upon the sole fact that the successful party had a greater number of experts testifying on his behalf.

The Court of Appeal at Montreal rendered judgment on Nov. 29, 1929, against nine members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who were found jointly liable for damage caused during the strike in the clothing industry in 1926 to the Society Brand Clothes, Limited, Samuel Hart and Company, Limited, and the International Tailoring Company, Limited. The Superior Court had dismissed a petition for interlocutory injunction asked by the three companies against the Union and those conducting the strike. The Court of Appeal reversed that ruling and upheld the workers' right to strike but condemned the picketing methods used. It also denied the right of the companies to sue the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, as such, because it was not a juridical entity, but it upheld damage actions against several Union organizers and workers who participated in the strike.

A judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Orde on May 5, 1930, in O'Connor *v.* Waldron, declared that proceedings before a commissioner appointed under the Combines Investigation Act were absolutely privileged, and that commissioner, counsel, witnesses and parties were entitled to the same protection as in a court of law.

The Trade Unions Act, which was passed in 1872, was declared to be *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament in a judgment handed down by Mr. Justice Middleton on Mar. 25, 1930, (A. B. C. *v.* Herman).

On the subject of wages, directors of bankrupt company continued to be liable for wages (Davey vs. Gibson, *Dominion Law Reports, 1929*, p. 139). The claim of a "servant" for wages must follow statutory procedure (Stevens *versus* Spencer *et al* (Alberta) *Western Weekly Reports, 1929*, Vol. 3, part 4, page 129). When hiring is done by month no wages were earned for less than a month (Burke *vs* the "Alma").

Drug store employees in British Columbia having applied to the Male Minimum Board for an investigation under the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act, into the conditions of their employment, the Board refused the application on the ground that this employment was not included in the scope of the Act. A public meeting was held at Victoria, on Sept. 13, 1929, when counsel appeared on behalf of employers in pharmacy to protest against the Board's

proceeding to set a minimum wage, on the ground that pharmacy did not come within the scope of the Act. The Board upheld their contention and decided that it had no jurisdiction. Application was then made in the Supreme Court of British Columbia for a Writ of Mandamus to compel the Board to proceed with the investigation. This application was refused by Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy in a written judgment handed down on Oct. 26, 1929. Exchequer Court of Canada, (*Dominion Law Reports, 1929*, p. 873).

On the subject of responsibility for injury in the course of employment, the Supreme Court of Canada held in the case of Tremblay *et al versus* Proulx (*Dominion Law Reports, 1929*, p. 469) that an employer must warn an employee undertaking dangerous work. An independent contractor may not claim for personal injuries as an "employee", according to another judgment of the same court (Quebec Asbestos Company *versus* Couture, *Dominion Law Reports, 1929*, p. 601). The Alberta Supreme Court in October barred compensation to a workman injured by his own foolhardy act (Schmuland *vs.* Lucas). Similarly a British Columbia court affirmed that an employee must use reasonable care in dangerous work. (*Dominion Law Reports, 1929*, p. 359).

The Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Quebec, in dealing with a case at Three Rivers, December, 1929, in which the services of a bone setter had been engaged by the employer, strongly condemned the practice of employing non-professional men for the treatment of injured workmen. The Chairman further stated that the duty rested on employers of labour of securing professional aid for their injured workmen and that they should not concern themselves with the workmen's personal prejudices. (Duval *v.* Dion and the Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee and Accident Company).

An employer in Alberta was convicted by a police magistrate on a charge that he refused to pay an assessment levied against him by the Board under the Workmen's Compensation Act, *Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922*, chapter 177. He based his refusal on the claim that the regulation under which the assessment was made was beyond the authority of the Workmen's Compensation Board. On a stated case he appealed to the Alberta Supreme Court against his conviction, and the appeal was allowed with costs, the conviction being quashed. (*Rex ex rel* Davies *v.* F. W. McDougall Construction Company Ltd., Alberta, *Western Weekly Reports, 1929*, Vol. 3, page 450).

The holding of a street meeting does not constitute a disturbance. The High Court Division at Toronto, Nov. 19, 1929, quashed the conviction by one of the city police magistrates, of a woman on the charge that she "unlawfully did cause a disturbance in Soho Street, in the said City of Toronto, by impeding and incommoding peaceable passengers and thereby was a vagrant, contrary to Sec. 238 (f) of the Criminal Code." Judge Garrow, who heard the appeal of the defendant in chambers, found that there was no evidence that peaceable passengers had been incommoded; people were there in numbers to see what took place, but there was no evidence indicating that the accused caused them to gather there. It would be quite as reasonable to say that they were there because the police were there in force. The accused did not herself obstruct, impede, or incommode any one, nor did she cause any one to be so impeded or incommoded, nor was any one shown to have been actually impeded or incommoded. The mere holding of a meeting in a street did not necessarily involve the incommoding of passengers; proof of actual impeding was essential to justify a conviction. [Rex *v.* Buhay (Ontario) 1929, *Ontario Weekly Notes, Vol. 37*, p. 200].

The Department of Labour

The activities of the Department of Labour were reviewed in the Annual Report of the Deputy Minister for 1929 in some 16 chapters, the more important details of which may be briefly summarized as follows: The conciliation work of the Department continued to increase in importance, an indication being the creation of a position of Wage Investigator and Mediator for work in the Maritime Provinces. In connection with the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the preceding fiscal year 13 awards were granted, the number of disputes dealt with being 25. In only one case was the threatened

strike not averted. Three strikes falling outside the scope of the Act were terminated on the mediation of the Department. Of the activities of the Department in connection with Old Age Pensions, Combines Investigation Act, the Employment Service of Canada, and its records of the proceedings of trade union organizations both in and out of Canada, reference is made elsewhere in the present section. The Technical Education Branch of the Department had been restricted in its operations through the distribution of the unexpended portion of the original grant of $10,000,000 to be paid to the Provinces over a period of 10 years. The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and the four Western Provinces were given until Mar. 31, 1934, the opportunity of receiving the unexpended balances due them under this arrangement, Ontario having already earned its full appropriation. Fair wages schedules were prepared by the Department for appropriation in 218 Dominion public contracts representing aggregate expenditures of seventeen million dollars. *The Labour Gazette*, the official monthly publication of the Dominion, constituted, as in past years, a general compendium of all topics of interest to labour, including with its summary number statistical records of first importance to the understanding of labour conditions throughout the country.

A special report valuable to students of Labour laws was issued by the Department in December, 1929, embodying a compilation of labour legislation as enacted by the Dominion Parliament and the Legislatures of the nine Provinces to date and furnishing comparison of the labour laws of the different Provinces. Previous reports of the kind were issued in 1920 and 1915 respectively.

Old Age Pensions. The Old Age Pensions system, which was administered by the Department of Labour on behalf of the Dominion Government,

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MAR. 31, 1930

	Alberta Act: effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act: effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act: effective Sept. 1, 1928	Ontario Act: effective Nov. 1, 1929	Saskatchewan Act: effective May 1, 1928	N. W. Territories Order in Council, effective March 1, 1929
Total number of pensioners as at March 31, 1930..	2,017	4,576	5,104	26,370	4,482	4
Total amount of pensions paid during last quarter of fiscal year 1929-30 (period, Jan. 1-March 31, 1930) .	$142,309.73	$272,449.02	$310,401.09	$1,544,030.38	$271,284.45	$306.10
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	71,154.86	136,224.51	155,200.55	772,015.19	135,642.22	306.10
Total amount of pensions paid during fiscal year 1929-30, (period, April 1, 1929-March 31, 1930) .	267,420.04	988,088.58	1,164,687.97	2,255,688.32	937,858.89	557.74
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	133,710.01	494,025.55	582,343.99	1,127,844.16	468,929.43	557,74
Total amount of pensions paid since inception of the Old Age Pensions Act to March 31, 1930.....	267,420.04	2,049,674.52	1,649,295.67	2,255,688.32	1,319,942.83	557.74
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	133,710.01	1,024,818.51	824,647 85	1,127,844.16	659,971.41	557.74

The grand total number of pensioners shown in the above is 42,553. The total amount paid out in pensions up to Mar. 31, 1930, was $7,542,579.12.

in 1929 was in effect in five of the Provinces (Ontario and the four Western Provinces) and in the North-West Territories. As is understood, the legislation provided for a Dominion-Provincial system effective in such Provinces as had enacted special legislation for the purpose. In addition to the five Provinces above mentioned, the New Brunswick Legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its 1930 Session to become effective on proclamation. In Nova Scotia the question had been under investigation by a Royal Commission, the final Report of which was made public in April, 1930; the Commission, which estimated the number eligible for Old Age Pensions in Nova Scotia as 25,300, commented on the heavy financial burden to the Province involved, and canvassed the various methods by which this might be met. No decision in the matter was made by the Provincial Government, though in connection with a by-election in Halifax the Government undertook to bring in legislation at as early a moment as practical. In the Dominion Election campaign a prominent feature of the Conservative platform was an undertaking that if returned to power, the entire expenditure to be incurred under the Old Age Pensions legislation would be borne by the Federal treasury. By way of reviewing the financial working of the scheme up to the end of the quarter of 1930, the accompanying table which appeared in the Labour Gazette for May, 1930, may be cited.

Labour Organizations During the Year 1929-30

The labour movement, as represented in its various organizations, made a considerable gain in numbers and membership during 1929. The Department of Labour's record showed a total number of 2,778 branches in existence, with a combined membership of 319,476, both totals representing a material advance on 1928, and being higher than had been reported for any year since 1919 and 1920.

The International Craft Unions, constituting the largest group of organized labour in Canada, had 1,953 branches in 1929, with total membership of 203,514, a gain of 80 in the number of branches and of 16,596 in membership since 1928. These represented 85 central organizations, two more than in 1928. Canadian non-international Labour organizations reported 639 branches with a membership of 53,277. The National Catholic Unions numbered 106 branches with an estimated membership of 25,000. The One Big Union reported 43 branches with a total membership of 22,890, an increase of 2,861, while the Industrial Workers of the World lost one branch, reporting 6 with a membership of 3,975, a decrease of 425. Some 31 independent units made up the remainder.

Of the International Craft Unions the largest membership was reported by the United Mines Workers of America (17,100) followed by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (16,336), the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen (15,533), the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen (15,455), and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (10,700). Eight other international unions had Canadian memberships exceeding 5,000. The only Canadian group having a membership of like size was the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees (18,694), though the Trades and Labour Congress reported 7,087 direct chartered members.

By Provinces, Ontario occupied first place with 1,055 unions; Quebec, second with 504; Alberta, third with 279; British Columbia, fourth with 271; with Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island following in order. Thirty-five cities in Canada had more than 20 local unions, Montreal standing first with 200 branches; Toronto, second with 147; Winnipeg, third with 109; and Vancouver, fourth with 103.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. This important body, which is in effect a federation for Canada of the International Craft Unions, functioning on much the same basis as the American Federation of Labour in the United States, held its 45th Annual Convention at Saint John, N.B., commencing on Aug. 26, 1929. The delegates were welcomed on the opening day by Maj.-Gen. Hon. Hugh H. McLean, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province; the Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick; and by Hon. H. I. Taylor,

Minister of Health and Labour. The Hon. L. P. D. Tilley and Dr. Murray Maclaren, M.P., were also present. Speaking on behalf of the Dominion Government, the Hon. Peter Heenan, Federal Minister of Labour, referred to the visit to Canada of the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, whose presence at the opening ceremonies of the Convention was an interesting incident. Mr. Thomas later addressed the Meeting on the evolution of trade unionism and the current problems of labour in Great Britain, with special reference to unemployment, in the solution of which it was not proposed to send the idle to Canada, but only to assist emigration that would be of benefit to both countries. The President, Mr. Tom Moore, on assuming the chair, emphasized the independent status of the Congress, and its entire freedom from outside influence or control. The Credentials Committee reported 230 delegates present. Revenues from all sources were reported by the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. P. M. Draper, as totalling $30,187, while total expenditures were $21,724, the paid up membership being 126,638, an increase over 1928 of 7,395. The report of the Executive Council and the subsequent discussions of the Congress ranged over a very wide field, the former containing suggestions under 27 specific heads. Among the most important resolutions of the Convention, which altogether numbered 118, were those relating to safety and hygiene, immigration (a quota law being advocated), unemployment insurance, and workmen's compensation. An incident of the Convention was a statement by the representative of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas-fitters, and Steam-fitters, of the circumstances under which certain local branches of this organization entered into an agreement with the Amalgamated Builders' Council, which, as is mentioned elsewhere, had suffered prosecution under the Combines Investigation Act. At the close of the sessions, Mr. Tom Moore of Ottawa was re-elected President for the twelfth time. Mr. P. M. Draper was likewise continued in the office of Secretary-Treasurer for his thirtieth year. Regina was chosen as the next Convention city.

The Congress subsequently held a meeting (Jan. 22) with the Prime Minister and other Members of the Dominion Government, when the detailed legislative suggestions of the Congress, with various memoranda on unemployment, immigration, the Tariff Board, fair wages, the eight-hour day, calendar reform, etc., were placed before the Government.

Important meetings of Provincial federations organized under the Congress were those of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour in January, 1930, and of the Alberta Federation of Labour in the same month. At the New Brunswick Meeting, which was held at Moncton and at which the Premier of the Province, the Minister of Labour, and the Chairman of the Electric Power Commission were speakers, 42 delegates were present. At the Meeting of the Alberta Federation at Edmonton approximately 100 delegates were in attendance. The various Provincial organizations of the Congress likewise waited on their respective Governments with suggestions for new legislation.

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada. This organization held its eighth Annual Congress at Chicoutimi, July 20-24, 1929, with 102 delegates present from different centres in Quebec. Receipts amounting to $9,305 and expenses to $8,564 were reported, the number of members being estimated at 25,500. The Minister of Labour and Public Works for Quebec attended the opening session. A large number of resolutions were adopted, advocating among other things amendment of the Compensation Act, the inclusion of a labour code in contracts, the adoption of unemployment insurance, and the favouring of Old Age Pensions. Pierre Beaulé, Quebec, was elected President, and Mr. Ferdinand Laroche, General Secretary. Representatives of the Convention later waited upon the Dominion Government (Feb. 6) to present their views on legislation, which were promised consideration by the Honourable the Minister of Labour and other members of the Cabinet. In April, a similar delegation was received by the Honourable the Prime Minister of Quebec, who discussed with them some 27 proposals laid before him.

All-Canadian Congress of Labour. This body held its third Annual Convention at Winnipeg during the four days commencing Nov. 4, 1929,

the President Mr. A. R. Mosher being in the chair. Credentials were presented by 84 delegates coming from all parts of Canada. The opening meeting was addressed by Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, and by His Honour Judge Stubbs. Discussions during the Convention were for the most part on questions raised in the Annual Report of the Executive Body, which constituted in effect a manifesto of the policy of the Congress. In particular the relations of the Congress to the International Group of Unions was defined as representing a desire to be free from United States influence and control. After outlining the activities of the Congress during the year, numerous specific projects were taken up, one resolution advocating scientific study of immigration by a representative commission, and another the cessation of all Governmental money grants for military purposes, with abolition of the cadet movement. Still another urged the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate living conditions among coal mine workers in Canada. Mr. A. R. Mosher was again elected President, and Mr. J. Burford, Secretary-Treasurer.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The sixteenth regular, and sixth biennial, meeting of this body was held at Moncton during September, 1929, with 155 delegates present, and with the President Mr. A. R. Mosher in the chair. The revenues of the Brotherhood for the two-year period were reported as $266,694, an increase of $30,619 over the previous period. Mr. A. R. Mosher was re-elected President, and Mr. M. M. Maclean, Secretary-Treasurer. The discussions extended over ten sittings.

Other Canadian Conventions. Other labour conventions that may be noted included: the Fourth Annual Convention of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, held at Calgary, Alberta, Sept. 9-13, 1929; the Annual Convention of District 26 United Mine Workers of America held at New Glasgow June 17-26, 1929, when 131 delegates attended and 150 resolutions were considered; the 1930 Convention of the same organization held at Truro with a still larger attendance, the Secretary-Treasurer's report showing total receipts of $59,938, the chief expenditures having been in relief among the unemployed in mining sections; the 19th Annual Convention of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Topographical Unions at Peterborough in June, 1930 with 500 delegates in attendance. The Ninth Biennial Convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America was held in Toronto in May, 1930. Delegates to the number of 60 attended the opening Annual Convention of the United Postal Employees of Canada, at Hamilton, in September, 1929.

American Federation of Labour. For the third time in its history, the American Federation of Labour held its Annual Meeting in Canada, the first occasion being in 1909, the second in 1920, and the third at Toronto, Oct. 7-18, 1929. The Mayor of the City, the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, and the Federal Minister of Labour were present at the opening ceremonies, in which 386 delegates took part. The reported membership of the Federation was 2,933,545, an increase of 37,482. The Executive Council's Report, which extended to 94 pages, formed the basis, with other reports by special committees, of most of the discussions of the Federation.

"Red" Activities. The organization of Communism in Canada and its platform have been described in previous issues of *The Canadian Annual Review*, together with comments on the conflict within the ranks of regular trade unionism with the Communist element. The chief incidents of this character during 1929 were the expulsion of Communist delegates from the Windsor Trades and Labour Council in January, and from the Toronto District Labour Council in April. At the Convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen held in September, 1929, a resolution was adopted by almost unanimous vote authorizing cancellation of the membership of any Communist known to hold membership in the Union. The charter of Lodge 443 of this Union, which repudiated the action of the Convention was subsequently revoked and the Lodge re-organized. The Hamilton Labour Temple Association in January, 1930, denied use of the Temple to the Communist Party and the Canadian Labour Defence League. The Toronto

Musical Protective Association, which had withdrawn from the Toronto District Labour Council, rejoined that body in September, 1929, with the expulsion of the Communist element.

The Sixth Convention of the Communist Party of Canada, which represented the Third Communist International, was attended by 67 delegates. It was in 1929 organized in 215 units, with a total combined membership of 4,419, while the Young Communist League, operating under the auspices of the Communist Party and affiliated with the Young Communist International of Moscow, had a membership of 1,500 comprised in 60 units throughout the Dominion.

Toronto was the scene of violent conflicts between Communists and the police during July and August, 1929, when attempts to hold meetings for the dissemination of Communist propaganda were summarily broken up and several arrests made. The action of the police on these occasions brought protests from many who were in no wise sympathetic with Communism, but who held that freedom of speech had been invaded, and that the violence of the measures taken in suppressing propaganda was defeating its purpose. In particular, various labour bodies opposed to Communism voiced disapproval of the policy of the Police Department, and the manner in which the meetings had been suppressed. In a decision dismissing one of the actions taken against Communists for distributing seditious literature at Toronto, Judge Denton pointed out that a circular to be seditious must advocate force, violence, or terrorism, and that anyone may lawfully express his opinion on a public question so long as he avoids obscenity or blasphemy. At Montreal an attempted meeting of Communists on May Day, 1930. was prevented by the police. At Winnipeg an attempted procession was also broken up during March, 1930; later, however, in May, an orderly parade, including demonstrations against capitalism and unemployment, was permitted. Demonstrations at Edmonton and Vancouver also took place. At Sudbury, Ontario, seven Communist leaders were fined $25 and costs or one month in jail on charges of disorderly conduct, but the convictions were subsequently quashed on appeal.

Employers' Associations. The most important of the associations of employers whose discussions dealt largely with labour conditions was the Canadian Manufacturers Association, which held its 59th Annual Meeting at Toronto, June 2-5, 1930. The report of the Industrial Relations Committee of this body dealt in considerable detail with the International Labour Conference at Geneva,—also with unemployment insurance, (concerning which an adverse judgment was expressed), minimum wage legislation, old age pensions, health insurance, and the thirteen-months calendar.

The Canadian Construction Association held its Twelfth Annual Convention at Quebec in January, 1930. An interesting report presented was one on progress in apprentice training in the building trades.

The 1929 Report of the Department of Labour dealing with Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, showed a total number of 397 associations with a combined membership of 53,296, not including associations amongst agriculturists, merchants, and the professional and technical classes.

Miscellaneous. On Aug. 22, 1929, a presentation of $1,500 was made by the Minister of Mines of Nova Scotia, on behalf of the Government, to the men of the rescue corps of the Acadia Coal Company in recognition of their work in connection with a recent severe explosion in the Allan mines. During 56 years, it was pointed out by the Minister, 432 lives had been lost through explosions in the mines of Nova Scotia.

The progress of the co-operative movement in Canada was illustrated in a Report by the Department of Labour containing the names of 936 co-operative societies in Canada having in 1929 a combined membership of over 512,835. Marketing associations included 313,049; productive associations, 51,097; distributive associations, 19,278; and credit and savings associations, 26,741.

A special survey of hours, wages, and working conditions in the Besco steel mills was begun early in 1930 by the Social Service Council of Canada, who ap-

pointed Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) and Dr. J. P. Jones, General Secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada, for this purpose.

From records maintained in the Dominion Department of Labour, the tota number of fatal accidents occurring to working people in Canada in the course of their employment during the calendar year 1929 was 1,682, transportation industries accounting for 21 per cent. and construction, 17 per cent.

By a plan which went into effect in December, 1929, employers of the Borden Farm Products Company Limited were given a share of responsibility in the management of the business.

FINANCE AND INSURANCE

By

Harvey H. Black, M.A.

The Stock Market Crash of 1929

The crash in the Canadian Stock Exchanges during the latter part of October and the first half of November, which reached proportions never attained hitherto in the history of these Exchanges, was the outstanding event in the financial history of Canada during the year 1929, as it was indeed in that of the United States and several other countries where the Stock Exchange plays an important and sometimes a dominating part in financial operations. For several days, conditions both in Canada and New York reached what was generally termed a "panic," during which stocks were cast overboard without regard to existing prices, and the market crashed to low levels with each succeeding outburst of selling, until it seemed at times as if nothing could stem the frantic tide and re-establish prices on anything like a firm and stable basis. The losses incurred by holders of stocks, whether of the investor or speculator type, were simply terrific, as the declines were greater than had ever taken place before in the history either of the New York or Canadian Exchanges, just as the torrent of selling had been preceded by a bull market whose porportions and bubbling spirits had never before been equalled in Exchange history. A rather unusual feature of the 1929 crash in both countries referred to was that the vast majority of what were known as the "big" investors and speculators were caught in the sudden downward plunge of the market, before—as is usual after a bull market—they had had time to distribute their holdings, realize their profits, and get out of the market temporarily. In the frenzied downward rush of the 1929 bull market, it was the strongly-margined holders of stocks who in the end lost most heavily, as the others, with weaker support for their securities, were wiped out long before the bottom of the market had been reached. On no other occasion had the losses been so widespread nor so huge, nor had they represented so heavy a percentage of the stock market or outside resources of the market traders. Nor, indeed, had the after-effects on industry and commerce throughout either country been as marked or as lasting.

It had not been uncommon to read of a "billion" being lost on certain days of sharp reactions on the New York Stock Exchange, but never before the 1929 crash had amounts that ran into billions of dollars been lost on the Canadian Stock Exchanges in so brief

a period of time. Early in November, 1929, a statement issued by a New York Stock Exchange house (Frazier, Jelke & Company) estimated that 100 stocks, appraised at $40,530,401,000 at Sept. 30, 1929, were worth but $32,091,358,000 at the closing prices of Oct. 31, representing a depreciation in this group during the month of $7,579,043,000. This decline, however, was only a mild indication of what was to come, for in a prolonged period of reaction, with a few more or less spasmodic upward movements, the stock markets of the United States and Canada were to show a general downward tendency, not only through the remainder of 1929, but also for the first six months of 1930, with no indication of abatement at the end of that period. The leading stocks on the Canadian Exchanges at the end of June, 1930, showed an average price of barely 50 per cent. of the high levels established during the Autumn of 1929.

Paper Losses of $5,000,000,000. On Mar. 10, 1930, *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, in a despatch from Ottawa, estimated paper losses of more than $5,000,000,000 suffered by Canadian listed and unlisted stocks during 1929. It stated that "Statistics available on 554 securities, of twelve classes, show a total depreciation of $4,652,965,163, or $8,398,854 per security, having dropped from a total high valuation of $9,535,239,029 to a total low valuation of $4,882,273,846. In this list, general industrials show a depreciation of $1,923,144,304; mining stocks, $653,424,-893; and public utilities, $458,970,594." It suggested that the addition to the 554 securities of Alberta oils and other stocks would bring the total to an aggregate paper loss of $5,000,000,000.

The Financial Times, Montreal, on Mar. 7, 1930, in an estimate covering 136 stocks actively traded in on Canadian Exchanges, declared that there had been a net decline of $957,169,447 in these during the year 1929. This record covered, however, only the depreciation in market values that was registered as between the opening price and the closing price of 1929 in the case of each stock, and did not take into account the margin between the highs and the lows of that year.

The situation was covered probably in a more comprehensive manner in an estimate published in *Financial Counsel* in July, 1930, which embodied not only the results of the intensive slump that occurred in October and November, 1929, but projected this through the further declines that were registered during the first half of 1930. The results, as indicated by a much smaller number of securities than are represented in either of the previous two estimates, were even more startling, for they indicate that in a list of 50 of the most active securities listed on Canadian Stock Exchanges, there had been a deflation in market values from the peak of 1929 to that date from $5,382,366,000 to $2,586,593,360, an amount of $2,795,772,640, or well over 50 per cent. Among individual losses to shareholders were $646,000,000 in International

Nickel; $549,000,000 in Imperial Oil; $263,000,000 in Brazilian Traction; $200,000,000 in International Petroleum; and $190,000,000 in Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company. Other securities that showed huge losses in the same period were: Shawinigan, over $93,000,000; Montreal Power, over $64,000,000; Ford of Canada "A", nearly $62,000,000; Canadian Pacific Railway, over $60,000,000, and Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, $51,000,000.

The following table shows losses on 50 leading Canadian stocks from highs of 1929 to levels on June 30, 1930:

DETAILED RECORDS OF "PAPER" LOSS OF $2,795,000,000

Name of Stock	Number of Shares	1929 High	Curr. Level	Valuation at 1929 Peak	Valuation at Current Price	Deflation In Value
1. Abitibi	1,086,219	57¾	26	$ 62,729,147	$ 28,241,694	$ 34,487,453
2. Alberta Grain	80,000	67½	15	5,400,000	1,200,000	4,200,000
3. Asbestos	200,000	22½	1	4,500,000	200,000	4,300,000
4. Atlantic Sugar	78,889	19¾	4½	1,558,058	355,001	1,203,057
5. Bell Telephone	739,868	183	150	135,395,844	110,980,200	24,415,644
6. Brazilian	6,358,472	81½	40	518,215,468	254,338,880	263,876,588
7. B. A. Oil	2,662,642	36	17	95,855,112	45,264,914	50,590,198
8. B. C. Power	1,000,000	60	37	60,000,000	37,000,000	23,000,000
9. Brompton	300,000	49	28	14,700,000	8,400,000	6,300,000
10. Bruck Silk	99,920	37½	17	3,747,000	1,698,640	2,048,360
11. Can. Bronze	80,000	94	40	7,520,000	3,200,000	4,320,000
12. Canadian Car	363,960	32¾	20	11,919,690	7,279,200	4,640,490
13. Canada Cement	600,000	35⅜	14	21,225,000	8,400,000	12,825,000
14. Can. Ind. Alco.	969,480	45	6	43,626,600	5,816,880	37,809,720
15. C. P. R.	3,350,000	66	48	221,100,000	160,800,000	60,300,000
16. Can. P. & P.	1,217,705	39½	14	48,099,348	17,047,870	31,051,478
17. Can. Steamships	120,000	50½	12	6,060,000	1,440,000	4,620,000
18. City Dairy	92,400	84	58½	7,761,600	5,405,400	2,356,200
19. Cockshutt Plow	288,600	53	15½	15,295,800	4,473,300	10,822,500
20. Cons. Smelters	510,048	575	200	293,277,600	102,099,600	191,268,000
21. Distil.-Seagram	1,500,000	28½	9½	42,750,000	14,250,000	28,500,000
22. Dom. Bridge	513,951	117½	51½	60,389,243	26,468,477	33,920,766
23. Dom. Engineering	125,000	112	60	14,000,000	7,500,000	6,500,000
24. Dominion Glass	42,500	220	108	9,350,000	4,590,000	4,760,000
25. Dominion Textile	270,000	118	65	31,860,000	17,550,000	14,310,000
26. Ford of Can. "A"	1,588,956	70	31	111,226,920	49,257,636	61,969,284
27. Fraser	403,782	88½	8	35,734,707	3,230,256	32,504,451
28. Gen. Steel Wares	200,000	42	8	8,400,000	1,600,000	6,800,000
29. Chas. Gurd	60,000	45¾	32	2,745,000	1,920,000	825,000
30. Gypsum	447,888	32½	19	14,556,360	8,509,872	6,046,488
31. Hamilton Bridge	97,893	79	20	7,733,547	1,957,860	5,775,687
32. Imperial Oil	26,490,741	41¼	20½	1,092,743,066	543,060,191	549,682,875
33. Int. Nickel	13,758,208	72	25	990,590,976	343,955,200	646,635,776
34. Int. Petroleum	14,324,088	33	19	472,694,904	272,157,672	200,537,232
35. Lake of Woods	148,000	65½	36	9,694,000	5,328,000	4,366,000
36. Massey-Harris	725,970	99½	26	72,234,015	18,875,220	53,358,795
37. McColl-Frontenac	500,000	45	19	22,500,000	9,500,000	13,000,000
38. Montreal Cottons	30,000	137	85	4,110,000	2,550,000	1,560,000
39. Montreal Power	2,041,837	90	58½	183,765,330	119,447,465	64,317,865
40. National Brew.	721,372	38¼	30½	27,592,479	22,001,846	5,590,633
41. Nat. Steel Car	130,000	142½	45	18,525,000	5,850,000	12,675,000
42. Ogilvie	75,000	650	300	48,750,000	22,500,000	26,250,000
43. Page-Hersey	173,430	141	90	24,453,630	15,608,700	8,844,930
44. Penmans	64,518	107	59	6,903,426	3,806,562	3,096,864
45. Power Corporation	445,806	139¾	69	62,301,389	30,760,614	31,540,775
46. Quebec Power	553,198	99	55	54,766,602	30,425,890	24,340,712
47. Shawinigan	2,178,250	111	68	241,785,750	148,121,000	93,664,750
48. Steel of Canada	460,000	69¼	42	31,855,000	19,320,000	12,535,000
49. Walkers	2,640,000	28½	9	75,240,000	23,760,000	51,480,000
50. Winnipeg Elec.	229,483	109½	40	25,128,389	9,179,320	15,949,069
				$5,382,366,000	$2,586,593,360	$2,795,772,640

Record Trading. Another phase of the panic was represented in the volume of transactions on the different Exchanges during the days when the frenzy of selling reached its peak. On

the morning of Friday, Oct. 25, 1929, a large heading was spread across the top of the front page of *The Globe*, in bold type: "Speculators Shaken in Wild Day of Panic." It was stated that a record for all time had been set by Wall Street in the most disastrous decline in the history of the New York Stock Exchange, when 12,894,650 shares had changed hands, with a total of 974 separate issues handled. Thousands of accounts, it was stated, had been wiped out before leading bankers had combined to halt the slump. The situation on the Canadian Stock Exchanges was also played up on the front page, with a declaration that the crash in New York had "rocked" share prices in the Toronto markets.

A Canadian Press despatch from Montreal stated that "Forced selling, during which block after block of stock was thrown on the market by brokers, who could no longer hold it for clients, for additional margins were not forthcoming, to-day threw the Montreal Stock Exchange into a near-panic. Total sales reached the unprecedented figure of 382,521 shares, and practically every stock on the broad list finished with losses ranging from a point up to 25 points." It was added that a statement issued at the close by the Chairman of the Exchange said that all local brokerage houses had weathered the storm.

This, however, was only a fairly substantial index of what was to follow. On the succeeding Monday, Oct. 29, a new panic set in, following a short-lived rally, and a new record of liquidation, both in New York and on the Canadian Exchanges, was established. Selling in New York showed an increase of nearly 4,000,000 shares, establishing a new peak at 16,410,030, and transactions on the Montreal Stock Exchange ran far beyond 400,000 shares. At the close, the New York ticker was more than 89 minutes behind in recording transactions, with the ticker on the Curb Market 133 minutes late, or 2 hours and 13 minutes. The Canadian tickers also were in the rare position of dropping considerably behind in their recording of transactions.

Banks' Announcement. The Exchanges and the trading public, staggered at the blows, seemed to feel that the worst was over as the crash of Oct. 29 was followed by a substantial rally that extended over several days. Almost without warning, however, there came the final frenzied movement of Nov. 13, when the gains established in the first ten days or so of November were wiped out in a few hours, and new lows established in the majority of leading securities. At this stage, the market showed no signs of rallying, and a spirit of uneasiness pervaded the financial world as to the outcome of the following day. At this crisis, several members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, in consultation with a group in Toronto, got into touch with the leading heads of Canadian banks, and all over the country there was flashed, as early morning news, an announcement that the banks had reduced the percentage demanded as margin on securities given as collateral

for call loans, to 15 per cent. on stocks selling over $30, and to $10 per share on issues below that price, as compared with 25 per cent. a short time previous, and 40 per cent. several months before. A number of Canadian papers played up this announcement in large display headings, and intimated that this step was expected to restore confidence.

Whatever the effect of this announcement, a turn took place in the market, a measure of confidence appeared to have been restored, and on the following day order returned; the volume of sales was greatly reduced; prices showed an upward movement, and from that time the element of panic was entirely absent.

Causes and Effects. At first there was a tendency to look upon the stock market crash as more or less of an affair whose influence would be confined to the stock market itself. In an article in *The Financial Post*, Toronto, Professor W. T. Jackman, of the Department of Political Economy of the University of Toronto, referred to what had taken place as "One of the most disastrous crashes in the history of the Stock Exchanges, causing financial losses to multitudes, and financial ruin to a great many." Professor Jackman, in dealing with the fundamental (but not "immediate") causes of the crash, reviewed the recent movement in favour of common stocks as high-grade investments; the retirement of bonded debts of corporations through issues of stock; the drawing of funds from investments for stock exchange operations; the bidding up of prices of stocks from ten times annual earnings to twenty and even thirty and forty times; the final practical disregard of "returns" and the thought only of appreciation in values; the borrowing of money at 8 per cent or 10 per cent. to purchase stocks yielding only 2 per cent. to 3 per cent.; the expansion since the War in investment companies and stock brokerage organizations, with branches and agents in country towns and villages that attracted the inexperienced into the field of security dealing; the great increase in marginal trading and the profits from advancing stock markets that induced many to think that "there was no limit to the possibilities of gain through investing and reinvesting." He further outlined changed conditions in the case of corporations, where mergers had eliminated waste and increased profits, which were shared by the common stocks, and further, the great increase in the number of investment trusts, with the inevitable increase in the demand for stocks from these sources. Going on to deal with immediate causes, Professor Jackman referred to the volume of business of the first eight months of 1929 being greater in many basic lines than ever before. Increasing speculation in stocks caused a tightness of money and interest rates in New York to go as high as 20 per cent. The more money available, the greater was the incentive to speculate. In England, in order to curb this the Bank of England had raised its rate of discount in February (1929) from 4½ per cent. to 5½ per cent. and in September to 6½ per cent. However, speculative

fever in Canada and the United States caused prices to rise ever higher: "fortunes were made through appreciation of stock values; multitudes were fascinated, and there came a consuming speculative craze; stock market gains kept piling up and were accompanied by luxurious living, and extravagant spending." Professor Jackman noted as probably the most potent cause of the situation the "unlimited supply of Reserve Bank credit which had been available since 1927." On Oct. 17, 1928, brokers' loans from the Reserve Banks in New York amounted to $4,664,000,000, but one year later, by Oct. 16, 1929, there had been an increase of 50 per cent., to $6,801,600,000. These call loans increased during the seven weeks preceding the crash at the end of October, by $852,-000,000. At this time, certain adverse decisions were being given in regard to corporations in the United States, and there was already a slight recession in steel and automobile production.

Continuing his review of the situation, Professor Jackman referred to the initial selling on the part of those who felt that stock values were grossly inflated and kept at the high artificial figures then prevailing. From this time selling developed on a growingly larger scale, and brokers' loans between Oct. 23rd and 30th showed a reduction in New York of $1,096,000,000, with a further reduction of $656,000,000 the following week. Indeed, it was to some extent the calling of brokers' loans on a huge scale that caused the panic of Oct. 29. Dealing with the effects of the panic, the article stated that "The task of nursing back to health the vast army of stock market cripples left by the wreck, will require a considerable time." The writer contended, however, that no serious reaction upon industry was likely; no such general business depression as in 1893-94 or 1907-08. The greatest effect, he considered, would be to "bring the general public back to sanity," and suggested that senior securities, such as bonds and preferred stocks, would again take a reasonable place in investment policies.

Gradual Slowing up in Business. So far as the general conclusions referred to above are concerned, a great difference of opinion developed in the months immediately following. Right on the heels of the financial crash of Nov. 13, 1929, A. E. Phipps, retiring President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, (Nov. 14) expressed the opinion that decreased employment, a reduction of the Nation's buying power, and a gradual slowing up of business would result. Mr. Phipps went on, however, to suggest other causes in addition to stock speculation, "unhealthy" as it had become, for what he termed the "present tightness of money." He attributed much of the cause to the condition of the Canadian wheat market, which had been responsible for the tie-up of immense sums. "Nobody could foretell," he declared, "the outcome of the (wheat) growers' struggle for a higher price." Mr. Phipps (in an address delivered as retiring President of the Canadian Bankers' Association at the Annual Meeting), went on to refer to

what was the most outstanding evidence of a change in business conditions that developed during 1929, namely a sharp reduction in the earnings of the two great transportation systems of Canada, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways. Railway earnings, which had given high promise during the earlier part of the year, had been seriously affected, he declared, by the unusual situation surrounding the movement of the Western crops. Building and construction activities, he added, continued at a high level, but signs were not wanting that they were at a peak, particularly in building. The automobile industry reported marked curtailment of output, and lumbering conditions were not altogether satisfactory.

Record Year Industrially. While these conditions existed at the time of the market crash, as indications that business in Canada might be on the verge of a contraction, signs were not so evident as in the United States. Beyond the slow wheat movement and the tying up of huge stocks at the elevators, with the resultant reduction in railway and steamship earnings, little had occurred in Canada to indicate a business recession, and the crash in the stock market was looked upon generally as not so much an indication of a coming business decline as a "technical" correction of a marked inflation in prices that had been the result of an unprecedented wave of speculation in securities on a marginal basis. Later on, in the first six months of 1930, business took on a radically different turn, and led by sharp reductions in car loadings that spread from grain and grain products to all kinds of merchandise, business activity declined to a considerable extent. In the early months of 1930, the stock market in Canada followed to some extent the movement of the United States market in its sharp inflation of prices, and declined again with it in the second quarter of 1930, when hopes of improved business in both countries proved to have been without foundation. The month of June, in Canada as well as in New York, saw low levels for the year, and in the great majority of instances these fell below the lows touched at the height of the panic of October-November, 1929.

This situation is readily illustrated by figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The investors' index number of 127 common stocks listed on the Canadian Exchanges showed a high for 1929, reached in September, of 230.9, where the base was 100 as the average for the year 1926 of the same securities. From the peak of September the index number had fallen to 181.8 after the November crash. There was a recovery to 175.5 by April, 1930, but a fairly sharp decline followed, with 140.0 as the index number for June, 1930, very considerably below the low of November, 1929. In the case of mining stocks, there had been no rise during 1929 as with industrials, but a steady decline. The weighted index number of 17 mining stocks, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 125.7 for January, 1929, and this fell steadily to 74.5 in December of the same year. There was

an advance to 86.1 in February, 1930, but from that time a decline to 73.1 in June, 1930, slightly below the November average of 75.7.

Restricting Call Loans. The Call Loan phase of the situation has been referred to already. In some quarters blame was attached to the Federal Reserve Board of the United States, for permitting the use of such huge sums for speculative purposes. Reference is made in this Section to the New York situation for the reason that it gradually came to control the Canadian stock exchange operations to an extent that had never before been indicated. Week by week Canadian traders eagerly hung upon the rise or fall of "Call Loans in New York," and in stock brokerage offices the speculator kept his eyes glued not so much on Canadian quotations as on the basic stocks on the "Big Board." Up to the climax of the bull market and the crash of October and November, and even up to June, 1930, the Canadian stock markets showed little evidence of their ability to act independently of the general trend of the New York market. The criticism of inflated New York loans, however, had not been applied in any direction to the action of the Canadian banks. Call loans in Canada showed comparatively little increase in 1929, having advanced barely $13,000,000 from the total of $268,000,000 at the end of January to the peak for all time of $280,805,000 at the end of September, 1929. This represented an increase of considerably less than 5 per cent. In the same interval, New York loans had gone up over $1,200,000,000, an increase of well over 20 per cent. At all times during the year the Canadian banks exhibited an attitude of caution and restraint toward speculation; and restricted loans that might tend to accentuate the speculative fever.

At the time of writing it is impossible to estimate the influence that the disastrous slump in the stock market exerted on general business conditions. Unquestionably in the larger centres, such as Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and elsewhere where stock market trading had taken hold of a large proportion of wage-earners the huge and almost universal losses that were incurred in the downward rush of securities exercised a very hurtful influence on buying power, particularly of luxuries: automobiles, houses, jewelry, entertainment, etc. It seems equally certain that even had the process of deflation in the stock market reached nothing like the proportions it did, a general recession in business activity in Canada would have developed. Up to the end of the year 1929, however, industrial corporations as a rule had shown the largest profits in their history, exclusive of certain abnormal results of War-time activity, and in these record profits the chartered banks had shared. Building activity and the sale of building materials had also reached a new peak; the products of Canadian mines were at a new high level, and the total of newsprint production. Indeed, conditions industrially were such that a retrospect induced by deflated earnings for the first half of 1930 inclines to look upon 1929 operations

as "abnormal", and not likely to be duplicated for many years to come. Whatever would have been the natural reaction in industrial activity during the year 1930, it seems clear that the financial and closely-allied industrial systems of Canada received a shock from the stock market whose extent can only be determined after a considerable time has elapsed.

Sensational Developments in the Mining Brokerage Field

The first half of 1930 witnessed sensational developments in connection with mining brokerage in Canada, when principals of what were generally regarded as the five largest mining brokerage firms in Canada were arrested in Toronto on charges of conspiracy to defraud; convictions against two of these registered at a trial held in the City of Calgary, and fines and terms of imprisonment imposed. A five-day Conference took place in the City of Toronto amongst representatives of various Provincial Governments, resulting in the introduction in several of the Provincial Legislatures of amendments to the existing laws governing stock market transactions. These incidents were preceded and accompanied by strong denunciations in many sections of the Press of certain practices in connection with trading in mining stocks that were held to be subversive of the interests of clients and the mining industry of Canada as a whole. (As the major trial—that scheduled for Toronto—is still to be held, the subject must await discussion at length in the Finance Section of the 1930-31 volume of *The Review*). The revelations that were made in a court trial at Calgary indicated "short selling" or "bucketing" on a fairly large scale. For the time being mining stocks were still further depressed, and the mining brokerage business, to a considerable extent, dislocated through public confidence having been severely shaken.

Some time prior to the taking of public action by various Attorneys-General of the Provinces, *The Financial Post*, Toronto (in its issue of Nov. 7, 1929) began a series of articles dealing with what it claimed were abuses in connection with mining stocks, heading the initial article thus: "Gigantic Manipulation in Mining Industry Hits Public Confidence." It went on to suggest that "market manipulation of Canadian mining shares" was curbing the progress of a great industry; that markets were "ruthlessly manipulated by short selling;" that there was going on "a cynical exploitation of public confidence and a brutal plundering of the hard-won earnings of the people." For five years, it declared, mining brokers had "cleaned up," and Canadians had found that "the worm and parasite" had entered the "mining orchard." Early in January, 1930, announcements were made of investigations by various Provincial Governments, notably in Alberta, Manitoba and British Columbia, into the operations of several mining firms. The first intimation of the storm that was to break over the heads of many prominent mining brokers came on Jan. 11, 1930, when, acting on instructions from the Attorney-General of Alberta, Hon. J. M. Lymburn, I. W. C. Solloway, the President of the brokerage firm of Solloway, Mills & Company, Limited, reputed to have been carrying on the largest mining brokerage business in Canada, was placed under surveillance in Vancouver. The same day, Ontario Provincial police at Toronto placed Harvey Mills, Vice-President of this firm, under arrest at Toronto—a charge of "conspiracy" having been laid in both instances. Two days later it was announced that the Manitoba Government was conducting an audit of the books of the Winnipeg offices of two prominent mining brokerage firms. At the same time, the Attorney-General of British Columbia, Hon. R. H. Pooley, declared that "All the Provinces in Canada would co-operate in strict control of financial and brokerage firms, under a nation-wide schedule now in process of development." In an editorial on Jan. 17, 1930, *The Vancouver Daily Province* issued a warning against a wholesale condemnation of stock brokers and the "stock exchange business." The editorial said in part: "We approve an investigation into a situation in which everything does not appear to be exactly as it should be, but it is not at all necessary to become hysterical, or to credit the suggestions contained in some newspapers that many other brokerage firms have

been 'trading on wind,' that many 'bankruptcies are imminent,' and scandalous exposures over a wide territory will follow. If we get into a panic every time there is a big market slump or a few evidences of dishonest practice, we shall not get very far in the working out of sound practice and the establishing of sound conditions. ..... Nor is it necessary, or desirable, in this connection to condemn all the stock brokers in the country or the whole stock exchange business ..... It is just as foolish to cry out against the whole stock exchange business as against the entire race of brokers."

On Jan. 30, 1930, action was taken by the Ontario Provincial authorities in the arrest of ten brokers connected with five of the most prominent mining brokerage firms operating in Canada, referred to frequently as the "Big Five": Solloway, Mills & Company, D. S. Paterson & Company, A. E. Moysey & Company, Homer L. Gibson & Company, and Stobie, Forlong & Company. The charges laid against these consisted of "conspiracy to defraud the public," and bail was fixed at $1,000,000 in all. All were later committed for trial. (The actual hearing had not taken place at the time of writing). The Attorney-General of Ontario, Hon. W. H. Price, K.C., declared that the conspiracy referred to lay in "affecting the price of stock, which involves short selling and bucketing." Dealing further with the situation, Colonel Price declared that the Province of Ontario had for some months been gathering data and information concerning the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange, Toronto (of which all the firms concerned in the arrests were members). Immediately afterwards a statement was issued by the Auditor of the Toronto Stock Exchange to the Attorney-General, and made public, in which assurance was given that no "bucketing" or "short-selling" was indulged in by any member of that Exchange.

Immediately after the Toronto arrests, one of the group, Stobie, Forlong & Company, assigned, and an associated group, Stobie-Forlong- Matthews, Limited, which operated brokerage offices from Port Arthur to Vancouver, went into voluntary liquidation. The other four houses were given permission on Jan. 31 to carry on business under the supervision of the Ontario Government, and books and other assets that had been seized were returned. The Government's agents consisted of Messrs. G. T. Clarkson and George Edwards, chartered accountants. On Feb. 3, the Attorney-General of Ontario declared that "The worst is over," in summarizing the brokerage situation. The absence of panic, he added, in the public reaction to the previous week's developments, augured well for the future.

The trial of Messrs. Solloway and Mills on the charge of conspiracy continued in the City of Calgary over a period of three weeks, and on June 23 both men were convicted on four counts. I. W. C. Solloway was sentenced to a fine of $225,000 and four months in jail, or an additional imprisonment of 23 months in default of fine payment, while Harvey Mills was fined $25,000 and imprisonment of one month, or in default of payment of fine, 23 months in jail. The charges consisted of the following: that the accused did conspire with a number of persons by deceit or other fraudulent means to defraud the public, and also to affect the public market prices of stocks and shares. The charges were laid both under the common law and the Criminal Code. Both fines were paid, and an appeal entered against the penalty of imprisonment. Afterwards both men were released on bail and the following day, June 24, the firm of Solloway, Mills & Company announced that it would suspend operations, close all its offices and dismiss all its employees at the week-end. At the time, according to *The Mail and Empire*, the firm was operating 20 offices outside of Toronto, and was the owner of 14 seats on various stock exchanges. The extent of the operations was indicated by the fact that branches were also operating at the time of the Calgary trial at Saint John, N.B., Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville, Hamilton, St. Catharines, London, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Vancouver (in Canada), and Seattle, U.S.A. The firm had been organized some four years previous.

On Mar. 13, 1930, the heads of the brokerage firm of Mowat & MacGillivray (with headquarters in Ottawa), R. H. Mowat and D. A. MacGillivray, were placed under arrest on a similar charge as that referred to above, conspiracy to defraud the public. After a trial, a term of imprisonment of three years was imposed on each. This firm had a number of branches in Eastern Canada, and were members

of the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange, Toronto. The arrest followed the assignment of the firm on Mar. 5.

Provincial Conference and Legislation. During the second week of February (1930) a Conference was held in Toronto of Provincial representatives, including those of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. The conclusions reached after a series of meetings also received the approval of representatives of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, while New Brunswick proposed to look after its own legislation. Representations were made to the Conference by C. E. Abbs as President of the Toronto Stock Exchange; while the Montreal Stock Exchange was represented by Messrs. Luther, Cassils, and Mathewson; the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange by its President, F. J. Crawford, Norman Urquhart, and the Secretary, L. J. West; and the Vancouver Stock Exchange by its Vice-President, A. E. Jukes.

Various recommendations were adopted and afterwards embodied in new legislation seeking to prevent frauds in connection with stock market transactions. In some instances the various stock exchanges agreed to draw up regulations that might further carry out the proposals approved of by the Provincial representatives. The unanimity displayed at the Conference and subsequent negotiations is indicated by the fact that the Report itself was issued simultaneously (on Feb. 19, 1930) in six Provincial capitals. The Report recommended that all Provinces adopt uniform security frauds prevention Acts, and that, wherever possible, all stock transactions be made subject to the same Exchange regulations and restraints.

The principal recommendation probably covered a wider interpretation of "bucketing." It was urged that the Federal Government provide a maximum penalty of seven years for an offence. It was considered that the common form of bucketing, in which no purchase of stock would be made although a client would give an order and receive confirmation, was covered by the ordinary theft charge. The Conference urged that the following trading amendment be adopted by the Provinces: "That if a broker who is carrying on a marginal transaction for the client, sells stock of the same company in which the customer is dealing, and if the effect of the sale is that the amount of the marginal collateral is reduced below the amount of securities which he should be carrying for all customers, the broker shall be guilty of an offence. In addition, the customer may recover all moneys paid, together with interest."

Other provisions which were to be embodied in legislation provided that each broker should send promptly to each customer a written confirmation of each transaction, including the name of the person or company from whom the security was purchased, or to whom it was sold, and the time of purchase. Recommendations were also made to require more stringent conditions under which a stock could be listed; that exchanges take steps to stop their members from trading against their clients; that where brokers held securities fully paid for by their customers, such securities should be segregated and ear-marked as held in trust for each customer owning the same. It was also provided that no member of a limited liability company could be a member of a stock exchange.

The action of the Conference and the subsequent Provincial legislation that was enacted met with a generally favourable response throughout Canada. *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, in its issue of Feb. 25 declared editorially that "Obvious caution marks the recommendations of the Attorney-Generals' conference on brokerage control. In some circles there may be disappointment that more stringent methods will not be adopted to curb the excesses into which mining brokers had lapsed during the past few years. Better informed opinion, however, will agree for the sake of small speculators who are still in the market, and for the sake of the mining industry itself, that it is best to proceed with care. The industry is suffering seriously at the moment. ..... Too drastic treatment might also bring about a market panic which would close out thousands of persons who have become involved in unhappy marginal stock market transactions. The Attorney-Generals obviously hope to save these speculators by taking time to work out reforms."

Record Peace-Time Canadian Financing During Year 1929

After including in the total issues of preferred and common stocks as well as bonds by industrial corporations, together with bond issues by the various Governments and Municipalities, an estimate of a total of Canadian capital issues for the year 1929 amounting to about $1,200,000,000 was declared by J. Courtland Elliott (A. E. Ames & Company) to have "surpassed all previous peaks of peace-time financing" in Canada. Of the total, about $900,000,000 is said to have been necessary for corporate purposes, largely self-sustaining in their uses, with the balance for the public works and refunding operations of the Provincial and Municipal Governments. The corporate issues include three types: capital stock offered generally to the public; stock offered to shareholders at prices under those prevailing at the time for the outstanding stock; and bond issues, which came before the general public.

In the London Market. In the estimate given by Mr. Elliott, bonds or notes to the extent of $31,326,000 were placed in the London market—so far as is known, the most substantial amount since the beginning of the War of Canadian financing in a market that prior to 1914 had supplied by far the greatest part of the funds secured through the medium of bonds issued by Canada. These offerings included an issue of 40-year debentures of the City of Montreal, bearing a 4½ per cent. interest rate and amounting to $10,459,000. The next largest issue was a 40-year 5 per cent. bond of the Canadian National Railways, guaranteed by the Canadian Government, amounting to $6,717,000 (out of a total issue of $60,000,000). Beauharnois Power Corporation distributed $5,000,000 (out of a total of $30,000,000) of 30-year 6 per cent. collateral trust bonds, and the Province of Nova Scotia disposed of 6-months notes amounting to $3,650,000. Several other smaller issues made up the total.

In the United States. There were distributed in the United States some $60,000,000 of Provincial Government bonds out of a total for the year of nearly $119,000,000. The largest issue that found a market in the United States was one in December, 1929, of $20,000,000 of the Province of Ontario 5's maturing in 31 years, out of a total of $30,000,000 issued at the time. Earlier in the year (May) the same Province disposed of an issue of 30-year 5's amounting to $17,100,000 out of a total issued on that occasion of $35,000,000. The Province of British Columbia on two occasions, January and April, disposed of $3,824,000 and $4,869,000 respectively, the former bearing 4½ per cent. interest and the latter 5 per cent. In each case, nearly half of the total issue went to the United States. The Province of British Columbia in October disposed of an entire issue of $3,000,000 of one-year treasury bills, 5½ per cent., and in November a similar amount of

two-year treasury bills. The Province of Manitoba sold $2,000,000 in June, and a similar amount in November.

In connection with Municipal financing, the United States took $21,267,000 out of a total estimated at over $115,000,000, naturally only the largest and best-known municipalities being able to find a market in New York. The most notable financing of this character was the City of Montreal Harbour Commissioners' bond issue of 40-year 5's, which was disposed of in November to an amount of $10,000,000 out of a total offering of $18,500,000. This bond issue, created to finance the bridge connecting the City of Montreal with the South Shore, was guaranteed by the Dominion Government. The City of Toronto disposed of over half its $10,274,000 issue of 5 per cent. bonds, an amount of $5,874,000, in the New York market; Montreal Metropolitan Commission, $2,500,000; the City of Quebec, $2,500,000, and the City of Hamilton, $393,000.

Among corporation bonds, an estimate is made of $68,800,000 sold in the United States out of a total of nearly $221,000,000 issued by Canadian corporations. The largest was a 20-year 6 per cent. bond issue of Canadian International Paper Company out of a total of $25,000,000; $10,000,000 of Bell Telephone Company 30-year 5's out of a total of $15,000,000; $10,000,000 of Gatineau Power 5's out of a total of $11,000,000; $8,000,000 4½ per cent. debentures out of a total of $10,000,000 of Power Corporation of Canada, and other amounts, including $2,500,000 of Consolidated Investments Corporation of Canada, $4,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds of Shawinigan Water & Power Company (out of $6,000,000); $3,000,000 of Simpson's, Limited (out of $10,000,000), the entire issue of Metropolitan Chain Products of $3,000,000, and $1,500,000 of Fraser Companies 6 per cent., out of $3,000,000.

In railway financing, there was a total during the year of $198,000,000, and of this, considerably more than 50 per cent., or $108,997,500, was placed in the United States. These offerings included four of the Canadian National Railways and two of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The Canadian National Railways disposed of $17,000,000 (out of $18,000,000) in the United States in May; $25,433,000 out of $60,000,000 in June; $15,000,000 out of $30,000,000 in October; and $11,564,500 out of $30,000,000 in November. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company sold $25,000,000 out of $30,000,000 in June, and $15,000,000 out of $30,000,000 in December. All these railway bond issues carried an interest rate of 5 per cent.

In Canada. Among the major corporation bond issues that were disposed of entirely in Canada during the year were $3,000,000 of Western Grain Company 6's; $4,000,000 of Dominion Tar & Chemical Company 6's; $12,000,000 of T. Eaton Realty Company 5's; $3,000,000 Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien 5's; $3,000,000 of Eastern Dairies, Limited 6's; $5,000,000 of Foreign Power Securities Corporation 6's; $5,000,000 of Maple

Leaf Milling Company 5½'s; $4,250,000 Federal Grain 6's; $7,500,000 McColl-Frontenac Oil Company 6's; and $2,500,000 Canadian Terminal System 6's.

Sales of Canadian Bonds in 1929. According to a record compiled by Royal Securities Corporation, Montreal, bond issues by Canadian governments and municipalities, corporations, etc., during the year amounted to $649,569,762 as compared with $453,522,229 during 1928, and $623,185,470 in 1927. Following is a record of comparative totals month by month:

	1929	1928	1927
January	$ 36,713,918	$ 37,426,797	$ 52,678,350
February	35,748,616	17,143,414	17,326,186
March	50,731,950	16,349,592	27,326,463
April	11,598,981	45,100,543	70,589,321
May	92,044,413	104,829,610	42,700,616
June	117,249,295	75,340,861	78,509,424
July	40,193,652	13,111,550	33,715,183
August	1,480,718	5,361,800	8,311,550
September	15,687,037	28,797,447	82,002,588
October	54,515,000	34,367,568	103,975,176
November	69,666,511	20,151,014	87,937,756
December	123,939,671	55,542,033	18,112,857
	$649,569,762	$453,522,229	$623,185,470

Distribution of Bonds. According to A. E. Ames & Co., Ltd., out of a total estimated by this firm at $649,055,800 as covering the flotations of Canadian bonds during 1929, there were distributed in Canada $385,875,300, in the United States, $236,854,500, and in Great Britain, $26,326,000. The division of these according to origin was as follows:

Sold in	Government	Municipal	Corporation	Railroad	Total
Canada	$ 59,627,500	$ 83,270,700	$145,691,600	$ 97,285,500	$385,875,300
U.S.A.	55,683,000	20,874,000	66,300,000	93,997,500	236,854,500
Great Britain	3,650,000	10,459,000	5,500,000	6,717,000	26,326,000
1929 Totals	$118,960,500	$114,603,700	$217,491,600	$198,000,000	$649,055,800
1928 Totals	86,726,333	28,625,186	275,667,000	49,396,000	440,414,519

Increased Volume Bond Sales. According to a compilation along somewhat different lines, the year 1929 saw an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in issues and sales of Canadian bonds, the total being in excess of $628,000,000 as compared with $436,000,000 in 1928 and $608,000,000 in 1927. The percentage placed in Canada was over 52 per cent. as compared with 48½ per cent. in 1928. The percentage placed in the United States was slightly over 43, while a larger percentage than in any year since the beginning of the War was placed in Great Britain, 4.40 per cent. as against 3.54 per cent. in 1928, and 1.76 per cent. in 1927. The British market before the War usually absorbed in the neighbourhood of 80 per cent. of Canadian bond issues, but the recovery of this market proved very slow. The following table was compiled by Dominion Securities Corporation:

SALES OF CANADIAN BONDS—SUMMARY

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
Government*	$115,310,500	$ 78,876,333	$149,945,500	$177,732,000	$248,955,000
Municipal	99,579,207	29,909,525	70,761,832	65,452,234	50,156,177
Railway	198,000,000	43,396,000	80,000,000	34,500,000	40,925,195
Public Service Corp.	83,100,000	58,260,000	96,225,000	126,750,000	65,874,500
Industrial and Misc.	132,026,500	213,183,000	211,212,067	155,482,188	52,676,000
Total	$628,016,207	$426,624,858	$608,144,399	$559,916,422	$458,586,872
Percentage placed in Canada	52.42%	48.50%	49.18%	50.20%	56.75%
Percentage placed in United States	43.18%	47.96%	49.06%	47.95%	42.25%
Percentage placed in Great Britain	4.40%	3.54%	1.76%	1.85%	1.00%

*NOTE —Government Sales total does not include Treasury Bills of less than one year.

Stability of Victory and War Loan Bonds. One group of securities that stands out in marked contrast to the sweeping declines which were registered in common stocks and a number of preferred stocks and industrial bonds, were the Victory and War Loan bonds issued by the Dominion Government. During the early part of 1929, these bonds in common with others had shown a tendency to decline with a corresponding increase in interest yield. The pitiless continuance of the break in the stock market in October and November, 1929, was bound to find some reflection in even the highest grade bonds, because in many instances holders were forced to dispose of these in order to deposit them as security for diminished "margins" with the brokers. Whatever decline there was in the Government group of bonds was little more than the usual fluctuation in these securities during a 12-month period ever since they were issued, and relatively not greater than was recorded in 1928 and indeed in 1927. The stability of these bonds was manifest not only during the market break of 1929 but in the first half of 1930, for while the prices of most Canadian stocks fell below even the lowest levels of 1929, the Victory Bond group furnished a parallel in not a single instance, the lows in 1930 up to June 30 being in every instance at least one and sometimes nearly two points above those of 1929. Nor was there much deviation from the highs of 1930. The following table provides a comparison of the high and low records for 1928 and 1929 and the first six months of 1930:

RANGE OF PRICES VICTORY AND WAR LOANS, 1928, 1929 AND 1930 (TO JUNE 30)

	1928		1929		1930 (to June 30)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
War Loan, 1930	102.85	99.90	101.15	98.65	100.40	99.85
War Loan, 1937	106.40	102.25	103.00	99.90	102.85	100.90
Victory Loan, 1933	106.50	101.90	102.50	99.60	102.75	101.60
Victory Loan, 1934	105.85	101.15	102.60	99.50	102.10	101.05
Victory Loan, 1937	110.95	105.50	106.05	102.50	106.70	103.90
Renewal, 1932	104.45	100.80	101.65	99.45	102.00	100.75
Refunding, 1940	102.70	97.80	98.40	93.90	97.95	95.10
Refunding, 1943	106.10	101.30	102.85	99.10	102.35	100.15
Refunding, 1944	103.05	98.50	98.50	94.00	97.35	95.00
Refunding, 1946	103.20	98.40	98.90	93.75	97.75	95.65

Bond Sales for First Half of 1930. According to estimates made by A. E. Ames & Company, Limited, sales of Canadian bonds during the first half of 1930 (to June 28 inclusive) were considerably ahead of the first half of 1929, up nearly $28,000,000, and nearly $87,000,000 in excess of sales during the first half of 1928. The records of flotations month by month for the three years were as follows:

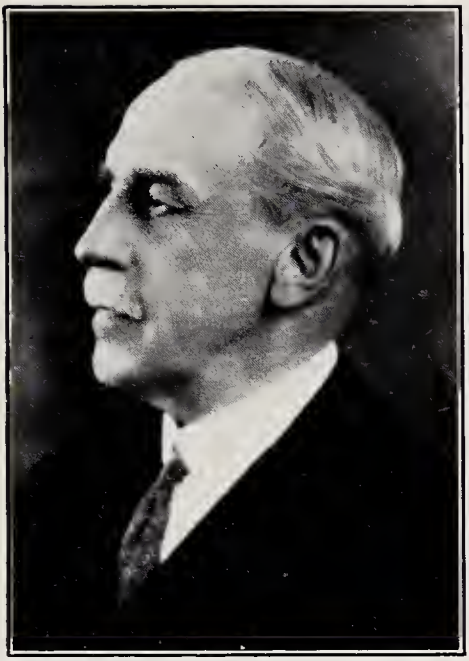
	1928	1929	1930
January	$ 37,041,456	$ 36,200,369	$ 44,146,499
February	10,609,209	36,940,370	58,567,978
March	12,564,942	52,063,888	59,869,676
April	44,294,543	15,610,059	32,500,138
May	105,775,510	87,950,926	103,554,045
June	74,768,761	115,388,617	73,295,115
	$285,054,421	$344,154,229	$371,933,451

The following are divisions according to the type of borrower, governments, municipalities, etc., and also a division as to the distribution in Canada, the United States, and Great Britain:

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO PLACEMENT

Sold in	Government	Municipal	Corporation	Railroad	Total
Canada	$48,491,000	$65,964,451	$ 87,155,000	$ 9,000,000	$210,610,451
United States	40,900,000	5,590,000	31,100,000	78,988,000	156,578,000
Great Britain	4,745,000				4,745,000
Totals	$94,136,000	$71,554,451	$118,255,000	$87,988,000	$371,933,451

Montreal Stock Exchange. After establishing a new high record in 1928, with sales almost double those of 1927, the Montreal Stock Exchange created another peak in 1929 with 23,203,416 shares traded, in comparison with 18,990,039 in 1928 and 9,992,627 in 1927. As compared with the total of four



WILLIAM ALEXANDER BOG, ESQ.
Joint General Manager,
The Bank of Montreal,
Appointed, April, 1930

JACKSON DODDS, ESQ., O.B.E.
Joint General Manager,
The Bank of Montreal,
Appointed, April, 1930

J. R. BRUCE, ESQ.
Manager,
Barclays Bank (Canada),
Montreal

GRAHAM F. TOWERS, ESQ., B.A.
Chief Inspector,
The Royal Bank of Canada,
Appointed, Dec. 3, 1929

years before (1925), the 1929 total was between five and six times as great, an evidence of the steady expansion in the business of this Stock Exchange for a number of years. The increase for 1929 over 1928 was intensified by the huge volume of liquidation that took place in October and in November co-incident with the crash in prices referred to elsewhere. In the other months of the year, however, the volume of business was more extended than in any previous year in the history of the Exchange, the month of January establishing a new high record for any single month to date (more even than in October), with a total of 4,173,257 shares. Dealings on the Montreal Exchange were slightly broader than in 1928, the total of separate issues amounting to 216 as compared with 206 in 1928 and 172 in 1927. International Nickel again exceeded all other issues in activity, having a turnover of 8,743,043 shares as compared with 4,263,473 shares in 1928 of the old and split stocks combined. Brazilian Traction again came second in volume with 5,314,-607 shares dealt in as compared with 4,229,018 in 1928. In 1929 there were also 1,389,476 "rights" of Brazilian Traction traded in.

Shawinigan came third in volume with 914,385 shares; Montreal Power, fourth with 699,915; Dominion Bridge, fifth with 597,562, and 104,395 "rights;" Massey-Harris, next with 501,980 shares; Power Corporation of Canada also close to the half million mark with 496,288; and Canada Power & Paper, 447,202; Cockshutt Plow, 398,145; Canadian Industrial Alcohol, 304,080—among the leaders. Others with transactions of over 100,000 shares during the year were: Canadian Car & Foundry common, 134,434, old stock, and 167,093 of the new split stock; Canada Cement, 129,712; Famous Players, 202,680; Fraser Companies, 109,654; General Steel Wares, 135,190; Hamilton Bridge, 169,330; McColl-Frontenac, 234,664; National Breweries, 167,728; National Steel Car, 235,056; Quebec Power, 202,256; Steel of Canada new stock, 201,253; and Winnipeg Electric, 150,256.

The following is a record of the number of shares traded in on the Montreal Stock Exchange for the seven years 1923-1929 inclusive, each year showing an increase over the preceding:

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Jan.....	4,173,257	1,517,595	510,380	512,022	393,118	347,709	161,724
Feb.....	2,037,891	1,274,280	531,336	810,908	297,577	294,207	313,341
Mar.....	2,157,613	1,393,589	622,040	581,524	265,342	223,219	273,753
Apr.....	1,117,430	1,603,615	700,130	323,094	189,070	167,849	173,247
May.....	1,287,879	1,727,793	868,605	335,398	354,476	166,466	201,498
June.....	766,813	1,214,858	944,729	285,975	257,174	141,977	139,739
July.....	928,841	700,127	419,177	270,542	290,402	137,867	111,288
Aug.....	2,103,138	924,940	627,000	976,070	427,009	182,538	116,080
Sept.....	1,854,675	900,422	1,172,169	786,615	398,367	169,733	117,810
Oct.....	3,609,402	2,308,349	1,179,565	735,135	637,444	269,890	98,001
Nov.....	2,077,720	3,217,754	1,073,798	484,000	322,674	307,917	197,994
Dec.....	1,088,757	2,206,717	1,343,689	649,887	484,003	277,411	186,527
Total...	23,203,416	18,900,039	9,992,627	6,751,570	4,316,626	2,686,603	2,091,002

The following is the result of elections of the Montreal Stock Exchange held in May, 1930: Chairman, F. Stanton Mathewson; Vice-Chairman, W. E. J. Luther; Secretary-Treasurer, L. G. Beaubien, and the following Governors: Angus S. Cassils, elected 1930 Chairman of the Montreal Curb Market, A. T. Paterson, Raymond Allan, Russell Cowans, Douglas McMaster, and W. D. Chambers.

In retiring from the Chairmanship, Edgar M. Smith completed fifteen years of service to the Montreal Exchange, as a Governor, Vice-Chairman and Chairman. In this last position he was in office between 1918 and 1920, and between 1923 and 1930.

Montreal Curb Market. The Montreal Curb Market also created a new high record for volume of trading in 1929, with a total of 5,289,241 shares comparing with 4,820,501 in 1928 and 3,594,143 in 1927. The "oil" group, as in 1928, again were the leaders in volume. Home Oil led with 794,176 shares traded in, with Imperial Oil having a turnover of 740,999 shares; International Petroleum, 525,719 of the old and 432,230 of the new, a total for the two greater even than that of Home Oil. McColl-Frontenac showed transactions of 412,711

shares (during the year, however, this stock was transferred to the Montreal Stock Exchange), and British American Oil showed transactions of 256,979 shares. Other active stocks included: Associated Oil, with 223,226 shares; Distillers-Seagrams, 179,019; Dryden, 117,099, Hydro-Electric, 224,447; Imperial Tobacco, 116,694; Walkers, 54,414 of the old stock and 185,759 of the split stock. Among mining stocks, Siscoe led with 1,722,970 shares, Noranda being second with 931,514 and Abana third with 619,969.

Toronto Stock Exchange. As was the case with the Montreal institution, Toronto Stock Exchange established a new record for sales during 1929, the total being 10,143,736, or nearly double the total of 5,916,923 which had been the previous record, established in 1928. Sales on the Toronto Curb amounted to 5,917,505, exclusive of mining shares, as compared with 6,106,640 for 1928. The total, therefore, for the two Exchanges was 16,061,241 as compared with 12,023,-563 shares in 1928. The following is a record of monthly sales on the Exchange and Curb for the two years 1928 and 1929:

	1929		1928		Total	
	Listed	Curb	Listed	Curb	1929	1928
Jan.	2,032,363	857,617	738,959	680,604	2,889,980	1,419,599
Feb.	922,548	479,498	488,372	292,468	1,402,046	758,840
Mar.	1,375,995	573,986	434,839	323,420	1,949,981	758,259
Apr.	716,100	524,994	380,606	353,264	1,241,094	733,870
May.	895,534	317,646	320,314	585,339	1,213,180	905,653
June.	407,497	430,215	284,679	271,766	837,712	556,445
July.	371,751	319,368	210,365	131,201	691,119	341,566
Aug.	294,711	565,030	338,387	136,425	859,741	474,812
Sept.	720,843	475,286	358,922	293,858	1,196,129	652,780
Oct.	1,308,586	761,470	737,716	993,278	2,070,056	1,730,994
Nov.	910,995	408,884	989,468	1,153,387	1,310,879	2,142,855
Dec.	186,813	203,511	634,297	913,593	390,324	1,547,890

(Mining shares are not included in the above total)

At the Annual Meeting of the members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, held June 17, 1930, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, W. H. Mara, to succeed C. E. Abbs; Vice-President, C. G. Mitchell; Secretary, H. L. Plummer; Treasurer, H. Franks. Executive Committee; J. C. Fraser, D. C. Haig, F. G. Lawson, D. F. McMillan and Gordon Bongard.

Other Exchanges. The following is the list of officers of the Vancouver Stock Exchange for the year 1930, as in effect on June 30: President, C. G. Pennock; Vice-President, A. E. Jukes; Honorary Treasurer, G. R. Davidson; Honorary Secretary, J. L. Wood; Honorary Life Members: R. B. Ellis, J. R. Waghorn. Managing Committee: C. G. Pennock, A. E. Jukes, W. F. Irwin, G. R. Davidson, C. M. Oliver, J. L. Wood, W. H. Nanson, A. N. Wolverton. Executive Secretary, A. E. Sprange. During the year 1929 there were 143,023,643 shares sold, including 87,825,519 of mines and 55,197,260 of oil stocks, of a market value of $133,525,733.

At the Annual Meeting of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange held on June 10, 1930, J. McDonald, of Alderson, DeJardin, McDonald Company, was elected President. Other officers elected were: Vice-President, T. C. Anderson. Directors, Ralph D. Baker, H. Cottingham, Harry Ford, Peter Lowe, J. Vincent Nutter. and P. V. Torrance. Harry Ford, retiring President, forecast enlargement of the scope and facilities of the Exchange. He also pointed out that the Winnipeg Exchange had been officially recognized during the year by the Montreal Stock Exchange, under whose by-laws members were authorized to trade on the Winnipeg Exchange.

The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, Toronto, held its Annual Meeting on Jan. 21, 1930, when the following officers for 1930 were elected: President, F. J. Crawford; First Vice-President, Malcolm Stobie; Second Vice-President, G. W. Nicholson; Secretary-Treasurer, L. J. West; Directors—Austin Campbell, J. H. Chipman, Hector M. Chisholm, P. G. Kiely, and N. C. Urquhart. Later the following changes were made in the list: First Vice-President, G. W. Nicholson *vice* Malcolm Stobie; Second Vice-President, J. H. Chipman *vice* G. W. Nicholson;

Directors—Richard Clarkson *vice* Austin Campbell, F. W. Macdonald *vice* J. H. Chipman.

Rights to New Stock of $217,548,603. Large as was the total of new stock offered to shareholders during 1928, $175,025,747, this was surpassed in 1929 by some $42,000,000, or 26 per cent., the total being $217,548,603. The largest amount came in the first quarter, of $100,200,038, with $86,656,635 in the second quarter, a total for the two quarters of nearly $187,000,000. The saturation of the market that followed the huge offering in 18 months cut down the new issues for the third and fourth quarters to a little over $30,500,000. Following is a record of the operations for the year:

Company	Basis	Price	Record Date	Expiry Date	New Money
Abana Mines, Limited	1 in 6 (a)	$ 1	Dec. 31, 1929	January, 1930	$ 500,000
Alta. Pac. Cons. Oils	1 in 5	$ 1	Nov. 15, 1929	Jan. 15, 1930	300,000
Amulet Mines, Limited	1 in 6	$1.25	Aug. 1, 1929	Sept. 30, 1929	625,000
Bank of Montreal	1 in 5	$200	Feb. 9, 1929	.....	12,166,600
Bank of Montreal	1 in 300	$200	Feb. 9, 1929	.....	
Bank of Nova Scotia	1 in 5	$250	Dec. 31, 1929	.....	5,000,000
Banque Can. Nationale	1 in 3	$160	Jan. 15, 1929	May 15, 1929	2,400,000
Bell Tel. Co. of Canada	1 in 5	$125	Sept. 6, 1929	Nov. 1, 1929	15,000,000
Bidgood Cons. Mines	1 in 5	40c.	June 22, 1929	July 24, 1929	420,000
Brazilian Traction	1 in 7	$ 40	Feb. 15, 1929	Apr. 3, 1929	31,000,000
B.C. Fishing & Packing	1 in 1 (b)	$ 20	.....	Nov. 1, 1929	498,040
Building Products, 1 "A" in 10 "A" or "B"		$ 35	Jan. 9, 1929	Jan. 23, 1929	384,410
Can. Tube & Steel	..... (c)	$200	.....	.....	561,000
Canadian Bank of Comm	1 in 5	$200	Apr. 26, 1929	.....	5,600,000
Canadian Bank of Comm	1 in 117	$200	Apr. 26, 1929	.....	
Canadian Car, common	1 in 3	$125	Mar. 15, 1929	Apr. 8, 1929	5,212,500
Canadian Car, Preferred	1 com in 3	$125	Mar. 15, 1929	Apr. 8, 1929	
Canadian Oil Cos., Ltd	1 in 2	$ 33	May 6, 1929	May 23, 1929	1,584,000
Can. Pac. Railways	1 in 10	$170	May 2, 1929	June 17, 1929	30,000,000
Central Manitoba Mines	1 in 20	70c.	.....	.....	123,623
Comm. Life Asse. of Can	1 in 2	$ 24	Sept. 21, 1929	Nov. 20, 1929	.....
Consol. Food Products	1 in 1	$ 10	Apr. 22, 1929	.....	1,145,000
Dominion Bridge	1 in 10	$ 60	Dec. 6, 1929	Jan. 15, 1930	2,462,580
Dominion Stores, Ltd	2 in 1	$ 5	Mar. 15, 1929	Apr. 5, 1929	907,500
Dominion Textile	1 in 5	$ 75	Jan. 15, 1929	Feb. 1, 1929	3,375,000
Dryden Paper Company	2 in 5	$ 25	Jan. 31, 1929	Mar. 1, 1929	1,000,000
Ford Motor Co. of Can	2 in 1 (d)	$ 20	Mar. 23, 1929	June 29, 1929	2,800,000
Foundation Co. of Can	..... (e)	$125	Feb. 15, 1929	Feb. 28, 1929	250,000
Gosse Packing Co	1 in 1 (f)	$ 20	.....	Nov. 1, 1929	294,340
Hamilton Bridge	1 in 5	$ 50	June 1, 1929	July 2, 1929	900,000
Hiram Walker-G. & W	1 in 1	$ 15	May 11, 1929	June 4, 1929	9,900,000
Hudson's Bay Co	1 in 1	£4	June 10, 1929	.....	10,000,000
Hunt's, Limited "A"	1 in 4	$ 30	Mar. 15, 1929	Apr. 1, 1929	201,930
Hunt's, Limited "B"	1 "A" in 4 "B"	$ 30	Mar. 15, 1929	Apr. 1, 1929	
Int. Paper & Power	1 in 2 (g)	$ 10	Jan. 8, 1929	Jan. 31, 1929	15,000,000
Loblaw Groceterias "A"	1 in 10	$ 10	May 1, 1929	May 15, 1929	766,660
Loblaw Groceterias "B"	1 "A" in 10 "B"	$ 10	May 1, 1929	May 15, 1929	
Manitoba Bridge & Iron	1 in 4	$ 20	Mar. 6, 1929	.....	500,000
Massey-Harris Co	1 in 2	$ 60	Apr. 2, 1929	May 1, 1929	14,507,880
Mayland Oil Co., Ltd	2 in 5	$ 1	.....	.....	120,000
Mining Corp. of Canada	1 in 5 (h)	$ 1	Apr. 4, 1929	Apr. 18, 1929	332,010
Moss Mines	1 in 1	50c	Sept. 30, 1929	Oct. 15, 1929	450,000
National Steel Car	3 in 10	$ 75	Feb. 11, 1929	Mar. 1, 1929	2,250,000
Noranda Mines, Limited	1 in 30	$ 45	Apr. 12, 1929	May 22, 1929	3,252,825
North American Life	7 in 3 (i)	$100	.....	.....	140,000
Pend d'Oreille Mines	1 in 1 (j)	$5	Apr. 20, 1929	June 1, 1929	5,000,000
Perfection Glass, Ltd	1 in 3 (k)	$ 3	.....	May 1, 1929	150,000
Pressed Metals	1 in 10	$ 15	June 25, 1929	July 20, 1929	132,780
Quebec Power Company	1 in 10	$ 50	Oct. 15, 1929	Nov. 30, 1929	2,514,350
Robt. Mitchell Co	2 in 5	$ 37	July 4, 1929	July 31, 1929	740,000
Robinson Cons. Cone	1 in 10	$ 1	Apr. 20, 1929	May 4, 1929	5,000
Royalite Oil Company	1 in 4	$ 30	Sept. 30, 1929	Dec. 9, 1929	3,000,000
San Antonio Mines	1 in 5	20c.	Dec. 9, 1929	Jan. 10, 1930	100,000
Seven Troughs Gold	1 in 4	50c.	June 15, 1929	.....	500,000
Shawinigan Water & Power	1 in 6	$ 50	Mar. 22, 1929	May 1, 1929	15,558,900
Ontario Equitable Life	1 in 5	$ 40	May 25, 1929	.....	420,000
Tashota Gold Mines	1 in 2	15c.	.....	.....	127,500
Thompson-Cadillac Mines	1 in 6	25c.	Jan. 25, 1929	.....	75,000
Toronto General Trusts	1 in 5	$200	June 25, 1929	July 15, 1929	1,000,000
Union Nat. Gas of Can	1 in 8	$ 25	Feb. 28, 1929	Apr. 15, 1929	1,492,575
Volcanic Oil & Gas	1 in 8	$ 25	Feb. 28, 1929	Apr. 15, 1929	738,500
Waterloo Mfg. Co.	1 "A" in 4 "A" or "B"	$ 20	Feb. 1, 1929	Mar. 15, 1929	437,500
Weston, Geo., Ltd	1 in 1	$ 25	Mar. 15, 1929	Apr. 2, 1929	625,000
Winnipeg Electric	1 in 3	$ 60	Jan. 31, 1929	Mar. 1, 1929	3,000,000
					$217,548,603

NOTES.—(a) The company offered stock to shareholders at $1.25 a share, but the entire block of 500,000 shares was underwritten by F. G. Oke, of Toronto, at $1 a share, who subsequently made stock available to shareholders on the terms noted above. (b) Each preferred share in B.C. Fishing & Packing had right to purchase 1 common in B.C. Packers. (c) Unit of 1 preferred and 2 common at $200 for each 10 common held. (d) One $100 par share had right to purchase 2 new "A" non-voting shares. (e) Unit of one-half share 7% 2nd preferred and 1 share common at $125 a unit for each 1st preferred held. (f) Each preferred share in Gosse Packing Co. had right to purchase 1 common share in B.C. Packers. (g) Rights applied to "A", "B" and "C" common stocks to buy 1 new "C" share. (h) Rights applied to Mining Corp. of Canada to buy stock in Quemont Mining Corporation. (i) Only 20% called for immediate payment on new stock. (j) Rights applied to Pend d'Oreille Lead & Zinc Co. to buy stock in Pend Oreille Mines & Metals.

Rights Issued to Stock in First Half of 1930. In sharp contrast to the total of over $217,000,000 of rights issued by Canadian corporations to shareholders for new stock during 1929, was the total for the first six months of 1930, amounting to only $53,458,799. This in itself reflected the saturated condition of the market for new stock, and also the absence of buying power and lack of confidence in stock market conditions that prevailed in the latter period. The largest issue in 1930 was one of some $20,418,350 issued by Montreal Power in May, at $50 a share, 1 in 10. International Nickel issued stock 6 in 100 at $20, representing proceeds of about $16,500,000. Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company issued $5,000,000 of convertible debentures at the rate of $100 of debentures for 50 shares of common held. Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company in May offered new stock at $100, 1 in 20, amounting to $5,100,400. Sherritt-Gordon in April offered new stock, 1 in 7, at $2, to an amount of $1,431,606. Lorne Gold Mines offered a unit of 1 preferred and 1 common at 85 cents, to an amount of $2,001,592, and Calgary Power Company, 2 in 5, at $100, to the extent of $1,000,000.

The amount offered in 1930 represented only 28 per cent. of the total for the first six months of 1929, and 44 per cent. of the total for the first half of 1928. The following table shows comparison of rights offered to new stock by Canadian companies for the first and second quarters of the three years:

	1930	1929	1928
First quarter	$ 1,063,400	$100,200,038	$ 66,460,705
Second quarter	52,395,399	86,656,635	56,852,942
First half year	$53,458,799	$186,856,673	$123,213,647

Leading Corporate Changes

Further Expansion of Canada Power & Paper Corporation. The movement for the consolidation of newsprint companies in Canada was extended during 1929-30 in several directions. The largest development was the taking over in September, 1929, by Canada Power & Paper Corporation, of Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company and Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corporation. Wayagamack had developed during 1925-26 a newsprint department, its previous activity having been connected mainly with the production of sulphite pulp and kraft paper. The acquisition of Wayagamack was carried out through the acceptance, practically unanimously, by the shareholders of an offer of exchange of securities, dealt with elsewhere. A similar merger took place with regard to Port Alfred, whereby Canada Power acquired a mill with a daily capacity of 500 tons of newsprint and 100 tons of surplus sulphite pulp. Port Alfred and Canada Power interests, however, had for a number of years been largely identical, so that the merger was a natural development, and had long been anticipated. Included, also, in Canada Power & Paper Corporation were the original groups, of Belgo-Canadian, St. Maurice, and Laurentide. A further expansion of this merger was announced in June, 1930, through the acquisition of control of Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Mills, of Quebec, controlled by the Rothermere interests. This company had four newsprint machines, with a combined output of over 500 tons of newsprint daily. The property had been incorporated in 1924, and financed in England. Canada Power & Paper Corporation by the latest purchase became the largest Canadian producer of newsprint, passing the Abitibi consolidation by the latest development, and showing a total capacity amongst its various mills of 2,464 tons of newsprint and 460 tons of other pulp and paper products daily; it

also became the largest holder of timber limits, these exceeding 24,000 square miles, with a content of about 90,000,000 cords of pulpwood. This latest expansion by Canada Power & Paper Corporation created a good deal of interest and favourable comment, in financial as well as industrial circles. In a cable issued from London, England, on June 11, 1930, Sir Herbert Holt, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Canada Power & Paper Corporation, said: "In addition to the physical advantages that should result from this consolidation, the fact that British interests, as represented by Lord Rothermere and his associates, will become major shareholders in Canada Power & Paper Corporation, should be constructive, tending further to increase the interest of the British investing public in Canadian enterprises." On June 27, 1930, at a meeting of Directors of Canada Power & Paper Corporation, George Chahoon, Jr., retired from the Presidency, and was succeeded by J. H. Gundy, of Wood, Gundy & Company, a firm that had been closely identified from the start with the financing of Canada Power & Paper Corporation. A further development during the year was the sale (August, 1929) by Canada Power & Paper of its controlling interest of 72,000 shares in Laurentide Power Company to Shawinigan Water & Power Company, the payment consisting of an equal number of shares of Shawinigan, and $10,800,000 in cash.

Beauharnois Power. The initial financing of this enterprise that in the end was expected to spend between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000, according to the ultimate amount of power developed, consisted of an offering in December, 1929, of $30,000,000 of 30-year 6% Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Bonds, by the following syndicate: Newman, Sweezey & Company, Dominion Securities Corporation, Wood, Gundy & Company, A. E. Ames & Company, James Richardson & Sons, and Société de Placements du Canada. It was expected that further financing would be carried out through an issue of First Mortgage Bonds of Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Company, the operating subsidiary of Beauharnois Power Corporation. A rather spectacular struggle for control took place between Frank P. Jones, who had been President of Beauharnois Power Corporation, and R. O. Sweezey, who had been actively identified with the initial stages of development, which resulted in Mr. Jones retiring from his association and Mr. Sweezey becoming President, with Hon. W. L. McDougald, the Chairman of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, as Chairman of the Board.

Work on this development commenced in the late Summer of 1929, and was continuing throughout 1930. One of the features of the bond offering was an announcement of a contract for 250,000 h.p. entered into with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and one of 150,000 h.p. with Montreal Light, Heat & Power, Consolidated. Several representatives of the latter company were included in the Board of Beauharnois.

Reorganization of British Empire Steel Corporation. One of the incidents of the year that created most widespread interest in financial circles was the reorganization plan of British Empire Steel Corporation, commonly known as "Besco." The details of this are covered in the Industrial Section. The chief point of interest so far as the stock market was concerned was the simplification of the capital structure through the exchange of 4 preferred stocks and 1 common stock of the old company and its subsidiaries, for a new stock of the successor company, "Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation," known as "B" common. The wiping out of British Empire Steel Corporation as a holding company, which held another holding company, Dominion Steel Corporation, which also disappeared; and the passing also of Dominion Iron & Steel Company, resulted in a new organization being formed, partly operating and partly holding, whose securities had a definite earning power, such as was not the case with the much-involved capitalization of "Besco" and its subsidiaries. To such an extent was this result achieved that the securities of Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation were generally expected to become an important part in the transactions of Canadian Stock Exchanges, once the old-time activity returned to market operations.

Abitibi Acquired Provincial Paper. Early in January, 1930, Abitibi Power & Paper Company made an offer to the common shareholders of Provincial Paper Company, to acquire their stock on a share for share basis. This offer was

afterwards accepted practically unanimously. The acquisition of Provincial Paper added new lines of output to Abitibi, which it was thought could be marketed advantageously, 45,000 tons of book and 3,300 tons of coated papers, as well as 4,500 square miles of timber limits.

Control Acquired of Famous Players Canadian Corporation. Within one year after announcement had been made of control by Canadian interests of Famous Players Canadian Corporation, an offer was received (Apr. 17, 1930) from Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation, of New York, to exchange four shares of its stock for five shares of Famous Players Canadian Corporation. Directors of the Canadian Company approved the offer, and in May and June, 1930, the majority of the stock was exchanged. In the meantime, the United States Company had changed its name to Paramount Publix Corporation. Some opposition developed among shareholders to the exchange, but was not effective in preventing control being acquired by Paramount Publix. "Famous Players" was the largest moving picture organization in Canada.

Split in stock of C. P. R. On Feb. 7, 1930, announcement was made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of its intention to apply for legislation at Ottawa permitting it to change the par value of common from $100 to $25, and to split its stock 4 for 1, whereby each holder of 1 share of $100 par would receive 4 shares of $25 par. This legislation was secured without opposition at Ottawa. There was a general expression of approval in financial circles in Canada at the action of the Company, as tending to encourage larger holding of the stock by Canadians, which after the split would sell at prices one-quarter of what would otherwise have been the case, and thus be brought within reach of a larger number of shareholders.

An Issue of International Nickel at $20. In June, 1930, the Company announced its intention of offering additional stock to shareholders, at $20 a share, on a basis of six new shares for each 100 held. The offer would bring in about $16,000,000 of new money.

Abitibi's Power Developments. In June, 1930 announcement was made of the intention of Abitibi Power & Paper Company to develop a power site on the Abitibi River, known as "Abitibi Canyon," estimated to be capable of producing 275,000 horse power. This project was to be financed by an issue of bonds of a subsidiary, "Ontario Power Service Corporation." The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario would purchase 100,000 h.p., and Abitibi itself would use a considerable portion of the balance of the amount developed to generate steam by the replacement of coal at several of its mills.

Capital Changes in 1929

Abana Mines. Authorized capital stock increased from 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 shares at meeting of stockholders, Dec. 27.

Advance Oil Company. Authorized capital changed by shareholders in May, from 300,000 shares of $1 par to 1,000,000 shares of no par, 10 new shares being given for 3 old shares.

Aldermac Mines. Authorized capital increased from 3,000,000 shares to 5,000,000 shares on Oct. 28.

Ajax Oil & Gas. Authorized capital increased from 500,000 shares to 1,000,000 shares, each of $1 par, on Jan. 23.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada. Authority granted by Parliament to increase capital stock from $75,000,000 to $150,000,000, with terms of new stock issue made subject to approval of Dominion Railway Board.

Bidgood Consolidated Mines. Authorized capital increased from 3,000,000 shares to 6,000,000 shares of $1 par in June.

British Columbia Packers. Preferred shares of subsidiaries, British Columbia Fishing & Packing Company and Gosse Packing Company, were

exchanged almost entirely for preferred stock of parent company, British Columbia Packers, under offer made by latter, share for share.

Calgary & Edmonton Land Company. Company went into voluntary liquidation in November, and shareholders received 1 share in new English company formed to administer surface lands held by Company, and 10 shares in newly organized Calgary and Edmonton Corporation, for each share in Calgary & Edmonton Land Company.

Calmont Oils. Authorized capital increased from 2,000,000 shares to 10,000,000 shares, in September, stockholders being given 4 additional shares for each share held. Split followed increase earlier in 1929 from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 shares.

Canada Bread Company. Common split on basis of 8 new no par shares for each 1 of old, in May, 1929.

Canada Gypsum & Alabastine. Authorized amount of no par common shares increased from 100,000 to 500,000 in March. In August, shareholders approved split of stock 4 for 1, from 500,000 to 2,000,000, outstanding amount being increased from 109,969 to 439,876 shares.

Canada Northern Power Corporation. Common stock sub-divided 5 for 1, increasing 75,000 shares to 375,000. Authorized common stock increased to 500,000 shares.

Canada Power & Paper Corporation. An offer was made in September to common shareholders of Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company and Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corporation, to exchange their stock for that of Canada Power & Paper, to bring about a merger. For each share of Wayagamack there were offered 1½ shares of Canada Power & Paper, and one 5½% $50 debenture. Each share of Port Alfred was convertible into 2¾ shares of Canada Power & Paper. To provide sufficient stock for the exchange, shareholders in October approved an increase in the authorized common share capital from 750,000 shares of no par to 2,000,000 shares. The completion of the exchange would increase the total stock of Canada Power & Paper from 688,000 to 1,218,000.

Canadian Bank of Commerce. Shareholders in January approved an increase in the authorized capitalization from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000. New stock was later issued to the extent of $5,000,000.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company. Shareholders granted in November an increase in the authorized total of common stock from 50,000 shares of $100 par to 100,000 shares. An issue of 41,700 shares of additional stock brought the total outstanding to 91,450 shares of common. At a special meeting of shareholders in September, a 4-for-1 split in preferred and common was approved, the preferred being changed from $100 par to $25 par, and the common to no par value. The preferred authorized and outstanding as a result stood at 300,000 shares, with 400,000 of common authorized and 365,800 outstanding.

Canadian Oil Companies. The authorized total of common stock was increased from 96,000 shares to 192,000 shares by a split of 2 for 1, approved by shareholders in April.

Canadian Power & Paper Investments. Shareholders approved a change in January of the authorized 25,000 shares of 6% non-cumulative preferred of $50 par into 100,000 shares of 5% cumulative convertible preferred of $50 par, and an increase in the authorized common from 100,000 shares to 250,000 shares.

Canadian Westinghouse Company. Authorized capital stock increased in May from 100,000 shares of $100 par to 150,000 shares, and this changed to 900,000 shares of no par, to provide split of 6 for 1, with 540,000 shares outstanding.

Castle-Trethewey. Capital stock increased in November from 2,000,000 shares of $1 par to 3,000,000 shares, of which 709,002 shares were issued to purchase Capitol Silver Mines on a basis of 1 share of Castle-Trethewey for 5 of Capitol.

Caulfield's Dairy. Preferred stock increased in February from 1,500 shares of $100 par to 3,000 shares, and the common stock from 8,155 no par shares to 14,155. In May, preferred stock was paid off by Borden Company in purchase

of assets, at $110, and retired. Common shareholders received 10 shares of Borden for 19 shares of Caulfield's.

Chaput-Hughes Mines. In June, through sale of Company's assets to Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company, 239,132 shares of latter were distributed among Chaput-Hughes shareholders, on basis of 1 Kirkland Lake for each 10 shares held.

Chibougamau Prospectors. Authorized capital stock was increased in March from 5,000 shares of no par to 500,000 shares, each shareholder receiving 50 new shares for one of old.

Cockshutt Plow Company. Shareholders approved in November increase in authorized common from 288,600 shares of no par to 500,000 shares.

Commercial Alcohols. Shareholders approved in November increase in capital stock from 20,000 shares of no par to 30,000.

Coniaurum Mines. Approval given in July of acceptance of offer from Ventures, Limited, for formation of new company, shareholders to receive one new share for two old, and bondholders 120 new shares for each $80 bond.

Consolidated Food Products. Authorized common stock increased from 140,000 to 300,000 shares in April, with later offering of 114,500 new shares to shareholders.

De Forest-Crosley Radio Company. Common stock split 4 for 1 in September, changing authorized from 50,000 no par to 200,000, and outstanding from 33,603 to 134,412.

Dominion Stores. Authorized capital stock increased from 150,000 no par to 500,000 in February, with virtual 3 for 1 split which increased outstanding total to 272,250 shares.

Dominion Textile Company. Shareholders approved increase in January in authorized common stock from 225,000 to 350,000 shares.

Dryden Paper Company. Capital reorganization approved in January by which there was authorized $2,000,000 of 6% first mortgage bonds, of which $1,500,000 was issued, and 50,000 additional no par common, all of it issued, bringing total outstanding stock to 150,000 shares. 6% prior lien notes were paid off.

Eastern Dairies. Authorized common stock increased in March from 100,000 to 200,000 shares, of which 5,000 additional shares were issued; also authorized 5,000,000 of 6% first collateral trust 20-year bonds, of which Series "A" of $3,000,000 was issued.

Economic Investment Trust. In May, approval given to convert 10,000 unissued shares of $100 par preferred stock into 20,000 shares of $50 par common.

Farmers Dairy. Offering made by Eastern Dairies of $36 a share for common stock.

Ford Motor Company of Canada. Split of 20 for 1 in March, authorized 100,000 shares of $100 par being changed into 2,000,000 shares of no par, of which 1,900,000 were designated Class "A" non-voting, while 100,000 shares were made Class "B", with voting power. For each $100 share (70,000 outstanding) holder received 19 shares of "A" and 1 share of "B". There were offered to the public at $30 in April, 140,000 shares of "A".

Foundation Company of Canada. In May, first and second preferred stock exchanged on basis of 6 new no par common for 1 preferred, while old $25 par common was exchanged on basis of 4 new no par common for each old share.

Gold Hill Mines. Capital increased in March from 5,000,000 shares to 6,500,000.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. Company redeemed 2,300,000 preferred shares and cancelled 4,670 held in trustee's fund.

Highwood Petroleum Natural Gas Company. Shareholders given right to exchange stock for that of Highwood-Sarcee Company on basis of 1 preferred for 12 preferred of Highwood-Sarcee, and 1 common for 8 of Highwood-Sarcee.

Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts. In April, outstanding 660,000 shares of no par split 3 for 1 into 1,980,000 shares.

Home Oil Company. Authorized total of 1,000,000 shares of $1 par increased to 3,000,000 shares of no par in October, with 880,000 shares outstanding changed share for share into no par.

Hunt's. In February, $300,000 7% first preferred and $100,000 of 7% 2nd preferred called for redemption as of Apr. 30, 1929, at 110 and accrued dividend, and 100 and accrued dividend respectively. At same time, 100,000 shares of no par Class "A" shares were authorized, while old no par common of 15,000 shares became known as "B" stock.

Imperial Oil Limited. Proposal to split stock 4 for 1 approved in April with result that 8,000,000 shares authorized and 6,605,442 shares outstanding were changed to 32,000,000 and 26,421,768 shares respectively.

International Nickel Company of Canada. Each $25 par common share of International Nickel Company (New Jersey) was exchanged for six shares of no par common of new Company, and holders of 6% non-cumulative preferred stock in New Jersey Company received share for share 7% cumulative preferred stock of Canadian Company. Shareholders of Mond Nickel Company were offered share for share. One share of 7% cumulative preferred of Canadian Company of $5 par for each 7% preferred share of Mond, while the first 7% preferred of Mond received in addition cash payment of 2 shillings 6 pence a share; for each common share of Mond, 1 share of no par common of International Nickel was assigned.

International Petroleum. Shareholders approved plan in April to split $5 par value preferred 2 for 1 into $2.50 par preferred and 1 old no par common into 2 new no par common. Thus preferred was changed to 200,000 shares authorized and outstanding, while common was increased to authorized total of 39,800,000 with 14,324,008 shares outstanding.

International Power Company. Shareholders in May ratified increase in authorized total of 7% first preferred from $8,000,000 to $15,000,000, and of no par common stock of $150,000 to $220,000.

King Edward Hotel Company. Majority of common stock was exchanged for common stock of a new company, United International Hotels, Inc., on basis of 4 shares of new company for 1 of King Edward Hotel. In November, 1929, however, it was announced that the merger had been abandoned and that the King Edward Hotel shares that had been deposited would be returned.

Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. Authorized capitalization raised in June from 5,000,000 shares to 5,500,000 shares $1 par, to permit taking over Chaput-Hughes property, for which 239,123 shares were issued, bringing total outstanding to 5,239,123.

Lake Superior Corporation. At a meeting in October, shareholders authorized change in capital stock from 400,000 shares of $100 par to 400,000 shares of no par, and split of these 2 for 1 into 800,000 shares.

Loblaw Groceterias Company. Shareholders in February authorized the split of 300,000 shares of no par common into an authorized total of 1,200,000 shares, these to be divided into 600,000 shares each of "A" and "B" stock. Each holder of one old share received 2 new shares Class "A" stock and 2 of Class "B", bringing amount of each outstanding to 383,000 shares. In August, the 7% prior-preferred stock was called for redemption at $140 in cash and accrued dividends, or for 6 shares of Class "A" for each share of preferred.

Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works. 10,000 shares of capital stock of $1 par were split 10 for 1 into 100,000 shares of no par. Authorized total raised to 250,000 shares.

Maple Leaf Milling Company. Shareholders in June approved proposal to change 25,000 shares $100 par common into 125,000 shares no par, of which 25,000 were designated "B" preferred and 100,000, common shares. Shareholders received 1 share of new "B" preferred and 4 shares of new no par common in exchange for each old $100 par common.

Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company. Offer received from Utilities Power & Light Corporation of Virginia, to take over the outstanding

capital on following basis: $560 cash and 17½ shares of $10 par value 6% preferred stock for each $1,000 of bonds; $40 in cash and 1¼ shares of preferred for each share of old preferred; and $8 cash and ¼ share of preferred for each share of common. After reorganization, new Company had capital of 20,000 shares of common and an authorized 450,000 of preferred, of which 351,040 was outstanding.

Mill City Oils. Shareholders received four shares of new Company organized in August under name of Mill City Petroleums for each share previously held. Company had 194,120 shares outstanding, which were exchanged for 776,480 shares of the new Company. An additional 600,000 shares of Mill City Petroleums were underwritten, bringing the total outstanding to 1,376,480 out of 1,500,000 of no-par value authorized.

Mount Royal Hotel. The majority of the common and a considerable portion of the preferred stock of this Company had been exchanged for common stock of United International Hotels, Inc., a new company, when in February, 1930, it was announced that the proposed merger had been abandoned in its final stages and that stock of Mount Royal Hotel which had been deposited would be returned. Later on, a new group secured control of Mount Royal Hotel, as referred to elsewhere.

McColl-Frontenac Oil Company. This Company extended its offer to preferred shareholders of Frontenac Oil Refineries to exchange their holdings for 6% preferred stock of the parent Company on a basis of share for share, in addition to an amount in cash equivalent to arrears in dividends on Frontenac Oil preferred from Aug. 1, 1927, to Mar. 31, 1929.

McKinnon Industries. An offer for control was received in February (1929) from General Motors Corporation of the United States to give in exchange three shares of General Motors stock for 4 shares of common stock of McKinnon Industries. By Feb. 21 the offer was accepted by 93% of the common stock outstanding.

Mitchell (The Robert) Company. The authorized total of common stock increased in January from 50,000 to 100,000 shares of no par value.

National Breweries. Directors decided in November to split both the preferred and the common 4 for 1. As a result, the $100 par of the preferred was changed to $25 par, and the authorized total from 40,000 to 160,000, and outstanding from 27,750 to 111,000. The authorized common was changed from 240,000 shares to 960,000, and the amount outstanding from 180,343 to 721,372, of no par value.

National Brick Company of Laprairie. Shareholders in February approved plan whereby in exchange for each 7% preferred share and 25¼% arrears of dividends, the holder would receive $40 in cash, one share of 6% preferred of $50 par value, and one-half share of new no par common. Further, the holder of the old $100 par common received 1 share of new no-par for every 5 shares of old. The 33,396 shares of 7% preferred and 20,000 shares of old common were changed to 33,396 shares of new preferred and 20,698 shares of new no par common.

National Steel Car Corporation. At a special General Meeting in January, sanction was given for an increase in the authorized and outstanding common stock of no par value from 100,000 to 133,000 shares.

Northern Bakeries. The 250,000 shares of common were exchanged for the same amount of stock of a new Company, Consolidated Bakeries of Canada. A further block of 39,500 shares of Consolidated Bakeries was given in exchange for outstanding stock of Nasmiths, Limited, Stocks Bread, Limited, and Norris Bros., Limited.

Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Company. Shareholders in May approved increase in authorized capital from 52,500 to 80,000 shares.

Pacific-Burt Company. Preferred shareholders received share for share in "B" preferred of Moore Corporation, and common 6 of new for 1 of old.

Pure Gold Manufacturing Company. Stock was exchanged for stock of the new Company, National Food Company, on basis of one-fifth share of

preferred and 7-10ths share of common of the new company for each common of Pure Gold.

Royalite Oil Company. Authorized and outstanding capital stock raised from 400,000 to 500,000 shares of no par value in July.

Security Life Insurance Company of Canada. Stockholders in January approved plan whereby Company was absorbed by Confederation Life Association, shareholders being paid $25 a share.

Service Stations. Shareholders in May approved an increase in the authorized amount of Class "A" common from 150,000 to 250,000 shares, and the creation of a new issue of 15,000 shares of 6% cumulative convertible Series "A" preferred stock of $100 par value ranking *pari passu* with original preferred.

Seven Troughs Gold Mines Company. Authorized capital increased in July from 4,000,000 shares to 6,000,000 shares of $1 par value.

Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada. In March, shareholders authorized conversion of 40,000 outstanding common shares of $100 par into 200,000 shares of no par, former to be exchanged for latter on basis of 1 for 5. Approval also given to increase in authorized stock to 225,000 shares.

Robert Simpson Company. In July, all outstanding common shares were purchased by parent company, Simpsons, Limited.

Southern Canada Power Company. In January, authorized common was raised from 100,000 shares to 500,000 shares, and outstanding 100,000 shares were split four for one into 400,000 shares.

Standard Paving. Shareholders received 115 shares in a new merger company, Standard Paving and Materials, for each 100 shares in Standard Paving.

Standard Steel Construction Company. In September, By-law was ratified sub-dividing the 15,000 authorized and outstanding common shares of no par into 120,000 shares, and then increasing authorized total to 150,000 shares.

Tashota Gold Mines. Authorized capital stock increased in May from 2,000,000 shares to 4,000,000 shares of $1 par.

United Oils. In April, old $1 par shares were split 10 for 1 into new no par, and capital raised to 3,500,000 authorized and 2,500,000 outstanding.

Wayagamack. Shareholders received 1½ shares of Canada Power & Paper and one $50 5½% debenture, both of same Company, for each share of Wayagamack.

West Dome Lake Gold Mines. Shareholders in 1925 ratified a By-law for formation of new Company with authorized capital of 3,500,000 shares, old shareholders to receive one new for every 4 shares held. There were 5,670,229 shares outstanding.

Commercial Failures. The cumulative total of commercial failures in Canada during 1929, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 2,166 as compared with 2,037 in 1928, 1,841 in 1927, 1,773 in 1926, and 1,996 in 1925. The defaulted liabilities were $38,747,468 as compared with $32,455,437 in 1928; $30,645,469 in 1927; $32,291,125 in 1926; and $32,153,697 in 1925. Hence in spite of record business prosperity, the number of failures and the liabilities in default were larger than for many years past. So far as Provinces were concerned, there was an increase of 160 in Quebec, which more than accounts for the entire increase charged against the year 1929, the total being 927 as against 767, the greatest number since 1923. Ontario showed 3 more, the greatest number since 1924; Nova Scotia was down 19; New Brunswick up 5; Manitoba down 12; Saskatchewan up 21; Alberta down 25, and British Columbia down 1.

Commercial failures in trade numbered 1,100 as compared with 884 in 1928; 818 in 1927; 805 in 1926; and 1,026 in 1925. In the case of manufacturers, there were 443 failures in 1929, as against 505 in 1928, and 430 in 1927. Failures amongst agriculturists amounted to 125 as against 108 in 1928, and 116 in 1927.

The following table shows records by Provinces for the past 8 years:

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	Liabilities
1929.....	1	71	61	927	761	91	84	101	69	2,166	$38,747,468
1928.....	4	90	56	767	758	103	63	126	70	2,037	32,455,437
1927.....	4	66	74	658	681	97	54	135	72	1,841	30,634,469
1926.....	4	63	74	654	655	84	68	113	58	1,773	32,291,125
1925.....	4	71	67	758	721	85	77	139	74	1,996	32,153,697
1924.....	3	69	67	907	835	100	131	150	57	2,319	48,105,397
1923.....	16	155	67	1,181	970	258	280	323	158	3,408	61,617,527
1922.....	15	121	131	1,589	1,058	284	272	299	156	3,925	63,692,219

Banking Figures During the Years, 1928-1930

The table following presents a general summary of the records compiled by the Chartered Banks of Canada for the Minister of Finance at Ottawa and made public up to the end of June, 1930, together with comparative figures covering the years 1928 and 1929 as of Apr. 30 in each case. The 1930 records are as of April 30. In a number of directions there is reflected the recession in business activity that was prevalent throughout the country. Current or Commercial Loans in Canada appeared on the surface to indicate a larger demand for business purposes as compared with one year before, being up from $1,320,000,000 to $1,344,000,000. The increase, however, was more than covered by the larger amount of money tied up in bank loans in connection with the handling of the wheat crop. There was a recession of over $2,000,000 in April, 1930, as compared with the total of commercial loans at the end of March. The 1930 total showed an increase of $169,000,000 over the total at the end of April, 1928, a real indication of greater business activity for 1930 compared with two years previous. Demand Deposits more correctly reflected the situation, being down $44,747,000, from $688,814,898 to $644,067,699. Savings Deposits, which had gone down in the market crash of 1929, also showed a tendency to fall off, being down $4,269,000 during April, and down $67,210,000 for the twelve months from April 30, 1929. Savings Deposits had shown a tendency to increase, with a few seasonable variations, for several years previous.

Call Loans in Canada reflected the lessened activity in the stock market, being down nearly $30,000,000 for the year. They were even $23,000,000 below the total of two years previous, the $232,732,306 shown as of Apr. 30, 1930, comparing with $262,674,368 as of Apr. 30, 1929, and with $255,718,982 as of Apr. 30, 1928. The item of "Call Loans Outside Canada" showed a very sharp drop, from $301,000,000 to $182,000,000 during the year, reflecting the shrinkage in funds lent on call by a few of the Canadian banks in the New York and London markets, as compared with the amount at call when interest rates, in New York particularly, were holding very high in 1929.

Advances under the Finance Act by the end of April, 1930, dropped to a fairly normal basis, being $49,700,000 compared with $84,000,000 at the end of April, 1929. Late in 1929 these advances, ordinarily made under conditions of more or less emergency, had risen to over $110,000,000, which was considered an abnormal

level. In the main, it is understood, the excessive emergency calls on the Government were due to the maintenance of a heavy credit for the carrying of the wheat crop, the ordinary liquidation in the Autumn of 1929 not having taken place.

As at end of	April, 1930	March, 1930	April, 1929	April, 1928
Notes in circulation	$ 154,747,492	$ 162,860,748	$ 170,932,697	$ 170,688,098
Savings deposits	1,441,141,721	1,445,311,592	1,508,351,619	1,511,837,937
Demand deposits	644,067,699	615,768,615	688,814,898	678,778,926
Deposits outside Canada	386,539,319	397,424,007	398,764,312	370,427,086
Government securities	288,189,977	275,165,703	363,733,013	336,078,563
Municipal and foreign securities	88,368,678	91,152,045	111,515,366	136,532,278
Railway securities, etc	51,231,371	51,345,985	50,809,276	68,771,799
Call loans in Canada	232,732,306	231,071,768	262,674,367	255,718,982
Call loans outside Canada	182,449,889	183,714,025	301,764,922	235,070,379
Current loans in Canada	1,344,686,281	1,346,726,423	1,320,489,538	1,175,418,388
Current loans outside	255,858,350	278,842,909	251,641,802	276,686,625
Non-current loans	7,708,461	7,520,116	7,451,851	7,587,587
Advances under Finance Act	49,700,000	50,200,000	84,000,000	34,550,000
Bank premises	76,370,907	76,090,318	75,853,218	71,047,986
Total Assets	3,275,932,394	3,264,873,587	3,518,070,202	3,327,122,234

Record Prosperity for Banks. The operations of the Canadian chartered banks during the various fiscal years that ended in 1929 saw a continuation of the tendency toward increasing profits that had been evident between 1926 and 1928. The total profits of the ten banks (not including Barclays, which was only established in 1929) amounted to $28,259,661, which showed an increase of $4,347,535 over the combined profits for the year 1928, which amounted to $23,911,131. As compared with 1927, there was an increase of $6,144,914, the total for 1927 being $22,113,752. The gain of 1929 over 1928 was 18 per cent. and of 1929 over 1927, 28 per cent.

The Bank of Montreal showed a very marked gain in profits, from $5,847,327 to $7,070,892. In the two years, profits were up almost $1,800,000. Earnings on the capital stock showed a gain from 16.42 per cent. in 1927 to 18.16 per cent. in 1928, and to 19.93 per cent. in 1929; and regular dividend payment, with bonus, 14 per cent.

The Bank of Nova Scotia showed profits up from $2,535,518 to $2,761,117, and for the two years a gain of almost $400,000. Its earnings per share, which were the highest of any Canadian bank as its dividend of $16 was the largest, increased from 24.35 per cent. to 26.61 per cent.

The Bank of Toronto showed earnings up from $1,264,970 to $1,453,436, with an increase of nearly $300,000 in the two years. Its earnings per share worked out at slightly lower, 21.59 per cent. compared with 22.74 per cent. owing to the increased capitalization during the year; and regular dividend payment, with bonus, 13 per cent.

The Provincial Bank showed profits up from $534,248 to $551,022, and earnings per share up from 11.73 per cent., to 12.09 per cent.; and regular dividend payment, 9 per cent.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce showed profits up from $3,964,482 to $5,066,229, the year 1929 including twelve months' operations of the Standard Bank which had been absorbed, as compared with only one month shown in the 1928 total. Earnings per share, owing to the increased capitalization, showed as 16.39 per cent. compared with 17.10 per cent. for 1928; regular dividend payment, with bonus, 13 per cent.

The Royal Bank of Canada made a very marked increase in earnings, up close to $1,300,000, from $5,881,258 to $7,145,137. The increase in two years, as was the case with the Bank of Montreal, was almost $1,800,000. Earnings per share compared as 19.99 per cent. against 17.84 per cent for 1928; regular dividend payment, with bonus, 14 per cent.

The Dominion Bank showed increase in profits from $1,408,088 to $1,552,808. Increased capitalization caused a slight reduction in earnings per share, which were 19.68 per cent. as against 20.53 per cent.; regular dividend, with bonus, 13 per cent.

Banque Canadienne Nationale reached profits of over $1,000,000 during the year 1929 for the first time, the total being $1,053,099 as compared with $946,065 in 1928. Earnings per share amounted to 15.29 per cent., compared with 15.38 per cent. on a smaller capitalization the previous year; regular dividend, 10 per cent.

The Imperial Bank of Canada earnings showed an increase of over $100,000, from $1,459,472 to $1,561,562. Earnings per share amounted to 20.02 per cent. as against 18.56 per cent. for 1928; regular dividend, and bonus, 13 per cent.

Weyburn Security Bank showed a reduction in profits during the year from $69,703 to $43,364, reflecting unfavourable business conditions through Saskatchewan, where the Bank operated, in the latter part of the year 1929. Profits in 1927 were $70,424. Earnings per share in 1929 were 8.27 per cent., compared with 11.44 per cent. in 1929; the regular dividend payment was 7 per cent.

The following table gives a record of profits of the banks for the three years 1927-29 as well as the amount earned on the capital stock in each case:

Name of Bank	Profits			Earned Capital Stock		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Montreal	$5,299,887	$5,847,327	$7,070,892	16.42%	18.20%	19.93%
Nova Scotia	2,365,319	2,535,518	2,761,117	22.65%	24.35%	26.61%
Toronto	1,165,482	1,264,970	1,453,436	20.31%	22.74%	21.59%
Provincial	500,608	534,248	551,022	11.12%	11.73%	12.09%
Commerce	3,726,910	3,964,482	5,066,229	16.25%	17.10%	16.39%
Royal	5,370,145	5,881,258	7,145,137	17.48%	17.84%	19.99%
Dominion	1,328,496	1,408,088	1,552,808	19.38%	20.53%	19.68%
Can. Nationale	903,200	946,065	1,053,099	14.60%	15.38%	15.29%
Imperial	1,383,281	1,459,472	1,561,562	17.47%	18.56%	20.02%
Weyburn	70,424	69,703	43,364	13.42%	11.44%	8.27%

Other Phases of Banks' Figures. Records supplied to the Minister of Finance showed individual phases of banking operations in Canada, some of which are presented in the table appearing below. This covers a comparison as between Apr. 30, 1930 (the latest record available at the time of writing) and one year previous in connection with Assets, Commercial Loans in Canada, and Call Loans in Canada. It will be noted that in every instance save one, Call Loans were reduced during the 12-months period. One of the strong features of Canadian banks is the substantial Reserve Fund. On the whole this exceeded that of Paid-up Capital, one institution, the Bank of Nova Scotia, having nearly double the Reserve or Rest Account that it had of Paid-up Capital.

Bank	Assets		Commercial Loans		Call Loans in Canada	
At Apr. 30	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929
Montreal	$822,599,648	$915,705,653	$328,831,416	$310,537,812	$27,460,856	$39,359,779
Nova Scotia	266,123,910	277,575,583	98,815,841	94,609,299	35,772,425	40,012,209
Toronto	126,371,469	135,681,132	71,318,686	74,677,896	9,356,289	10,273,029
Provincial	59,726,586	55,421,973	20,658,796	20,136,004	11,187,459	11,644,685
Commerce	666,881,616	719,676,244	275,785,117	286,593,406	50,706,341	54,885,118
Royal	901,318,699	954,583,434	334,056,107	320,766,600	60,998,866	64,096,314
Dominion	138,173,168	148,481,385	71,343,336	70,512,045	13,738,144	14,018,691
C. Nationale	149,164,106	153,759,335	69,418,931	66,832,543	13,377,670	13,334,873
Imperial	136,762,351	151,038,123	71,621,112	72,844,184	10,034,256	15,049,670
Weyburn	4,951,637	6,147,340	2,539,787	2,979,749	nil	nil

Increased Number of Bank Branches. During the first half of 1930, Canadian chartered banks increased the number of their branches by 24, with an increase of 30 modified by a decrease in the case of one bank, of four branches. Throughout the entire year 1929 there had been an increase of 102 branches, including the office of Barclays Bank (Canada), established in Montreal, reflecting the extension in business and the better facilities that were being provided in all parts of the Dominion. The largest increase of any Canadian bank during 1929 was that of the Bank of Montreal, from 641 to 671 branches, with a further gain of 6 branches during the first half of 1930. The Royal Bank of Canada showed an almost identical increase of 29 branches, from 885 to 914. The Banque Canadienne Nationale showed an increase of 19 branches and sub-branches. The Royal Bank of Canada continued to lead in the number of branches, with the Canadian Bank of Commerce second and the Bank of Montreal third. The total number of branches at the end of 1929 was 4,205, as compared

with 4,103 at the end of 1928, while by June 30, 1930, the total had been increased to 4,229. The following table covers the list of branches of each of the chartered banks as at Dec. 31, 1928, Dec. 31, 1929, and June 30, 1930:

	Dec. 31, 1928	Dec. 31, 1929	June 30, 1930
Banque Canadienne Nationale	(a)566	(a)585	(a)589
Barclays Bank (Canada)		1	1
Canadian Bank of Commerce	809	800	796
Dominion Bank	132	140	144
Imperial Bank of Canada	194	203	209
Bank of Montreal	641	671	677
Bank of Nova Scotia	323	328	333
Provincial Bank	(a)331	(a)334	(a)335
Royal Bank of Canada	885	914	912
Bank of Toronto	192	199	203
Weyburn Security Bank	30	30	30
	4,103	4,205	4,229

(a) Including sub-branches

Bank Debits up 7.4 Per Cent. Financial transfers, according to records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, were considerably greater in Canada during 1929 than in any preceding year, bank debits to individual accounts in the clearing house centres exceeding by 7.4 per cent. the preceding high record, established in 1928. The total value of cheques cashed during 1929 in the clearing centres was $46,670,000,000 compared with $43,477,000,000 in 1928 and $36,094,000,000 in 1927. Trading on the stock exchanges and general business operations, particularly during the first nine months, also contributed substantially to the expansion in bank debits. Important gains over 1929 were shown in 25 centres out of the 31 for which complete statistics are available. The increases were especially marked in British Columbia, with a gain of 17 per cent.; with an increase of 19 per cent. in Vancouver. The Province of Quebec showed the next highest gain, 10.5 per cent.; while Ontario and the Maritimes had an increase of 7 per cent. each. The Prairie Provinces showed a decline of 1 per cent., due chiefly to the drop in the total for Winnipeg of nearly $400,000,000. Following is a record from the clearing house centres for the two years, 1928 and 1929.

Clearing House Centres	1928 $	1929 $		Increases in 1929 over 1928 $	Percentages of 1929 to 1928 %
MARITIME PROVINCES—					
Halifax	404,665,405	425,487,760	Inc.	20,822,355	105.1
Moncton	91,313,729	99,597,577	Inc.	8,283,848	109.0
Saint John	249,488,661	272,872,476	Inc.	23,383,815	109.4
Total—Maritime Prov.	745,467,795	797,957,813	Inc.	52,490,018	107.0
QUEBEC—					
Montreal	13,962,318,025	15,558,093,739	Inc.	1,595,775,714	111.5
Quebec	794,833,137	788,145,269	Dec.	6,687,868	99.2
Sherbrooke	155,506,587	137,428,244	Dec.	18,078,343	88.4
Total—Quebec	14,912,657,749	16,483,667,252	Inc.	1,571,009,503	110.5
ONTARIO—					
Brantford	143,943,039	166,590,813	Inc.	22,647,774	115.9
Chatham	101,383,642	112,271,304	Inc.	10,887,662	110.8
Fort William	108,176,187	102,154,515	Dec.	6,021,672	94.4
Hamilton	814,420,963	909,896,874	Inc.	95,475,911	111.6
Kingston	79,595,640	83,879,278	Inc.	4,283,638	105.5
Kitchener	142,995,237	159,265,585	Inc.	16,270,348	111.5
London	404,700,773	424,805,150	Inc.	20,104,377	105.0
Ottawa	2,089,409,008	2,001,694,411	Dec.	87,714,597	95.9
Peterborough	92,760,882	93,245,286	Inc.	484,404	100.6
Sarnia	120,923,729	146,820,023	Inc.	25,896,294	121.5
Sudbury		34,116,876	Inc.	34,116,876	.....
Toronto	12,673,220,316	13,714,209,353	Inc.	1,040,989,037	108.2
Windsor	541,319,833	594,318,762	Inc.	52,998,929	109.9
Total—Ontario	17,312,849,249	18,543,268,230	Inc.	1,230,418,981	107.0
PRAIRIE PROVINCES—					
Brandon	61,324,007	62,315,237	Inc.	991,230	101.6
Calgary	1,096,733,543	1,253,618,912	Inc.	156,885,369	114.2
Edmonton	546,841,716	603,871,484	Inc.	57,029,768	110.2
Lethbridge	89,863,419	97,220,371	Inc.	7,356,952	108.2

Clearing House Centres—*Continued*	1928	1929		Increases in 1929 over 1928	Percentages of 1929 to 1928
PRAIRIE PROVINCES—	$	$		$	%
Medicine Hat	56,953,944	54,258,545	Dec.	2,695,399	95.4
Moose Jaw	119,937,245	128,436,189	Inc.	8,498,944	107.1
Prince Albert	35,799,271	39,150,683	Inc.	3,351,412	109.5
Regina	552,941,674	630,264,345	Inc.	77,322,671	119.1
Saskatoon	203,264,797	224,155,812	Inc.	20,891,015	110.3
Winnipeg	5,187,680,266	4,788,952,527	Dec.	398,727,739	92.3
Weyburn Bank	55,372,926	40,562,191	Dec.	14,810,735	73.3
Total—Prairie Prov...	8,006,712,808	7,922,806,296	Dec.	83,906,512	99.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA—					
New Westminster	96,705,331	105,357,294	Inc.	12,651,963	113.5
Vancouver	1,984,485,771	2,365,678,383	Inc.	381,192,612	119.2
Victoria	422,080,397	451,746,570	Inc.	29,666,173	107.0
Total—Brit. Columbia	2,499,271,499	2,922,782,247	Inc.	423,510,748	117.1
Grand Total for Can.	43,476,959,100	46,670,481,838	Inc.	3,193,522,738	107.4
Bank Clearings	24,554,938,119	25,105,178,317	Inc.	550,240,198	102.2

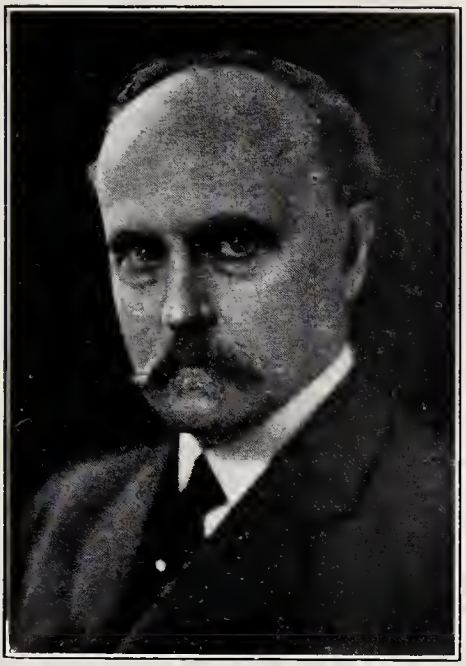
Market Level of Canadian Bank Stocks. The Canadian bank stocks did not register the sharp fluctuations as a result of the break in the market in October and November, 1929, as did the average of the industrial stocks. In the main, these had held up well until finally, in the exigencies due to the crash of prices, bank stocks, which ordinarily are bought outright as banks cannot lend on them, had to be sacrificed with other securities, good and bad, and in the final crisis, levels had to give way. Considering, however, the relatively high prices of bank stocks, most of them over 200 and several over 300, the declines so far as number of points was concerned were fairly substantial. The Bank of Montreal, for instance, declined from a high of 425 in 1929 to a low of 290, a drop of 135 points. The Bank of Nova Scotia was down from 406 to 363, a decline of 43 points; the Bank of Toronto, from 282 to 240, down 42; Canadian Bank of Commerce, from 360 to 240, a drop of 120 points; Royal Bank, from 397 to 285, a drop of 112 points; Dominion Bank, from 280 to 223, a drop of 57 points; Banque Canadienne Nationale, 189 to 170, a decline of only 19 points; and Imperial Bank, 50 points, from 277 to 227. During the first half of 1930, there was a comparatively small recovery in the price of bank stocks from the lows of 1929, owing to a lack of investment-buying in the whole market. With one exception, bank stocks did not fall lower than the lows of 1929, as was the case with a great many of the leading industrials.

The following is a record of the high and low market levels of Canadian listed bank stocks from 1925 to 1929 inclusive, and also for the first six months of 1930:

	1930 (6 mos.)		1929		1928		1927		1926		1925	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Bank of Montreal	325	290	425	290	420	334	355½	272	275	252	271	240½
Bank of Nova Scotia	355	318	406¼	363	410	374	399	298	300	282	285	262½
Bank of Toronto	262	245	282	240	340	270	287	227	232½	213	217½	192¼
Can. Bank of Commerce	275	240	360	240	335	277¾	295	228	228½	214	229⅛	195
Royal Bank	315	290	397	285	440	330	344	257	270	248¼	255½	227
Dominion Bank	243	225	280	223	300	250	275	217⅛	219	207	218⅛	189
Banque Canadienne Nationale	175	171	189	170	220	184	198	160½	165	157	168	148
Imperial Bank	245	237	277	227	282	245	255	214	215⅛	200	212¼	183

NOTE—These prices do not take into consideration profits through new issues.

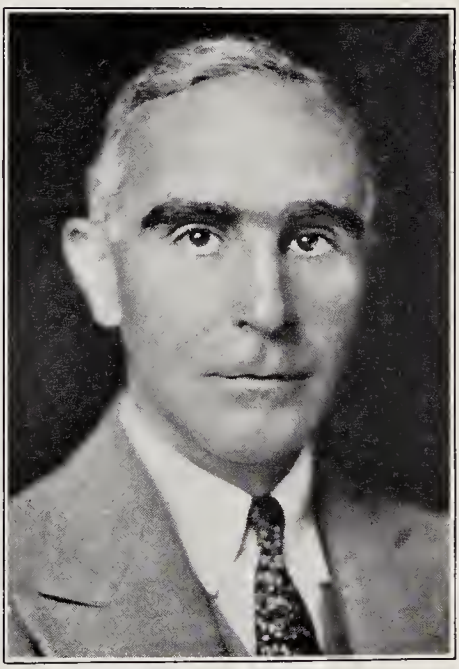
Yields of Canadian Bank Stocks. The decline in prices of bank stocks caused a considerable increase in the yields, and in the relative attractiveness of these stocks on investments. The yield on the Bank of Montreal at the middle of 1930 was 4.78 per cent.; the Bank of Nova Scotia, 5.06 per cent.; the Bank of Toronto, 5.37 per cent.; Canadian Bank of Commerce, 5.33 per cent.; Royal Bank, 4.80 per cent.; Dominion Bank, 5.77 per cent.; Banque Canadienne Nationale, 5.81 per cent., and Imperial Bank, 5.65 per cent.



BEAUDRY LEMAN, ESQ., B.Sc., C.E.
President,
The Canadian Bankers' Association,
1929-30

FRANCIS LAWRENCE PATTON, ESQ.
Director,
The Dominion Bank,
Appointed, Jan. 20, 1930

NORMAN S. BROOKE, ESQ.
President,
Investment Bankers' Association
of Canada, 1930-31



ARTHUR BLAIKIE PURVIS, ESQ.
President
and Managing Director,
Canadian Industries Limited

The Canadian Bankers' Association. The Annual Meeting of this Association was held in the Board Room of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto, on Nov. 14, 1929. The Address of the President, Mr. A. E. Phipps, appears in the Financial Supplement of this issue.

The Report of the Committee on Education (M. W. Wilson and C. H. Cronyn) stated that during the fifteen years since courses of instruction conducted by the Shaw Schools, Limited, and Queen's University were inaugurated, 1,130 bank officers had completed the Associates' Course, 368 of them with honours, while 413 had completed the Fellows' Course, 95 of them with honours. In the term, 1928-29, there were 580 enrolled in the Associates' Course, compared with 533 in the previous term, an increase of 47. In the Fellows' Course, 200 were enrolled compared with 230 the year before. In the 1929 examination, 113 had completed the Associates' Course (an increase of 16 over the previous year), 23 with honours; 16 students completed the Fellows' Course (a decrease of 8), 1 with honours. For the year 1929-30, there were 423 enrolled in the Associates' Course, an increase of 20, and 108 in the Fellows' Course, as compared with 127—a total of 531 as compared with 530 a year before. Of the 1929-30 enrolments in the Fellows' Course, 53 were new registrations. Under the auspices of the Winnipeg Bankers Lecture Club, five addresses had been given during the season closed, while the Toronto Bankers' Education Association had completed its tenth year of continuous work with 192 men enrolled in 8 classes, as against 122 the year before, and 168 two years previous. Efforts were being made to have French-Canadian banking students avail themselves more readily of the opportunity to study and obtain diplomas issued over the authority of the Association. It was agreed by the Association that the banks should be asked to circularize all branches urging enrolment in the Courses, particularly for the Fellows' Course, pointing out to bank officers the value there was in following up their earlier studies.

The following were elected officers of the Association for 1929-30: Honorary Presidents: Sir George Burn, E. L. Pease, Sir John Aird, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, and C. E. Neill; President, Beaudry Leman; Vice-Presidents: J. A. McLeod, S. H. Logan, and H. B. Mackenzie (the last afterwards deceased); Executive Council: the President, Vice-Presidents, and the following: H. B. Henwood, C. A. Roy, M. W. Wilson, C. A. Bogert, A. E. Phipps, H. O. Powell, J. R. Bruce. Auditor: G. T. Clarkson, C.A; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry T. Ross; The Auditing Committee: J. P. Bell, Chairman, and H. B. Henwood; Committee on Minor Profits: H. B. Henwood, Chairman; Beaudry Leman, D. R. Clarke and S. H. Logan; Committee on Education: S. G. Dobson and C. H. Cronyn; Committee on Questions and Points of Practical Interest: W. G. More and F. C. Biggar.

Investment Bankers' Association of Canada. The Annual Convention of the Association for 1930 was held at Bigwin Inn, Lake of Bays, Ontario, on June 19, 20 and 21, 1930. In reporting for the Committee on Corporation Finance, Lieut.-Col. Gerald Hanson stated that the year 1929 showed a decided trend toward financing through the sale of equities, either preferred or common stocks, particularly during the first ten months of the year. Interest rates during this time were high and many corporations found it advantageous to redeem outstanding bond issues through the sale of common shares, particularly where the market value of these shares was sufficiently high to permit of money being raised chiefly through the issuance of rights to shareholders. The growing popularity of common shares led to an increasing percentage of Canadian issues, both bonds and preferred stocks, being made with convertible features. "Notwithstanding the stock market crash of last Autumn," he declared, "it is probable that this form of financing will remain with us, as it is one difficult to criticize, and is undoubtedly a sound development in the raising of funds at reasonable rates." The Canadian public had been invited during the year to place its savings in $755,524,000 of investments of all sorts. The railways continued as the largest absorbers of investment capital, their requirements being $231,925,000, or over 30 per cent. of the total. Both systems called for new money, the Canadian Pacific issuing bonds and common stock to an aggregate amount of $90,000,000; the Canadian National Railways, $138,000,000, through sales of bonds. Canadian industrial companies demanded $193,000,000, or over one-quarter of the total, the larger issues being Canadian International Paper Company 6's, Bell Telephone

5's, Beauharnois Power 6's, Gatineau Power 5's, and Bell Telephone Company capital stock. Altogether, public utilities represented 14.2 per cent. of the offerings. Financial institutions asked for 15.4 per cent. The noteworthy feature was the great increase in securities offered by investment trusts, 26 of whom invited subscriptions to bonds, preferred and common shares to an aggregate amount of $95,104,000. Corporations borrowed through bond issues $408,506,000, or 54 per cent. of the total in 1929. New capital raised through issuing rights represented only 45 per cent. of that secured through the sale of bonds. The demand on the supply of money available was greatly in excess of normal, and, declared Colonel Hanson, "the large number of new shares created thereby and the call for capitalization for their financing, while not a primary, was undoubtedly a contributory cause of the stock market *débâcle*." There were offerings of preferred stocks, Col. Hanson stated, amounting in the first half of 1929 to $118,954,000. Toward midsummer, public appetite for this form of security had become satiated. Col. Hanson concluded thus: "Within a few short years we have changed from a borrowing country demanding outside capital for its development, to one which, while still offering the foreign investor a better opportunity for investment than, I think, any other country, is now able not only to finance the bulk of its capital requirements but to invest a net surplus outside our own boundaries."

Speaking as Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Administration and Finance, A. G. Walwyn, of Toronto, stated that the total government and municipal bond sales for 1929 were the lowest with one exception of any year since 1920. Of the new issues, 96 per cent. were divided about equally between the United States and Canada. A feature of municipal financing was the sale by a London syndicate of over $10,000,000 of debentures of the City of Montreal. This new issue, Mr. Walwyn pointed out, "represented the first long-term financing of a Canadian municipality in the London market since the War, and in some quarters was taken as an indication of a return to pre-War conditions, when the London market absorbed a very large percentage of the new issues." Total investments by Canadians in Canadian government and municipal issues, he stated, was over $2,900,000,000. It was a matter of satisfaction and an important factor in Canadian credit that at no time had the Dominion or Canadian Provinces ever defaulted in the payment of principal or interest on any of their bonds, or any bonds guaranteed by them. "This record, I believe, is unequalled on the North American Continent."

The election of officers and executives resulted as follows: President, N. S. Brooke, Montreal; Vice-Presidents—Eastern District: E. G. Hanson, Montreal; Central District: J. G. Weir, Toronto; and Western District: A. H. Williamson, Winnipeg. Executive Committees: Eastern District: Norman Scott, Montreal; O. Asselin, Montreal; H. J. Hannaford, Montreal; E. H. Fuller, Montreal; J. M. Robinson, Saint John, N.B.; W. I. MacDougall, Halifax. Central District: F. J. Coombs, C. R. Wisener, C. P. Fell, A. L. Anderson, J. P. Crysdale, Gordon T. Finch, all of Toronto. Western District: W. T. Gwyn, Winnipeg; A. M. Brown, Vancouver; H. G. Nares, Winnipeg; F. J. James, Regina; D. M. Duggan, Edmonton. J. H. Gundy was elected Honorary President, and Russell D. Bell, Honorary Vice-President.

FINANCIAL INCIDENTS

Changes in Staff, Bank of Montreal. Few Canadian banks saw such marked changes in the personnel of their staff as the Bank of Montreal during the year 1929. On Aug. 19, 1929, announcement was made that Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor was retiring as General Manager, to become a Director and Vice-President, and that he would be succeeded as General Manager by H. B. Mackenzie, who was Senior Assistant General Manager. Sir Frederick in retiring from active management concluded over fifty years of banking life. Mr. Mackenzie had been General Manager of the Bank of British North America from 1912 until its absorption by the Bank of Montreal in 1918. On Apr. 25, 1930, the banking world was shocked to learn of the sudden death of Mr. Mackenzie, from cerebral hemorrhage, while he was in his office preparing for the usual semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Directors. He had thus occupied the position of General Manager of the Bank of Montreal for barely six months, as he had not taken up the duties

of this position until the previous October. The Bank of Montreal took a unique step in appointing two Joint General Managers to succeed Mr. Mackenzie, in Jackson Dodds and W. A. Bog.

Organization of Barclays Bank (Canada). The organization of Barclays Bank (Canada) as a branch of the well-known English institution, was announced in August, 1929, when the official certificate permitting the Bank to commence business in Canada was received from the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General of Canada, and the Treasury Board. At a Meeting of Shareholders, the following Directors were elected: Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G., P.C., LL.D., K.C.; Hon. L. A. Taschereau, LL.D., K.C.; A. B. Purvis, A. A. Magee, K.C., W. O. Stevenson, L. P. Alton, and J. S. Crossley. The Officers elected were: President, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden; Vice-President, A. B. Purvis; Manager, J. R. Bruce. The Bank opened for business on Sept. 3, in Montreal, in quarters built originally by the Bank of British North America at 214 St. James Street West.

Review of International Capital Movements. In July, 1930, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics published a review of the principal exports and imports of capital between leading countries during the period from 1924 to 1929. In dealing with the United States situation, it was stated that there had been an investment by that country in Canada of $3,000,000,000 to $3,500,000,000. Canada had been a persistent borrower for many years, but since 1924 "Canadian securities offered in U.S.A. have declined, and the actual annual borrowings are largely offset by Canadian long and short term investment in the U.S.A." It was stated that there had been a steady investment in Canada from the United States of $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 annually for a number of years. The Bureau of Statistics compiled the following table dealing with investments in Canada and Canadian investments abroad:

TOTAL INVESTMENT IN CANADA

	December, 1925	December, 1928	Increase
Great Britain	$2,171,000,000	$2,197,000,000	$ +26,000,000
United States	2,917,000,000	3,470,000,000	+553,000,000
Rest of the world	235,000,000	237,000,000	+2,000,000

CANADIAN INVESTMENTS ABROAD

Great Britain	$ 124,000,000	$ 96,000,000	−28,000,000
United States	626,000,000	992,000,000	+366,000,000
Rest of the world	389,000,000	658,000,000	+269,000,000

In 1928, capital invested abroad by Canadians increased about $167,000,000. The estimated balance of international payments for 1929 showed an adverse balance of $88,000,000.

Dealing with the year 1929 further, the bulletin estimated new foreign capital issues in the U.S.A. down to $705,000,000 par value, as compared with $1,577,000,000 in 1927, the peak year, and $1,489,000,000 in 1928. Of the 1929 total, Canada alone, it was estimated, accounted for $309,000,000.

National Wealth of Canada. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported (August, 1930) that the national wealth of Canada, including its Provincial distribution, placed the aggregate for 1928, exclusive of undeveloped natural resources, at approximately $28,940,000,000, an increase of $1,272,000,000 over the 1927 estimate of $27,668,000,000. These figures compared again with the total for 1925 of $25,673,000,000, and for 1921 of $22,195,000,000, although the latter two estimates were not exactly comparable. According to the Report for 1928, Ontario ranked first with an estimated aggregate wealth of $9,892,000,000, or 34.18 per cent. of the total; Quebec second with $7,302,000,000, or 25.23 per cent. and Saskatchewan third with $3,075,000,000, or 10.63 per cent. of the whole. While Ontario led in absolute wealth, the western Provinces came first in per capita wealth. British Columbia held first rank with a per capita wealth of $4,369; Alberta, second with $3,717; and Saskatchewan, third with $3,613. Ontario, with a per capita wealth of $3,063 was fourth, Manitoba was fifth with $2,986, and Quebec, sixth with $2,759. The per capita wealth for Canada as a whole was

$2,996. Among the items comprising the total, agricultural wealth was the largest, amounting to $8,052,521,000, or 27.82 per cent. Urban real property was second with a total of $7,582,784,000, or 26.20 per cent.; steam railways third, with $3,020,060,000, or 10.43 per cent., with value of forests next at $1,866,613,000, or 6.45 per cent. Next came machinery and tools in manufacturing establishments, and lands and buildings, with a total of $1,356,306,000, or 4.69 per cent. On a per capita basis, investment in agricultural wealth was $834; urban property, $785; steam railways, $313, and forests, $193.

Financial Appointments

(July, 1929 to July, 1930)

Company	Office	Appointee	Address
Bank of Montreal	Vice-President	Sir. F. Williams-Taylor	Montreal
" "	Director	Ross H. McMaster	Montreal
" "	Joint Gen. Manager	W. A. Bog	New York
" "	Joint Gen. Manager	Jackson Dodds	Montreal
" "	Director	Patrick Burns	Calgary
" "	Director	Chris Spencer	Vancouver
" "	Asst. to Gen. Manager	G. H. Greening	Ottawa
Bank of Toronto	Director	John L. Agnew	Toronto
Barclays Bank (Canada)	Vice-President	A. B. Purvis	Montreal
" " "	Director	Lt.-Col. Allan A. Magee	Montreal
" " "	Manager	J. R. Bruce	New York
British American Bank Note. Co.	V.-Pres. and Man.-Dir.	C. G. Cowan	Ottawa
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Director	J. S. MacLean	Toronto
Canadian Bank Note Co.	V.-Pres. and Gen. Man.	F. B. Toller	Ottawa
Chartered Trust & Executor Co.	Director	Col. K. R. Marshall	Toronto
Dominion Bank	Supt. Branches	Dudley Dawson	Toronto
" "	Foreign Supt.	C. S. Howard	Toronto
" "	Director	F. L. Patton	Winnipeg
Dominion Securities Corp.	President	Arthur F. White	Toronto
Imperial Bank	Director	G. H. Aikins, K.C.	Winnipeg
" "	Director	H. E. Sellers	Winnipeg
" "	Director	A. E. Phipps	Toronto
London & Western Trusts	General Manager	John S. Moore	Toronto
Montreal Trust Co.	Director	Morris W. Wilson	Montreal
" " "	Director	Sir. Henry W. Thornton	Montreal
National Trust Co.	Director	G. A. Morrow, O.B.E.	Toronto
" " "	Asst. Gen. Manager	J. M. Macdonnell	Montreal
" " "	Manager Montreal	W. W. Robinson	Montreal
Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.	Supervisor Sales, Prairie Provinces	A. H. Gilmour	Winnipeg
" " "	Vice-President	M. A. Thomson	Montreal
" " "	V.-Pres. and Sec.-Treas.	J. S. Aird	Montreal
" " "	Director and Sales Mgr.	D. K. Baldwin	Montreal
" " "	Dir. and Asst. Sales Mgr.	R. H. Dean	Montreal
Royal Bank	Director	G. Harrison Smith	Toronto
" "	Director	Sir Henry W. Thornton	Montreal
" "	Managing Director	C. E. Neill	Montreal
" "	General Manager	Morris W. Wilson	Montreal
Royal Trust Co.	Victoria Advis. Board	Hon. Robert F. Green	Victoria
" " "	Director	Britton Osler, K.C.	Toronto
Toronto General Trusts Corp.	Ottawa Advis. Board	Russell Blackburn	Ottawa
" " " "	Director	Alexander Fasken, K.C.	Toronto
" " " "	Winnipeg Advis. Board	W. P. Riley	Winnipeg
Union Trust Company	Director	Col. L. C. Raymond, K.C.	Welland
Wood, Gundy & Co.	Director	A. H. Williamson	Winnipeg
" " "	Director	J. D. McTaggart	Montreal
" " "	Director	T. R. Harrison	London, Eng.
" " "	Director	A. D. Cobban	Toronto
" " "	Director	A. D. Emory	Montreal
" " "	Director	W. P. Scott	Toronto
" " "	Director	Arthur Dymond	Toronto

$6,157,308,010: New High Peak of Life Insurance in Force, December 31, 1929

Life insurance in Canada during 1929 (according to a Report of G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, made public early in July, 1930) reached new high levels, increasing on an even greater scale than during the previous record year of 1928. As a result, the total net amount of business in force at Dec. 31, 1929, was $6,157,308,010 as compared with $5,607,645,623 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, and $5,044,408,834 at the end of 1927. There was thus a gain of over $1,100,000,000 in the total in force in a period of two years, an increase of over 20 per cent. The net amount of new business paid for in cash during 1929 was $970,128,744 compared with $918,742,064, the previous high record, established in 1928, and with $838,475,057 in 1927. Of the 1930 total, group business amounted to $79,215,049 as compared with $59,194,539 for the year 1928. It is interesting to note that as compared with a period of less than two years to increase paid-up business in Canada by over $1,000,000,000, it had required fifty years of the writing of insurance in Canada to bring the total up to the first $1,000,000,000, a level reached in 1912. The addition of the second $1,000,000,000 required seven years, but in the next six years the total was doubled to $4,000,000,000. The further addition of $2,000,000,000 took place in less than four years, 1925 to 1929.

The combined records of all companies doing business in Canada compared as follows for the past three years:

	New Assurance Paid For (Gross)	Assurance in Force	Matured Claims	Premium Income
1929	$997,848,507	$6,157,308,010	$39,082,559	$210,730,802
1928	945,733,018	5,607,645,623	33,029,860	192,945,783
1927	864,980,640	5,044,408,834	28,150,247	173,732,359

Death claims during the year amounted to $39,797,447 compared with $31,328,268 in 1928. The amount of business lapsed during the year was $322,505,807, or 29.37 per cent. of the gross new business written, as compared with $298,524,107 and 28.56 per cent. respectively in 1928. The total amount surrendered was $134,216,304, or 12.22 per cent. of the gross new business written, which must be compared with $110,186,395 and 10.54 per cent. respectively in 1928. Combining lapsed and surrendered business, there was a total for 1929 of $456,722,111, or 41.59 per cent. of the gross new business written, and for 1928, $408,710,502, or 39.10 per cent. of the business written in that year.

Nearly $2,557,000,000 of Business Outside Canada. The business of writing life insurance outside of Canada on the part of some of the Canadian companies continued on a large scale during 1929. A total of assurance in force of $6,608,526,103 covering the entire amount of life policies held by Canadian companies outside as well as inside Canada, when compared with a total of $4,051,645,148 for business in Canada alone for Canadian companies.

indicated a balance of nearly $2,557,000,000 as the amount of "foreign business" on the books of Canadian companies. One year previous, total business had been $5,719,727,921, with Canadian business alone $3,672,013,075, indicating $2,047,-714,846 as the total of policies issued outside of Canada. This indicated a gain during 1929 of over $509,000,000 in the total of life policies written by Canadian companies outside of Canada.

Canadian, British, and Foreign Life Companies. Unlike the situation in fire insurance, where the business of British and foreign companies exceeded that of Canadian companies, life insurance companies controlled in Canada had business far exceeding that of outside organizations. The Canadian companies, which had established a mark of net assurances paid for during one year that exceeded $1,000,000,000, for the first time in 1928, far exceeded this in 1929, with a new high total of $1,311,603,392. Canadian companies still further increased their former lead over British and foreign companies who were writing insurance in Canada. The business of Canadian companies in Canada increased $637,188,905 as compared with $321,801,064 for foreign companies and $11,138,775 for British companies — in Canada. Thus, out of a total of life assurance effected in Canada of $970,128,744 during 1929, Canadian companies did almost two-thirds. Moreover, out of a total of $6,157,308,010 of assurances in force in Canada, Canadian companies again held practically two-thirds, or $4,051,645,489.

The following table represents the comparative growth in the writing of insurance among Canadian companies, as well as those companies from outside doing business in Canada:

		Premium Income	Net Assurance Paid For	Assurance In Force
Canadian Companies,	1929	$258,394,150	$1,311,603,392	$6,608,526,103
" "	1928	219,695,507	1,082,367,008	5,719,727,921
" "	1927	189,773,972	900,107,067	4,892,173,689
" "	1926	166,433,775	852,636,509	4,229,047,931
" "	1925	145,924,473	663,806,271	3,722,569,189
British Companies,	1929	4,000,080	11,138,775	116,558,450
" "	1928	4,036,669	12,312,500	115,340,577
" "	1927	3,963,695	15,414,004	113,883,716
" "	1926	3,888,776	16,042,800	111,375,336
" "	1925	4,121,230	17,118,928	108,565,248
Foreign Companies,	1929	69,409,167	321,801,064	1,989,104,071
" "	1928	64,255,078	299,527,456	1,820,979,858
" "	1927	58,124,125	278,675,642	1,653,474,770
" "	1926	53,012,033	266,568,498	1,518,874,230
" "	1925	47,759,652	251,077,335	1,377,464,924

The following tables show the remarkable growth of life insurance in Canada since 1875:

Assurance Effected In Years Only	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total
1875	$ 5,077,601	$ 1,689,833	$ 8,306,824	$ 15,074,258
1885	14,691,195	3,748,647	8,327,646	26,767,488
1895	27,680,372	3,337,638	13,083,888	44,101,898
1905	66,414,264	3,866,980	34,438,341	104,719,585
1915	118,283,349	5,563,143	94,358,935	218,205,427
1925	443,895,626	17,118,928	251,077,335	712,091,889
1929	637,188,905	11,138,775	321,801,064	970,128,744

Total Assurance in Force at End of Year	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total
1875	$ 21,957,296	$ 19,455,607	$ 43,596,361	$ 85,009,264
1885	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146
1895	188,326,057	34,341,172	96,590,352	319,257,581
1905	397,946,902	43,809,211	188,578,127	630,334,240
1915	829,972,809	58,087,018	423,556,850	1,311,616,677
1925	2,672,989,676	108,565,248	1,377,464,924	4,159,019,848
1929	4,051,645,489	116,558,450	1,989,104,071	6,157,308,010

In Canada Only. Among Canadian companies during 1929, the Sun Life Assurance Company, as for many years past, led with $654,451,143 of new assurance paid for, bringing its total of assurance in force to $2,401,237,037. As

in 1928, the Canada Life was second in the list, with new assurance of $107,057,486 paid for and $809,983,902 in force. The list of the totals for individual companies in both departments covering the year 1929 follows:

RECORDS OF INSURANCE OF CANADIAN COMPANIES

	New Assurances Paid For	Assurances in Force		New Assurances Paid For	Assurances in Force
Canada Life....	$107,057,486	$809,983,902	Manufacturers..	$ 82,690,843	$488,286,498
Capital.....	4,009,110	18,265,491	Maritime.....	2,101,262	7,604,532
Columbia.....	105,000	237,500	Monarch.....	7,339,513	59,255,559
Commercial.....	1,687,817	10,287,541	Montreal.....	7,940,039	35,261,194
Confederation...	47,784,539	315,715,750	Mutual of Can..	59,675,426	442,659,836
Continental.....	5,698,644	37,334,598	National of Can.	10,489,760	55,176,387
Crown.....	18,398,738	111,593,072	North American	21,684,614	176,001,994
Dominion.....	19,745,250	126,843,563	Northern.....	13,934,407	58,921,029
Dom.of Can. Guar.	1,391,939	5,815,833	Royal Guardians	994,604	4,403,142
Eaton.....	6,078,248	20,626,829	Saskatchewan...	1,705,947	12,825,917
Excelsior.....	10,750,511	87,236,414	Sauvegarde.....	4,819,868	28,562,107
Great West.....	73,431,131	580,475,122	Sovereign.....	3,632,994	28,631,750
Imperial.....	35,557,607	268,900,036	Sun Life.....	654,451,143	2,401,237,037
London.....	107,066,232	407,326,631	Western.....	1,380,720	9,055,110

Fire Insurance in Canada. While premium receipts for 1929 were up about $1,478,000, over the total for 1928, the loss ratio was considerably higher than in the previous year, comparing as 53.81 per cent. to 46.59 per cent. The 1929 ratio was very much higher than 1927, which had been exceptionally low at 40.72 per cent. The experience of Canadian companies, however, was better than that of others doing business in Canada, the loss ratio of the former being 50.53, as compared with 54.36 per cent. for British companies, and 54.95 per cent. for foreign companies. Net premiums amounted to $58,589,401 for all companies for 1929 compared with $57,111,846 in 1928, and $53,893,198 in 1927. Of this total, losses amounted to $31,529,169 for 1929 as compared with $26,602,925 in 1928 and $21,844,984 in 1927. British companies continued to receive the largest income in net premiums, amounting to $26,201,241 for 1929 compared with $20,834,718 for foreign companies, and with $11,553,442 for Canadian companies. The loss ratio for 1929 was highest in Prince Edward Island, 154 per cent.; next highest was the Yukon, 88.27 per cent. The lowest was Manitoba, 40.69 per cent., with Nova Scotia following at 48.55, and Quebec next at 49.67 per cent.

The gross amount at risk in Canada for all fire companies reached a new high peak of $10,792,699,706 for 1929, compared with $9,187,224,958 for 1928, and with $8,531,139,424 in 1927. The following table shows the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies in Canada:

	Net Premiums	Gross Amount at Risk	Net Losses	Loss Ratio
Canadian Companies.....	$11,553,442	$2,124,763,573	$5,837,395	50.53%
British Companies.....	26,201,241	4,841,549,911	14,242,102	54.36%
Foreign Companies.....	20,834,718	3,826,386,222	11,449,672	54.95%
All Companies, 1929...	$58,589,401	$10,792,699,706	$31,529,169	53.81%
All Companies, 1928...	$57,111,846	$ 9,187,224,958	$26,602,925	46.58%
All Companies, 1927...	53,893,198	8,531,139,424	21,944,984	40.72%
All Companies, 1926...	55,026,368	8,051,444,136	27,065,465	49.19%

Fraternal Insurance. The total amount of new certificates issued in Canada in the mortuary department by Canadian fraternal societies during the year 1929, was $15,084,270, compared with $15,896,261 in 1928, while the amount issued by foreign fraternal societies was $5,391,175, as compared with $5,843,865 in 1928. The total amount of insurance in force in the mortuary department at the end of the year was for Canadian societies, $135,926,564 and for foreign societies, $51,955,866, or a total of $187,882,430.

The premiums paid during the year in the mortuary department amounted to $2,981,508 for Canadian societies, and $1,061,584 for foreign societies.

In the sickness department, the premiums received by Canadian societies amounted to $445,934 and by foreign societies, $81,669, or a total of $527,603.

The benefits paid to members in Canada by Canadian societies amounted in the mortuary department to $3,213,574; and in the sickness department to $471,758; and by foreign societies, in the mortuary department to $812,695; and in the sickness department to $81,619; making a total payment in Canada for Canadian societies of $3,685,332, and for foreign societies, $894,314; the grand total for all societies amounting to $4,579,646.

Insurance Organizations. At the Annual Meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Investigation and Loss Information Bureau of Canada held in Ottawa, June 24, 1930, the following officers were elected for 1930-31: President, Bertram E. Hards (Guardian); Vice-Presidents: A. Hurry (Northern), P. A. McCallum (London-Canada); Executive Committee: John Jenkins (Employers' Liability), J. H. Labelle (Royal), Colin E. Sword (Union of Canada), H. Begg (Pacific Fire), John Holyrode (Commercial Union), W. E. Findlay (Springfield Fire & Marine), W. E. Baldwin (Continental), Lewis Laing (Liverpool & London & Globe), C. A. Richardson (North British), William Cox (Western Assurance), John B. Laidlaw (Norwich Union), J. A. Blondeau (Fire Insurance Co.); with the Head Office at Montreal, Que., and Harry Rethoret as Manager.

At the Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association held in Toronto on Nov. 15, 1929, the following were elected officers of the Association: President, W. H. Somerville (Mutual Life); 1st Vice-President, H. R. Stephenson (Crown Life), 2nd Vice-President, G. C. Moore (Imperial Life); Honorary Secretary, J. H. Lithgow (Manufacturers Life); Past President, T. A, Dark (Excelsior Life); Executive Committee: C. C. Ferguson (Great West Life), H. W. K. Hale (Sun Life), F. S. Kumpf (Dominion Life), C. W. Strathy (North American Life), R. A. Mannings (Royal Insurance), A. N. Mitchell (Canada Life), H. E. North (Metropolitan Life) and V. R. Smith (Confederation Life); Head Office located in Toronto, with John Appleton as Secretary of the Association.

The following were elected officers of the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada for 1929-30: President, H. G. Garrett, Victoria, B.C.; Vice-President, B. A. Dugal, Quebec City; Secretary -Treasurer, R. Leighton Foster, Toronto.

At the Annual Meeting of the Life Underwriters Association of Canada held in Toronto, January, 1930, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Honorary President, Hugh Cannell (Mutual Life); President, Robert MacInnes (Dominion Life, Saskatoon); 1st Vice-President, J. M. Carson (Mutual Life, St. John); Registrar of the Degree of Chartered Life Underwriter of Canada, J. G. Taylor (Mutual Life, Toronto); Honorary Secretary, W. C. Laird (London Life, Toronto); Honorary Treasurer, A. D. Anderson (Aetna Life, Toronto); Chairman of the Board of Directors, J. J. McSweeney (London Life, Toronto); Chairman of the Active Board of the Institute of Chartered Life Underwriters of Canada, Gordon B. Coyne (Canada Life, Toronto); Chairman of the Membership Committee, F. T. Stanford (Canada Life, Toronto); Chairman of the Publicity Committee, H. C. Henderson (North American Life, Toronto); additional Members of Board of Directors: O. B. Shortly (North American Life, Toronto); P. A. Wintemute (Manufacturers Life, Hamilton); S. C. Vinen (Canada Life, Toronto); J. B. Hall (Sun Life, Toronto); Provincial Vice-Presidents; British Columbia, J. A. Birmingham (Mutual Life, Vancouver); Alberta, N. A. MacMurchy (Mutual Life, Edmonton); Saskatchewan, D. W. MacPherson (Canada Life, Moose Jaw); Manitoba, J. J. Smiley (Manufacturers Life, Brandon); Ontario, L. E. Doherty (Sun Life, Stratford); Quebec, J. A. Saucier (Northern Life, Quebec City); New Brunswick, H. A. Watson (Imperial Life, Fredericton); Nova Scotia, G. R. Smith (Great West Life, Halifax); Prince Edward Island, T. W. Bentley (Maritime Life, Charlottetown); Permanent Officers: Field Supervisor, Eric V. Chown; Secretary, L. W. Dunstall.

Sun Life Company. The Supreme Court at Ottawa in April, 1930, ruled against the Sun Life Company in its effort to obtain authority to have its capitalization doubled, from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000. The Company had appealed from an adverse ruling of the Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Justice Duff and Mr. Justice Smith dissented from the judgment of the Superior Court. Immediately afterwards T. B. Macaulay, President of the Sun Life, announced

that an appeal would be taken to the Privy Council. In connection with this Mr. Macaulay stated that the Sun Life should have at least 25,000 shareholders instead of 660 as at present, of which 305 are in Canada, and 355 in the United States. If the Company had the authority it would sell stock in small units, he said, to tens of thousands of employees and policy-holders. "It would mean much to the growth and prosperity of the Company to have these armies of friends permanently identified with it with ownership of even very small blocks of stock. Such a wide distribution would also mean much in the way of safeguarding the Company against the possibility of undesirable control."

Insurance Appointments

(July, 1929, to July, 1930)

Company	Office	Appointee	Address
Acadia Fire Insurance Co.	President	A. E. Jones	Halifax
Acadia Fire Insurance Co.	Vice-President	C. H. Mitchell	Halifax
British America & Western Assurance Companies	Winnipeg Manager	C. E. Chandler	Halifax
British America & Western Assurance Companies	General Manager	Kenneth Thom	Toronto
British America & Western Assurance Companies	Director	Herbert Begg	Toronto
British Dominions	Asst. Can. Manager	Victor G. Creber	Calcutta
Caledonian Ins. Co.	Jt. General Manager	Douglas Cownie	Winnipeg
Canada Life Assurance Co.	Director	Hon. Chas. Stewart	Edmonton
" " " "	Asst. Gen. Manager	W. A. P. Wood	Toronto
" " " "	Asst. Gen. Manager	A. Gordon Ramsay	Toronto
" " " "	Asst. to President	W. Hastie	Toronto
" " " "	Superintendent	R. S. McDonald	Toronto
" " " "	Superintendent	S. C. McEvenue	Toronto
" " " "	Secretary	John H. Domelle	Toronto
" " " "	General Manager	A. N. Mitchell	Toronto
Capital Life	Maritime Manager	Capt. E. A. Young	Halifax
Confederation Life Ass'n	Asst. Gen. Manager	V. R. Smith	Toronto
Continental Life Ins. Co.	Director	G. H. Smith	Toronto
" " " "	Director	Sir George Garneau	Quebec
Dominion Life Assur. Co.	Manager, N. B.	M. V. McDonald	Halifax
" " " "	Manager S. Sask.	James Johnston	Regina
Excelsior Life Insurance Co.	General Manager	Maj. A. C. Galbraith	Toronto
" " " "	Director	Henry S. Gooderham	Toronto
Fire Insurance Co.	Director	H. H. Bradburn	
General Accident Assurance Co.	Manager Montreal	A. C. Conway	Montreal
Great-West Life Assur Co.	Director	W. H. McWilliams	Winnipeg
" " " " "	Director	Nixon J. Breen	Winnipeg
Imperial Life Assur. Co.	Director	James P. Bickell	Toronto
" " " "	Director	J. W. Mitchell	Toronto
London & Lancashire	Canadian Manager	W. R. Houghton	Toronto
Manufacturers Life Ins. Co.	Vice-President	M. R. Gooderham	Toronto
" " " "	Asst. Gen. Manager	J. H. Lithgow	Toronto
" " " "	Assistant Actuary	Hudson J. Stowe	Toronto
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	Manager Publicity	A. L. Cawthorn-Page	Toronto
Monarch Life	Eastern Supt.	J. L. Routley	Montreal
" "	Gen. Manager and Actuary	J. A. MacFarlane	Toronto
" "	Director	D. H. Hudson	Winnipeg
" "	Vice-President and Chairman Executive	J. W. W. Stewart	Winnipeg
Montreal Life Insurance Co.	Director	William Penman	London, Eng.
" " " "	Director	C. E. Sanders	Montreal
Mutual Life Assurance Co.	President	R. O. McCulloch	Waterloo
" " " "	1st Vice-President	Louis L. Lang	Waterloo
" " " "	Director	Hon. J. E. Perrault, K.C.	Quebec
National Life Assur. Co.	Inspector	J. Earl Morash	Chester, N.S.
" " " "	Director	A. E. Kirkpatrick	Toronto
North American Life Assur Co.	Supervisor Agencies	E. H. Hanley	Ottawa
" " " " "	Secretary	W. G. Gallow	Toronto
" " " " "	Director	Fred S. Corrigan	Toronto
" " " " "	Director	C. L. Burton	Toronto
Ontario Equitable Life	Supt. Agencies	E. C. Armstrong	Toronto
" " "	Asst. Actuary	E. R. Batho	Winnipeg
Pilot Insurance Co.	General Manager	A. H. Rodgers	Waterloo
Saskatchewan Life	General Manager	M. B. Farr	Regina
Sun Life Assur. Co	M'ger., Montreal Div.	W. R. Moreland	Montreal
" " " "	Director	E. W. Beatty, K.C.	Montreal
" " " "	Eastern U.S. Dept.	J. S. Ireland	
" " " "	M'ger., New Brunswick	Norman C. Ralston	Halifax
" " " "	Agency M'ger., Belfast	J. A. C. Kennedy	Vancouver
Trans-Canada Ins. Co.	Director	C. H. McFadyen	Montreal
Western Empire	Gen. Supt. Agencies	F. W. Taylor	Winnipeg

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

By

W. L. Edmonds

The Agricultural Industry of Canada: Production in 1929

The gross agricultural wealth of Canada for 1929 was estimated by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at approximately $7,978,633,000, as compared with $8,052,521,000, the revised estimate for 1928, a decrease of $73,888,000. It was made up of lands, $3,316,061,000; buildings, $1,382,684,000; implements and machinery, $665,172,000; live stock, $864,167,000; poultry, $63,854,000; animals on fur farms, $19,477,000; agricultural production, $1,667,218,000. According to Provinces the wealth was distributed as follows:—Ontario, $2,285,620,000; Saskatchewan, $1,722,410,000; Quebec, $1,459,126,000; Alberta, $1,103,909,000; Manitoba, $703,146,000; British Columbia, $250,588,000; New Brunswick, $180,924,000; Nova Scotia, $178,205,000; and Prince Edward Island, $94,705,000.

The average value in 1929 of the occupied farm lands of Canada as a whole, including both improved and unimproved land, as well as dwelling houses, barns, stables, and other farm buildings, was returned as $37 per acre, as compared with $38 in 1928. British Columbia farm lands again ranked highest at $90 (1928, $90); followed by Ontario, $60 (1928, $62); Quebec, $55 (1928, $54); Prince Edward Island, $43 (1928, $44); Nova Scotia, $36 (1928, $34); New Brunswick, $35 (1928, $31); Alberta, $28 (1928, $28); Manitoba, $26 (1928, $27), and Saskatchewan, $25 (1928, $27). The average value of horses in 1929 showed a decrease as compared with 1928. Milch cows, other cattle and swine showed slight increases, while sheep values remained unchanged. Horses averaged $70 per head (1928, $76); milch cows, $74 (1928, $72); other cattle, $47 (1928, $47); sheep, $10; swine, $16 (1928, $15). Number and value of farm live stock were estimated as follows for 1929:—3,376,487 horses valued at $235,971,000; 3,778,277 milch cows valued at $279,898,000; 5,152,711 other cattle valued at $240,158,000; 3,728,309 sheep valued at $37,029,000; and 4,381,725 swine valued at $71,111,000. Estimated total value of all farm live stock was $864,167,000, compared with $861,403,000 in 1928. Farm poultry in 1929 was estimated as follows: turkeys, 2,479,184 valued at $6,714,000; geese, 1,175,764 valued at $2,482,000; ducks, 1,112,369 valued at

$1,275,000; other fowls, 56,132,465 valued at $53,383,000; total poultry, 60,899,782, valued at $63,854,000.

Unusual and prolonged drought during the Summer of 1929 seriously reduced the year's out-turn of field crops. In Western Canada, in spite of cool and backward season, larger areas were sown by the end of April than in the two previous years. While germination and growth were slow at first, owing to cool, dry weather, rains and warmer weather later brought conditions up to the average by the end of May. In June, however, drought set in and the condition of the crop deteriorated steadily as the heat and absence of rain continued. Grain crops in the West matured rapidly and with generally favourable weather, harvesting and threshing were completed in record time. Yields, while widely variable, were found to be not only greatly inferior to those of 1928, but also much below the average. A satisfactory feature of the season was the particularly high quality of the grain, inspections showing a larger proportion of higher grades than for several years. In Ontario, the wet and backward Spring, followed by the long drought, resulted in reduced grain yields, but quality was on the whole good. Hay yielded well up to the average. There was a fair yield of corn, but the yield of potatoes in Ontario was low. In Quebec, where the rainfall was not so deficient, an excellent return, and better than in 1928, was secured. Season's operations in the Atlantic Provinces were generally satisfactory. Apple production in Nova Scotia was the largest in several years. Fair yields of grains of good quality were realized in British Columbia, and while its apple crop was smaller than in 1928 the yield of strawberries and cherries was heavy. Throughout Canada in 1929, pastures, and consequently milk production, showed the effect of drought, while fall ploughing was rendered difficult owing to the hard, dry condition of the soil.

The total agricultural revenue of Canada for 1929 was estimated at $1,667,218,000, as compared with the revised estimate of $1,801,440,000 for 1928—a decrease of 7.5 per cent. The principal reductions were in the value of field crops, wool, dairy products, and clover and grass seeds. There were increased revenues from farm animals, poultry and eggs, fur farming, maple products, and honey. The items making up the total were:—field crops, $979,750,000; farm animals, $210,437,000; wool, $4,470,000; dairy products, $290,000,000; fruits and vegetables, $46,398,000; poultry and eggs, $109,346,000; fur farming, $8,503,000; maple products, $6,119,000; tobacco, $6,276,000; flax fibre, $398,000; clover and grass seed, $2,123,000; honey, $3,403,000. Production by Provinces in order of value was:—Ontario, $509,434,000; Quebec, $320,422,000; Saskatchewan, $309,308,000; Alberta, $228,589,000; Manitoba, $134,095,000; British Columbia, $55,235,000; Nova Scotia, $43,558,000; New Brunswick, $39,854,000; Prince Edward Island, $26,723,000.

The yield of wheat in 1929, amounting to 299,520,000 bus., was the smallest since 1924, while the yield of oats, amounting to

282,838,300 bus., was the smallest since 1910. The yield of barley —102,313,300 bus.—was the smallest in two years. Rye, amounting to 13,160,000 bus., was the smallest since 1926. Although smaller yields were experienced, new records in acreage were established in some of the principal grains. They were: wheat at 25,255,002 acres, barley at 5,925,542 acres, rye at 991,944 acres, buckwheat at 515,976 acres, mixed grains at 1,118,649 acres. Total area devoted to field crops in 1929 was 61,207,034 acres—a new high record—compared with 59,351,811 acres in 1928.

The total external trade of Canada in farm products for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, was valued at $639,528,184, according to data furnished by the External Trade Branch of the Bureau of Statistics, compared with $924,557,208 for year ended Mar. 31, 1929—a decrease of $285,029,024, or 30.8 per cent.of the 1929 value. Imports were valued at $211,175,618, a decrease of $1,063,295, while exports amounted to $428,352,701, a decline of $283,965,729, compared with the year before. Of the total trade in 1929-30, the proportion with the United Kingdom was 44.5 per cent., compared with 49.5 per cent. in 1928-29, and with the United States, 26.7 per cent., compared with 16.1 per cent. In exports alone, during the fiscal year 1929-30, $206,212,227 worth, or 48.1 per cent. of the total, went to the United Kingdom and $92,132,787 worth, or 21.5 per cent. to the United States.

The total value of the commercial fruit production in Canada in 1929, as estimated finally by the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, was $19,591,240, as compared with $19,824,333 in 1928. Ontario led with a value of $8,656,097; followed by British Columbia with $6,766,550; Nova Scotia, $2,830,088; Quebec, $1,145,846; New Brunswick, $192,659. The apple crop was estimated at 3,870,380 barrels, valued at $10,-461,075.

The Minister of Agriculture. Hon. W. R. Motherwell made a visit to the Western Provinces in the Autumn of 1929. During a public address at Assiniboia, Sask., on Nov. 4, he pointed out, according to the report of *The Manitoba Free Press*, that because of the anti-mixing legislation passed by the Federal Parliament, as a result of the recommendations of the Saskatchewan Grain Inquiry Commission, better seed facilities and supply would be obtained; and he felt assured that Canadian grain would in the near future again take its premier place in the markets of the world. In an address at a banquet given in Toronto on Nov. 20 by the Dominion Department of Agriculture during the holding of the Winter Fair, Mr. Motherwell declared that "if Canada continues to expand and consume at the rate she is doing it will only be a comparatively short time until we are off the export markets for practically all major farm products except wheat and cereals, flour, fruit, canned vegetables, etc., unless production is speeded up proportionately to and beyond home consumption requirements."

Canadian Farm Loan Board. Organized in 1929 to provide long term credit to farmers and operating under the Farm Loan Act, the Board had Provincial Boards with Superintendents in the following Provinces: Alberta (Edmonton); British Columbia (Victoria); Manitoba (Winnipeg); New Brunswick (Saint John); Nova Scotia (Halifax); Quebec (Quebec City). The Federal Board as constituted at inception consisted of Hon. J. A. Robb, P.C., Chairman, *ex officio*, Minister of Finance; J. D. MacLean, M.D., C.M., LL.D., (appointed Jan. 1, 1929); E. C. Drury, B.S.A., LL.D. (appointed Jan. 17, 1929), and Beaudry Leman, B.Sc., C.E. (appointed Jan. 17, 1929). A. H. Brown was appointed Secretary to the Board. Mr. Drury resigned as member of the Board on June 14, 1930, and no appointment was made to replace him. The Board's fiscal year ended Mar. 31,1930 when the total number of loans granted and in process of distribution was $4,351,250.

The Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada. The former members having resigned after several years' service, Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced on Aug. 15, 1929, the following as the new Commissioners: E. B. Ramsay, Winnipeg, Chairman; Prof. Duncan A. MacGibbon, head of the Department of Political Economy at the University of Alberta, and Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan. The new members were sworn into office at Fort William on Aug. 22. On Aug. 9, 1929, under authority of an amendment of the Canadian Grain Act, the following were appointed assistant Commissioners: Hon. R. S. Dundas, for the Province of Saskatchewan; W. H. Blatchford, for the Province of Alberta, and Prof. T. J. Harrison, for the Province of Manitoba. The Secretary was F. J. Rathbone, with headquarters at Fort William.

The Chief Grain Inspector, J. D. Fraser, reported that total inspection for the crop year 1928-29 in the Western Division had amounted to 413,508 cars, as against 353,253 cars for the previous year. Of these cars, 345,797 were wheat, of which 113,459 were No. 1 hard, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Northern; 203,280 were No. 4, No. 5, No. 6 and feed; 5,306 no grade, tough or damp. Damage from frost and uneven germination accounted for the very high percentage of lower grades. A re-inspection was called on 75,049 cars and appeals on 11,515 cars. Shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur totalled 374,405,163 bus.; from Vancouver, 97,721,106 bus.; from Prince Rupert, 2,472,289 bus. and from Victoria, 188,078 bus. Total shipments were 474,786,636 bus.

S. M. Capon, acting Chief Weighmaster, reported that during the crop year ended July 31, 1929, 33 elevators were in operation at the head of the Great Lakes, of which 4 were public terminals and 29 private terminals, with an approximate storage capacity of 87,000,000 bus., an increase of 3,220,000 bus. over 1928. Grain weighed during the year totalled 826,210,610 bus. A total of 473,035½ cars, with 1,154,497,341 bus. of grain, were weighed into and out of the elevators at the head of the Lakes and at Western points during the year.

The Board reported that at Aug. 31, 1929, there were 5,593 elevators in the Western Inspection Division, with a total storage capacity of 310,419,790 bus.—an increase for the year of 737 elevators, with an increased storage of 45,226,440 bus. Of the 10 public terminal elevators four were located at the head of the Lakes, with total storage capacity of 22,967,210 bus.; 4 at interior points, capacity 12,000,000 bus.; and 2 at the Pacific coast with storage capacity of 3,100,000 bus. Of 82 private elevators, 28 with a capacity of 63,780,000 bus. were at the head of the Lakes; 38 with a capacity of 11,698,000 bus. at interior points, and 16 with a capacity of 11,007,000 bus. on the Pacific coast. In the Eastern Inspection Division the only elevators under the jurisdiction of the Board were the public elevators, of which there were 27 with a total storage capacity of 55,162,000 bus.

E. B. Ramsay, Chief Commissioner, announced on Nov. 7, 1929, that the headquarters of the Board of Grain Commissioners would be removed to Winnipeg with a view to facilitating the administration of the Grain Act. It was announced in December that F. J. Rathbone had been appointed Assistant Commissioner with headquarters at Fort William.

The new Board of Grain Commissioners held its first meeting in Vancouver on Mar. 5, 1930, with the grain section of the Merchants' Exchange. E. B. Ramsay,

the Chairman, explained during a discussion on the subject, that the new Grain Act, although carrying all the features of the old measure, would allow some elasticity. It proposed a marked reduction in the number of grades, but Mr. Ramsay said that he and his colleagues displayed no particular approval of a suggestion that in loading vessels grades should be raised by introducing higher grade grain to the cargo in order to meet the inspection. Referring to complaints regarding unloading conditions in the Orient, to remedy which the grain trade in Vancouver asked the Board to allow separate weighing and grain certificates, Mr. Ramsay promised to take the matter up with the Inspection Department and if possible would meet the wishes of the trade.

Area Sown to Field Crops, 1930. The Agricultural Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued July 10, 1930, a Preliminary Estimate of the areas sown to the principal field crops for the season of 1930. The total area sown to all field crops, exclusive of grain hay, was estimated at 59,617,500 acres, as compared with 59,607,034 acres in 1929. The area sown to wheat was estimated at 24,583,300 acres, as compared with 25,255,002 acres finally reported for 1929, a decrease of 671,702 acres, or about 3 per cent. Area sown to oats was estimated at 12,815,000 acres, an increase of 335,523 acres, or 3 per cent., as compared with 1929; barley, 6,050,000 acres, an increase of 124,458 acres, or 2 per cent., as compared with 1929; rye, 1,092,200 acres, an increase of 100,256 acres, or 10 per cent., as compared with 1929; flaxseed, 451,500 acres, an increase of 69,141 acres, or 18 per cent., as compared with 1929. The area planted to potatoes was estimated at 557,000 acres, an increase of 13,273 acres, or 2 per cent., as compared with the year before, while the area to hay and clover was 10,628,000 acres, as compared with 10,560,101.

Areas sown to the principal crops in the Prairie Provinces were estimated as follows, figures for 1929 being in brackets: wheat, 23,813,000 (24,297,116); oats, 7,951,000 (7,731,937); barley, 5,224,000 (5,114,203); rye, 1,033,000 (922,217); flaxseed, 443,000 (373,415); potatoes, 100,000 (99,895).

Insect Pest Rulings. One new and three revised restrictive regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, administered by an advisory board under the Dominion Department of Agriculture, went into effect early in March, 1930. One regulation was designed to exclude flag smut, a disease of wheat which occurs in Australia and certain Asiatic countries. It prohibited the importation into Canada of all species and varieties of wheat, straw, bran and chaff from Australia and the Orient unless accompanied by a certificate showing that the product was from a district free from flag smut. In order to keep out the Mediterranean fruit fly, importation of plants—except ginger root, taro and fruits of pineapple, banana and cocoanut—from Hawaiian Islands was prohibited unless certified free from infection. As a precaution against the European apple sucker, a restriction was put upon the movement of apple, pear, quince and European ash stock in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. With a view to controlling the European corn-borer, further revision was made in the regulations restricting the movement of corn and corn products, practically making the whole of Eastern Canada a restricted area. The regulation allowed, according to a press despatch from Ottawa, the shipment to outside areas of corn products that were manufactured and processed in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of carriage of the European corn-borer.

World Championships in Grain and Live Stock. Canadian farmers and live stock breeders were awarded fourteen championships at the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference held in Chicago the first week in December, 1929. The award for the wheat championship of the world was carried off by Joseph H. B. Smith, a farmer near Wolf Creek, Alberta, with Reward red Spring wheat. This was the fifth time in nine years, according to *The Morning Leader* of Regina, that this championship had come to Canada—three times to farmers in Alberta and twice to those in Saskatchewan. At the 1929 Exhibition four championships in the shorthorn breeding class went to F. H. Deacon of

Unionville, Ont., and T. A. Russell of Downsview, Ont., was awarded the trophy for the junior champion bull. The world's championship for field peas went to W. G. Gibson of Ladner, B.C., the second year in succession. Ontario men were among those who carried off championships for sheep.

On Nov. 10, 1929, Hon. W. C. Buckle, Minister of Agriculture in the Saskatchewan Government, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of the World's Grain Exhibition of 1932 to be held in Regina. According to *The Morning Leader* (Regina) it was proposed to offer $200,000 in prizes for the grain exhibits and to erect a new building at an estimated cost of $300,000. At a meeting of the Executive Committee in Regina on Apr. 11, 1930, J. A. Mooney, Managing Director, reported that 103,000 of the total of 225,000 prize lists had been received from the printers and up to date 101,000 had been distributed. At a meeting of the Executive in Regina on June 4, 1930, it was decided to make intensive efforts to bring as many agricultural conventions to Regina and other points in Western Canada just prior to and following the holding of the Exhibition in 1932.

Conference of Dominion and New Brunswick Officials. The Annual Conference of officials of the Dominion and New Brunswick Departments of Agriculture was held in Fredericton on Jan. 9 and 10, 1930, to consider elementary agricultural education, horticulture and apiary developments. Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick, was in the chair. The Conference recommended that green feed and root crop competitions be held and advertised and that an allotment not exceeding $75 be made to any society; that the organization of new calf clubs be undertaken after the reorganization of all existing clubs and that new clubs be organized only if authorization had been secured from both the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture; that charts be prepared on the management and feeding of dairy cattle; that in the revision of prize lists for school fairs a section be added recognizing domestic science exhibits fostered by the Women's Institutes, and that prizes for home plot and poultry projects at school fairs be doubled.

All-Canadian Agricultural Conference. Problems connected with Canada's declining export trade in agricultural products were discussed at the All-Canadian Conference held in Ottawa, Mar. 11 and 12, 1930, with the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, in the Chair at the opening session. Among the delegates were sixteen representatives from the Dominion Department of Agriculture; thirteen from the Provincial Departments; eleven, representing Live Stock Unions and Co-operatives; three, the Agricultural Press; as well as others interested in the industry. Mr. Motherwell dealt briefly with the successful results that had followed previous conferences of a similar character, and spoke of the decrease that had been steadily making itself more apparent in Canadian live stock products offered for export to the British market, the most outstanding example of such decrease being seen in the case of Canadian bacon, which had practically disappeared entirely from the British market. The questions to be considered, he explained should be along the lines of finding the best means of improving production methods including quality production, quantity production, and continuity of production, coupled with decreased cost of production and increased co-operative facilities through which to market the farmers' produce to the best advantage.

Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Canada, quoted statistics to show that Canada's live stock population, as well as the values of that live stock had increased very materially between the years 1911 and 1928. Other statistics covered the production, export, gross consumption and per capita consumption of the more important live stock products over the same period, these indicating the great increase in per capita consumption of many of these products for some years past.

W. A. Wilson, Agricultural Products Marketing Agent in Great Britain, discussed "The British Market as an Outlet for Live Stock Products from Canada."

Roy McPhail, President of the Manitoba Co-operative Live Stock Producers, and speaking for the Live Stock Co-operatives, stated that previously increased

production had been followed by a fall in prices; that producers lacked confidence in the established merchandising methods. He outlined briefly the volume of business of the Live Stock Co-operatives, and stated that the function of a co-operative was to stabilize prices, not to raise them. He said that the co-operatives were heartily in sympathy with a policy of intensified quality production. J. H. Evans, speaking for the Western Provinces, said that those Provinces were prepared to support a sound policy of production, particularly quality production, and that one of the most important means of solving the problem of improving the live stock industry lay through the lowering of production costs. Prof. W. Longley, of Nova Scotia, speaking for the Maritime Provinces, called attention to the increases in production in the Maritime Provinces since the War, and stated that all three had benefited by the adoption of co-operative marketing policies for various products.

S. J. Chagnon, representing Quebec, spoke of the value of the home market in that Province, and of the policies introduced by the Provincial Government looking to the increased production of live stock products, and the development of the co-operative marketing principle, both as to selling and buying. W. B. Roadhouse, representing Ontario said that the farmer would undoubtedly be helped in deciding what was best for him to produce and sell, by the development of grading, co-operative marketing, and education.

Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director of Experimental Farms, held that to decrease the cost of production was a tremendous factor in the whole question of improving the lot of the farmer. Better feeding methods might be devised and good feed made available to the stock raiser at lower costs.

Important resolutions were passed calling for concerted action toward the encouragement and development of the live stock industry.

Following the Conference, a national live stock policy was formulated during April, 1930. It involved, according to a statement of W. D. Mackay, President of the Canadian Live Stock Co-Operative Association, appointment of a Committee of three and a Federal appropriation of $1,000,000. It was proposed that the Committee of three, comprising a representative of the Live Stock Co-Operatives, a representative of the Federal Department of Agriculture and a third to be chosen by these two, should have direction of the national policy, which would involve the construction of two demonstration abattoirs, one in Eastern Canada and one in Western Canada. The proposal, according to Mr. Mackay, "does not contemplate any interference with the established packing industry, but the two proposed demonstration abattoirs will be in the nature of research laboratories."

The Live Stock Market. The 10th *Annual Stock Market and Meat Trade Review*, being for the year 1929, was compiled and edited by P. E. Light for the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture. In its general summary, the *Review* said:—"The market paid good prices for all classes of commercial live stock during 1929. Practically all market days found the balance of bargaining power in sellers' hands. The situation did not, however, prevent losses here and there. Neither did it secure prices allowing of big profits. The demand for meats was good throughout the twelve months, but there seemed to be a price limit beyond which consumptive demand and export inquiry would not go. In our cities the family budget is quite a burden and beef cost, particularly, is an important consideration. Consumers are only now learning that price and quality have an economic relation, and to date cheap beef has been selling relatively higher, and in much larger volume, than real beef. Veal is making a market in direct ratio to its quality, while lamb is benefiting from the more liberal advertising it is receiving. The pork and pork products market has been exceptionally good, and of all our meats, pork is probably the nearest we have got to a real standard of quality. Volume shortage in cattle and hogs was a strengthening factor to prices per pound, but the cause of a heavy loss in total revenue, particularly to the hog industry. While the cattle market was more in need of quality than volume, the hog market could have consumed at least half a million more hogs without serious price declines. Export demand for cattle was perhaps the most potent factor in cattle price making. At the same time, the domestic trade

gave excellent support to the market, and showed some accumulation of product. A healthy consumer trade, and heavy tourist traffic facilitated the movement into consumer channels. In the last months of the year, the application of the beef branding service under Federal supervision focussed consumer attention on our top grades of beef and no doubt benefited the market and laid the foundation for a better future for our finished, popular weights of stock . . . The beef grading service is becoming well established, is meeting with very good support from the packing industry, and is securing a steadily improving interest from retailer and consumer."

Consumption of Meat, Poultry and Eggs. A Report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on April 10, 1930, gave the estimated consumption of meat, poultry and eggs in Canada during 1929. Total consumption of beef was 676,900,352 lb., or 69.09 lb. per capita; pork, 798,638,774 lb., or 81.52 lb. per capita; mutton and lamb, 70,511,238 lb., or 7.20 lb. per capita. Annual per capita consumption of all meat was 157.81 lb.—an all-round increase over previous years. Total consumption of fowl was 75,895,008, or 7.75 per capita; turkeys, 18,687,536 lb., or 1.91 lb. per capita; ducks, 5,557,299 lb., or .57 lb. per capita; geese, 10,306,670 lb., or 1.05 lb. per capita. Total poultry per capita, 11.28 lb.—also an increase over previous years. Eggs, 302,470,239 dozen, or 30.87 dozen per capita.

Live Stock Organizations. The Canadian Live Stock Co-Operative Limited held their Annual Meeting at Toronto, Nov. 20, 1929. The name was changed from Canadian Co-Operative Livestock Producers', Limited, to that given above. The number of directors was increased from 6 to 12, and it was decided to take over The Central Live Stock Co-Operative, Limited, St. Boniface, Man.

The Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association held their Annual Meeting at Regina, Sask., Mar. 25, 1930. Condition of sheep industry was reported to be generally satisfactory from coast to coast. Registration by breeds in 1929 showed that Oxford Downs for the first time headed the list. Dumping of lamb and mutton on the Canadian market was deplored as injurious to the sheep-raising industry and it was decided to ask the Government to give tariff protection, with preference to British countries. Officers elected: President, G. R. Ball, Strathcona, Alta.; Vice-President, W. Whitelaw, Guelph; Secretary, R. W. Wade, Toronto.

The Canadian Swine Breeders' Association held their Annual Meeting at Regina, Sask., Mar. 25, 1930. Total number of swine registered in 1929 was 9,628, the Yorkshire breed standing first with 5,804. Over 700 head more were recorded than in 1928. S. E. Todd, Secretary of the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers, urged that hog production be organized to meet world competition in prices. Officers elected: President, J. K. Featherston, Streetsville, Ont.; Vice-President, C. M. Learmouth, Regina, Sask.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association held their Annual Meeting at Regina, Sask., Mar. 27, 1930. Surgical or other operations for the fixing of show cattle was unanimously condemned. Prof. A. M. Shaw urged members to study types of shorthorns in the Old Country in relation to their usefulness for beef and milking qualities. Officers elected: President, James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.; First Vice-President, J. D. Brien, Ridgetown, Ont.; Second Vice-President, Norman Ross, Indian Head; Secretary-Treasurer, G. E. Day, Guelph, Ont.

The Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association held their Annual Meeting at Regina, Mar. 27, 1930. It was announced that the Minister of Agriculture had approved of the Association's new set of By-laws. It was decided to have a futurity class at the International Grain and Live Stock Exhibition at Regina in 1932. Officers elected: President, Carl Roberts, Osborne, Man.; Vice-President, J. A. St. Marie, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.; Secretary, A. M. MacPherson, Brandon, Man.

The Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association held their Annual Meeting at Toronto, Feb. 6, 1930. Officers (re-elected): President, A. A. MacDonald, Kirkfield, Ont.; Vice-President, W. N. Catley, Craven, Sask.; Secretary-Treasurer, H. D. Smith.

The Dairy Industry. The total value of the output of the dairy factories of Canada during 1929 was placed at $142,665,521 in a Report issued in July, 1930, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The corresponding figure for 1928 was $144,373,614, and for 1927, $135,910,930. The Report stated the decrease in the 1929 valuation from the figure for 1928 was due to the lowered production of cheese.

The production of creamery butter during 1929 amounted to 174,724,465 pounds; valued at $67,291,136. This represented an increase over production figures for 1928 of 6,697,426 pounds and in value, of $2,588,598. Only three years in the history of the industry showed greater production figures than the year under review.

The quantity of cheese made in 1929 was 118,646,039 pounds, valued at $21,388,122. This represented a loss in production of 25,938,580 pounds and a loss in value of $9,106,341. The Report said both the production and the valuation were the lowest recorded since 1900.

The total value of dairy products imported into Canada during 1929 was $13,456,785 compared with $6,580,915 in 1928. The increase, the Report said, was due to the greater imports of butter, the figures for this commodity mounting from 16,801,656 pounds to 35,928,249 pounds. During the same period, Canada exported dairy products valued at $28,398,549 compared with $36,230,617 the previous year. The largest decrease was noted in cheese, although the exports of milk, cream and butter were all lower than in 1928.

National Dairy Council of Canada. This Organization held its 11th Annual Meeting in Toronto on Oct. 18-19, 1929. Referring, in his address, to the situation in the dairy industry, President F. E. M. Robinson, said that as a rule the production of milk for manufacturing purposes was not profitable, but, that the production of milk or cream for use in fluid form was moderately profitable was shown by the steadily increasing output of the latter as fast as the domestic and export market would take care of it.

The Australian Treaty and its effect on the Canadian butter industry was discussed at length and it was decided by unanimous vote to submit the matter to the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. Recommendations of the Executive for changes in the By-laws (providing for one meeting a year, to be held alternately in Toronto and Winnipeg and in the month of March) were adopted. Council membership was retained at 33 and to be appointed as heretofore, but producers' and manufacturers' delegates to the number of 20 were to be chosen from the various Provinces as follows: from the four Western Provinces, 8 delegates— two from each Province, one producer and one manufacturer; from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, 8—four from each Province, two producers and two manufacturers in each case; from the Maritime Provinces, 4, one at least to be a manufacturer. These 20 delegates were to be chosen from the 33 members to attend the annual meetings and were to be the sole voting official delegates to such meetings and were to have their expenses paid. Other members might attend at their own expense, but could not vote. A motion was carried permitting the Council to elect at each annual meeting one or more honorary presidents. Officers elected were: President, F. E. M. Robinson, Richmond, Que.; Vice-President, E. T. Love, Edmonton, Alta.; Secretary-Treasurer, W. F. Stephen, Journal Building, Ottawa.

The Poultry Industry. Egg markets during 1929 were featured during the first part of the year by low prices and during the latter part by comparatively high prices. Production was heavy during January and light during the Summer and Autumn months. Egg-producing hens on Canadian farms in 1929 were 34,986,508, while the eggs produced were 278,096,578 dozen, valued at $85,380,532. A new all-round high record was established during the year.

At the Canadian National Poultry Record Association's Annual Meeting, Regina, on Mar. 24, 1930, seven of the nine Provinces were represented. Much progress was reported in the breeding of registered poultry. It was decided to recommend to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture the linking together of

registration and record of performance into one national poultry project. It was also decided that while no change should be made in the contest entry fee a fee of fifty cents should be charged for all birds that qualified for registration. A Committee was appointed to consider the tariff on eggs and report to the Executive. Officers elected for 1930 were: President, G. A. Robertson, St. Catharines, Ont.; Vice-President, J. F. Fraser, Kemptville, Ont.; Second Vice-President, C. J. Ford, K.C., Calgary, Alta.; Secretary-Treasurer, A. G. Taylor, Ottawa. Record Office: Canadian National Live Stock Records, Ottawa.

Maple Sugar and Syrup, 1930. Estimated production of maple sugar in Canada in 1930, according to the Bureau of Statistics, was 8,208,276 lbs. of the value of $1,381,513, as compared with 11,698,925 lbs. valued at $2,162,839 in 1929. Estimated production of maple syrup in 1930 was 2,185,379 gals. valued at $3,869,107, as compared with 2,174,084 gals. valued at $3,955,817 in 1929. Total estimated value of maple sugar and syrup produced in commercial quantities in 1930 was $5,250,620, as compared with $6,118,656 in 1929.

Fur Farms and Fur Production. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the number of fur farms in Canada in 1928 (the latest Report available at September, 1930) was 4,326, compared with 3,565 in 1927 and 2,826 in 1926. During the five-year period, 1924 to 1928, the number of fur farms increased by 179 per cent. Fox farms were the most numerous, with a total in 1928 of 3,631. Mink farms were second in number, with a total of 268, followed by muskrat farms with 216, and raccoon farms with 157. Total capital investment for the industry in 1928 was $22,976,291, an increase over the preceding year of $4,136,978, or 22 per cent. Prince Edward Island maintained its supremacy with regard to total value of property in the fur farming industry, but Ontario and Quebec were not far behind. The capital investment of the fur farms in Prince Edward Island in 1928 amounted to $4,945,893, while Ontario had a capital of $4,730,954, and Quebec, $4,342,499.

The total number of all kinds of fur-bearing animals sold from the farms in 1928 was 26,379 with a total value of $3,837,420, compared with 17,378 valued at $2,652,150 in 1927. To the total value for 1928, silver fox contributed $3,552,874, or 93 per cent. The highest price received by any farm for a silver fox in 1928 was $1,000. This record is held by Prince Edward Island. The average price for the year was $200, compared with $195 in 1927. The total revenue derived by the fur farmers from the sale of fur-bearing animals and of pelts in 1928 was $6,226,446, compared with $4,815,164 in 1927.

The Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association held its Tenth Annual Meeting at Summerside, P.E.I., on July 9, 1930. A membership of 5,764, at Dec. 31, 1929, was reported. During the year 1929 inspectors visited over 3,400 ranches. An effort was made during the year to enforce a standard of registration. G. H. McCallum, Chief Inspector, made applications before the Tariff Advisory Board with regard to the duty on rabbits imported from Australia and received an attentive hearing. Representations were made to the Federal and Provincial Governments in the Autumn of 1929 that the scope of the experiments being carried on at the Experimental Fox Farm should be increased. Both Governments agreed that further support was desirable and promised to place additional land at the disposal of the Station. The work of adding to the equipment was to be undertaken shortly. Officers were: President, G. S. Sharp; Vice-President, George A. Callbeck; Secretary-Manager, B. S. Deacon. Head Office: Summerside, P.E.I.

National Barley Committee. A meeting of this Committee was held in the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, on Feb. 26, 1930, under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa. The Secretary, Prof. T. J. Harrison, referred to the work done by the Committee in regard to the old grades of barley and to the alterations that had been made during the 1929 Session of Parliament. A Report prepared by Prof. W. Squirrel of the Ontario Agricultural College, said there were prospects for increased barley acreage in Quebec and a better outlook for seed-growing in Ontario. Major H. G. L. Strange, Fenn, Alta., reporting for the Western Committee, stated

that Alberta in particular was ready to push the growing of malting barley as markets were assured. In Saskatchewan there was, he announced, an increase of one million acres in 1929 in the land devoted to the cultivation of barley. Prof. Harrison, reporting for the Research Committee, said there was a complete plant at the Manitoba Agricultural College for the testing of malting and feed barleys; while L. H. Newman drew attention to the favourable impression Canadian barleys had made at the Brewers' Exhibition in London, England, in 1929.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association. The 27th Annual Meeting of the Association was held at Wolfville, N.S., on June 19-21, 1930. The President, T. J. Harrison, Deputy Grain Commissioner of Manitoba, was in the chair and every Province in the Dominion was represented by delegates. Although formed in 1903, this was the first time the Association had held its Annual Meeting in the Maritime Provinces. President Harrison expressed the opinion that never in the history of the Association had more interest been taken in the production and use of registered seed and many farmers were planning to show seed and grain at the World's Grain Show in Winnipeg in 1932. Complaints had been made regarding the lack of uniformity in garden crops on account of the seed sown, but the President said it was gratifying to note that a start had been made in the registration of garden seed. Officers elected for 1930-31: Honorary President, George H. Clark, Ottawa; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Dr. C. A. Zavitz, Ilderton, Ont.; H. G. L. Strange, Fenn, Alberta; President, T. J. Harrison, Winnipeg; Vice-President, R. Summerby, Macdonald College, Que.; Secretary-Treasurer, W. T. G. Wiener, Jackson Building, Ottawa.

Canadian Council of Agriculture. The Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Council was held in Winnipeg on Mar. 18-19, 1930. The Report of the Secretary, A. E. Darby, covering the activities of the previous year, referred to the Conference of representatives of the Council with Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal in the British Government, in September, 1929, at which immigration and trade policies were discussed. The Secretary's Report also dealt with the attendance of the Council's officers at the Canadian Tax Conference in Montreal, the Employment Service Council of Canada and at the sittings of the Tariff Advisory Board held during 1929. The situation created by the applications for tariff protection on butter, beans, fruits and vegetables, eggs, etc., was discussed, and the importance of reducing the costs of production instead of seeking increased prices induced by what was termed artificial expedients was stressed.

Resolutions were adopted and ordered forwarded to the Dominion Government and Members of Parliament, the most important asking: (1) that assisted immigration be discontinued and strict selection of immigrants as to race, physical, mental and moral qualities, but not as to occupation, be maintained; (2) that migration of unaccompanied women be strictly regulated in accordance with proposals made by the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women; (3) that an immediate and substantial increase be made in the British Preferential Tariff, accompanied by reduction of general tariff rates; (4) that the duty on automobiles and auto trucks be reduced to the average level of the tariff on agricultural implements; (5) that the Australian Treaty be denounced; (6) that an inquiry be held into the operation of the Grain Standards Board and the methods of grading grain falling into the commercial grades; (7) that the Soldiers' Settlement Act be amended so that all loans be non-interest bearing, repayment to be on the one-third crop basis and absolute security of tenure guaranteed; (8) that the Dominion Government assume the major share of unemployment relief; (9) that married women be allowed legal domicile of their own and the British nationality of Canadian women marrying aliens be recognized except a declaration of alienage be made.

The officers were re-elected: President, Bruce McNevin, Omemee, Ont.; Vice-President, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield, Alta.; President, Women's Section, Mrs. S. E. Gee-Curtis, Neepawa, Man.; Vice-President, Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau, Alta.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. R. Gray, Winnipeg; Secretary, A. E. Darby, 307 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg.

The Canadian Horticultural Council. The 8th Annual Meeting of the Council was opened at Ottawa on Mar. 5, 1930, with the President, J. H. Lavoie of Quebec in the chair. Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, acting for Hon. W. R. Motherwell, assured the Council of the interest and co-operation of the Dominion Agricultural Department in the advancing of the horticultural industry. As a first essential he cited the importance of knowing cost of production, to which the Department was devoting special attention. Next in importance he placed grading and pre-cooling. Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, referring to the Oriental peach moth, said that since 1925 the pest had spread to an alarming extent, particularly in the Niagara peninsula and along the Niagara River. Although a field staff was working upon the subject, no effective remedy had so far been found. George E. McIntosh, Dominion Fruit Commissioner, declared that efficient marketing would inevitably be followed by greater efficiency in production, and advocated the institution of a Dominion-wide fruit brokerage system owned by the growers. Dr. J. F. Booth stated that advance information on market conditions would be made available during the year to the producers of fruits and vegetables.

It was announced in Ottawa on May 22, 1930, that an economic survey of Canada's apple industry would be made under the personal direction of Dr. J. F. Booth, Commissioner of Agricultural Economics, and J. Coke, Assistant Commissioner. The survey, it was stated, would be centred in Eastern Canada during 1930, but would ultimately be extended westward to British Columbia.

The Canadian Florists' and Gardeners' Association held their Annual Meeting at Peterboro, Ont., July 30, 31 and Aug. 1, 1929. It was resolved to prepare for the holding of the national Spring flower shows and to refer to the Canadian Horticultural Council Committee a proposal to establish standards for the grading of cut flowers. Several changes were made in the constitution. Directors were to serve for two years and the Board was to consist of twelve members, while Past Presidents were made eligible to sit and vote at Board meetings. Officers elected: President, S. A. McFadden, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, R. Scott, Montreal; 2nd Vice-President, A. V. Main, Ottawa; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Thompson, Peterboro. J. H. Dunlop was elected Chairman of the Growers' Section; W. C. Hall, Vice-Chairman; and E. Groves, Secretary.

Miscellaneous Records. Total area under field crops in the Indian Reserves of Canada in 1929 was 215,700 acres; as compared with 201,287 in 1928; 205,717 in 1927; and 187,530 acres in 1926. There were 47,237 acres under pasture. Among the live stock were 39,821 horses, 9,285 milch cows, 34,060 other cattle, 3,049 sheep, 13,970 swine. In most instances there were substantial increases over the preceding year.

The Canadian Council of Beef Producers was organized in Calgary in July, 1929, with Hon. J. D. McGregor, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, as President, W. McIntyre Magrath as Vice-President and Walter Crawford of Winnipeg, as Secretary.

W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa, was in 1929 awarded the Wilder silver medal by the American Pomological Society for his work in breeding new varieties of apples and for his contributions to horticulture generally. Canada had won the medal several times, but this was the first time it had been presented to an individual.

The Winnipeg Evening Telegraph of Aug. 19, 1929, published a statement of G. Pieper, President of the Board of Trade, Gretna, Man., near the international boundary, to the effect that United States wheat, selling at 25 to 30 cents below the Canadian prices, had been coming into Canadian territory since the beginning of the season's threshing. This was confirmed by E. B. Ramsay, at that time Manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

In a Report submitted during the Summer of 1929, Dr. J. B. Warbasse, President of the Co-Operative League of the United States, recommended that Provincial co-operative unions be organized in each Province of Canada and that as soon as this was accomplished, they apply for membership in the Co-operative

Union of Canada, the only body through which membership in the International Co-operative Alliance could be obtained. He also urged the formation of a co-operative banking service, claiming that wherever farmers had gone into this field they had succeeded.

Milling and baking tests of the 1929 crop of wheat in the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, during October, 1929, indicated that the baking quality, grade for grade, was fully equal, if not superior, to the crop of the previous year.

A deputation of live stock raisers waited upon Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King when he was in Calgary on Nov. 18, 1929, pointing out the danger there would be to their industry if chilled meat from Australia and New Zealand came into Canada in large quantities. They asked that the Customs duties be increased.

The first shipment of cold storage eggs from British Columbia to Great Britain arrived in London during December, 1929, and were pronounced to be in good condition. The eggs had been laid the previous June and immediately placed in cold storage, according to a statement by Hon. Thomas G. Coventry, the Market Representative for British Columbia.

Dr. Robert Harcourt, Professor of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was honoured by the French Government with the Cross of the Knighthood of Agriculture and Dr. A. T. Charron, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Canada), was honoured by the French Government for his researches in agriculture, according to a statement issued in December, 1929.

Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, informed the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons on May 8, 1930, that increased internal storage facilities for grain would be provided by his Department at Moose Jaw, Lethbridge and Saskatoon.

A deputation from Russia, headed by A. D. Meteleff, Vice-President of the Great Russian Grain Trust, arrived in Canada in May, 1930, for the purpose, according to an Ottawa Press despatch, of making a study of Canadian agricultural methods. It was stated the deputation would remain in the Prairie Provinces until the harvest of 1930 was completed.

In order to meet the demands for information regarding Western wheat, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics announced on June 14, 1930, seven further telegraphic crop reports for the season, making the total number—beginning with June 10 and ending Aug. 27—twelve. The telegraphic report of July 10 would give the preliminary estimate of areas sown and condition and that of Aug. 11 the preliminary estimate of yield of wheat, fall rye, hay and clover and condition of field crops.

Prof. Georges Bouchard, author of a number of books on agriculture and on the staff of the College of Ste Anne de la Pocatière, in June, 1930, was honoured by the Belgian Government with the special Decoration of Agriculture of the first class.

A cable despatch from Auckland, New Zealand, under date of June 19, 1930, said that the Auckland Chamber of Commerce had under consideration complaints regarding an alleged practice of Canadian importers in putting New Zealand butter up under their own brands that had come to them in bulk. One of the complaints was from a Canadian. Some of the dealers in Vancouver interviewed by *The Vancouver Daily Province* admitted that they sold all their New Zealand butter under their own trade brands. One large importer declared he would not handle it in any other way, and that the same would be done if the butter had come from Denmark.

The Canadian pavilion at the International Colonial, Maritime and Flemish Art Exhibition, opened in Antwerp on Apr. 26, 1930, attracting a great deal of attention, according to the staff correspondent of *The Gazette*, Montreal.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Co-Operative Wool Growers, Limited, was held at Regina, Sask., Mar. 26, 1930. It was reported that during 1929, 4,614,705 lbs. of wool were handled, an increase of 988,259 lbs. Of the total, 192,122 lbs. were brought forward from 1928. Officers were: President, Col. Robert McEwen; 1st Vice-President, C. Jensen; 2nd Vice-President, S. A. Logan; General Manager, G. E. O'Brien; Assistant Manager, W. H. J. Tisdale; Secretary, G. O'Neil. Offices at 217 Bay Street, Toronto.

Canada's Forests and Forest Products Industries

The area covered by existing forests in Canada was estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 1,151,454 square miles. (*Canada Year Book, 1929*). This, owing to the revision made necessary by the Labrador Boundary Award of 1927, was a reduction of about 75,500 square miles in previous estimates. After allowing 52,000 square miles that should be cleared for field crops and 30,000 square miles retained for farmers' wood lots, it was estimated by the Bureau that there were out of the total 1,099,194 square miles of land which could be utilized to the best advantage under forest. Of the existing total of 1,151,454 square miles, under forest about 200,000 square miles was estimated by the Bureau to carry mature, merchantable timber, 111,234 square miles immature but nevertheless merchantable timber, and 554,641 square miles young growth which, if protected from fire and other damage, would eventually produce merchantable timber. All this area was described as being so situated as to be commercially exploitable at present. A total of 76,045 square miles of forest land had been permanently dedicated by the Dominion and the Provincial Governments as forest and game reserves. Only 9.6 per cent. of the forest area of the Dominion had been permanently alienated by passing into the hands of private individuals or corporations, leaving about 90.4 per cent. still owned by the State.

The latest available estimate (issued by the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Apr. 19, 1930) placed Canada's forest resources at 224,304 M. cubic feet of standing timber, capable of yielding 424,637 M. feet b.m. of sawn lumber, and 1,121,993 thousand cords of pulpwood, ties, poles and smaller materials. It was estimated that the total forest production in Canada in 1928 involved the cutting of 2,988,038,430 cubic feet of timber. This constituted only the annual depletion for use, and to it must be added the volume of material annually destroyed by fire, which exceeded 900,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber and the young growth on 1,300,000 acres. Insects and fungi destroyed annually at least 800,000,000 cubic feet, so that the annual drain on the forest resources was considerably more than 4,788,000,000 cu. ft. A total depletion of this amount did not necessarily imply that total resources of 224,304,000,000 cubic feet were being reduced at that rate every year. The rate of utilization was far from constant and was affected by the discovery of new uses for wood, increase in population and the demand from other countries, while the rate of destruction from fires and other agencies varies. Loss due to forest fires was being reduced and scientific methods of controlling insect and fungus damage were being rapidly developed.

As far as the value of primary forest products was concerned, logs and bolts for further manufacture in Canadian mills headed the list in 1928 with a value of $72,525,692. Pulpwood for use in Canadian pulp and paper mills came second with a value of $59,578,417. Firewood amounted to $41,049,752 and hewn ties, $5,815,725. Total production for home consumption was $186,320,191 and for all purposes, $212,950,799. Total export trade in primary forest products had a value of $28,532,841, and the principal lines were: pulpwood, $15,269,660; logs and bolts, $4,607,286; square timber, $3,772,137; telegraph and telephone poles, $3,339,585. The Province of Quebec headed the list for forest production, both for value of material produced and for its equivalent in standing timber. It was first in production and use in pulpwood and in the production of firewood and fencing materials, while it ranked second among the Provinces in production of square timber and wood for distillation. Ontario came second for total value of production and third for volume of production. British Columbia came third for value of production and second for volume. It was estimated that operations in the woods involved the investment of $188,000,000 in logging equipment, most of which was employed in British Columbia, where power logging reached its highest development. These primary operations were estimated to have given employment part of the year to more than 103,000 men and to have distributed over $80,000,000 in wages and salaries. Out of a total of over 2,988 M. cu. ft. of standing timber cut in Canada in 1928, about 88.8 per cent. was retained in the country for immediate use or as raw material for some Canadian industry, while 11.2 per cent. was exported in a more or less unmanufactured form. Manufacturers of commodities whose chief component material was wood or paper were

dependent on the products of the forest as their principal raw material. The total value of capital invested in this group of industries in 1928 was $1,158,651,534; employees numbered 158,005 and were paid $179,244,698 in wages and salaries. The net value of production was $389,386,952 and the gross value, $682,546,865.

The Canadian Forestry Association, with Head Office at 51 Sparks Street, Ottawa, continued to evince active interest in the forest industry during 1929. Its 30th Annual Meeting was held in Montreal on Jan. 27, 1930. The Report of the Manager, Robson Black, stated that every branch of the Association's work was able to present advances and improvements beyond the standards of previous years. In spite of drastic culling, the membership had been brought up to 32,008—an increase over the previous year of 2,000. Fifteen lecturers and assistants were on the field staff for 1929 tours and 1,878 lectures were delivered to audiences aggregating 475,742 persons, while the field mileage covered was over 80,000. There was an increase of 450 in the number of meetings and of 128,000 in the people who attended them. Every conceivable conveyance from cart to aeroplane was used by the lecturers in travelling. An approximation of the modern "talkie" was introduced on the new Caravan (presented by Col. J. H. Price) and also on the Prairie Car. The tenth year of the tree-planting campaign was signally successful, crowds in Western Canada visiting daily the Lecture Car to be told by word and shown by picture the reasons for planting trees, what to select and how to cultivate. The Report stated that 1929 was regarded by authorities as a fire year, there having been about ten thousand forest fires, or double the average. Norman M. Ross, B.S.A., B.F., Chief of the Tree-Planting Division, Indian Head, Sask., in an address before the Association, said 7½ to 9 million trees were distributed over the three Prairie Provinces during the year and that since 1901 over 100 million broad leaf trees and 2½ million coniferous trees had been given away, but although farms boasted of shelter belts much remained to be done, there still being at least 125,000 farms without leafy shelters. A resolution was adopted making an appeal to consumers of forest products, and especially those using newsprint, for co-operation in "making possible such forest protection and growth as will continue their yearly source of supply in the future along sound economic business lines." Ellwood Wilson, Manager of the Forestry Division of the Canada Power and Paper Company, Grand 'Mère, Quebec, was elected President.

Another organization, interested particularly in the pulpwood industry, was the Canadian Pulpwood Association, which held its Annual Meeting in Montreal on Jan. 21 and 22, 1930. The industry was well represented from Cape Breton in the East to Port Arthur and Fort William in the West. Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B., was elected President; Armand G. Augur, Quebec; Ralph P. Bell, Halifax; Major T. A. MacLean and James Thompson, Toronto, were elected Vice-Presidents. At a conference of the Association in Ottawa on Mar. 28, 1930, vigorous opposition was expressed to a proposal made in the House of Commons for an embargo on the export of pulpwood from private lands.

A statement was issued at the beginning of January, 1930, by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior in the Dominion Government, regarding the forestry and allied industries of 1929. Referring to the consideration which had been given in previous years to the menace of exhaustion of Canada's timber supplies, he said that he was gratified to record that during 1929 a real start had been made by the Forest Service Branch in the study of the problem. In June of that year a conference had been held with the responsible Ministers and the chief forest officers of all the Provinces, as a result of which it was decided to conduct on a co-operative basis a national inventory of the forest resources of the Dominion. It was hoped the task would be completed in five years. Referring to forest fires during 1929, the Minister said that, viewing Canada as a whole, they were perhaps the worst experienced in the annals of the country. With the exceptions of the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, situations of extreme gravity prevailed for extended periods. Western Ontario and the northern parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan were the most affected by adverse conditions. The Canadian Forestry Association estimated the number of forest fires in Canada during 1929 at about ten thousand.

A delegation representing the lumber industry of British Columbia who had visited Australia and New Zealand for trade prospects, returned in March, 1930, after a warm reception in both countries. It was hoped that a large

increase in shipments of lumber products from British Columbia to those two countries would result. A part of the delegation left shortly after their return for Ottawa for the purpose of trying to induce the Dominion Government to take steps to secure preferential treatment for British Columbia lumber in Australia equal to that given Great Britain. A deputation of British Columbia lumbermen waited upon the Provincial Government on July 22, 1929, seeking to secure their co-operation in extending the lumber trade of the Province. They were promised assistance by the Premier, Hon. S. F. Tolmie.

The Lumber Industry. The saw-milling industry in 1928 was first among Canadian industries with regard to total number of employees, second in regard to wage distribution and third with regard to capital invested. So far as gross value of products was concerned it stood fifth, while in regard to net value of production, which was the gross value less the cost of raw materials, it was second, being surpassed in this respect, as in gross value, by the pulp and paper industry. According to the Preliminary Report of the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the calendar year 1928, issued on Jan. 13, 1930, the total value for 1928 of the products of the saw-milling industry was $139,424,754, an increase of 4.3 per cent. over the previous year. The production of sawn lumber amounted to 4,337,253 M. ft. b.m. valued at $103,590,035, as compared with 4,098,081 M. ft. b.m., valued at $97,508,786 in 1927; of pulpwood, 908,446 cords valued at $11,030,608, as compared with 1,108,812 cords valued at $13,722,718; shingles, 2,865,994 M. valued at $10,321,-341, as compared with 2,837,281 M. valued at $8,716,085; lath, 1,138,417 M. valued at $4,802,616, as compared with 1,322,665 M. valued at $5,603,396; and sawn ties, 6,637,669 valued at $4,301,598, as compared with 4,669,647, valued at $2,882,487. The number of mills reporting increased from 2,720 to 2,967. The total number of employees rose from 44,598 to 44,862, while the payroll increased from $34,421,544 to $34,721,520. Raw materials in the form of logs, bolts and rough cordwood were valued at $80,451,801, as compared with $77,438,700 in 1927. The capital invested in the industry increased from $169,378,939 to $175,-729,448. British Columbia headed the list in the production of sawn lumber and shingles. Quebec was first in lath production and in the preparation of pulpwood. The production of lumber increased in every Province but New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

The principal organization in the Industry was the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. It had its Office at 16-18 Fraser Building, Ottawa, with R. L. Sargent, Secretary and Manager. The 22nd Annual Meeting was held in Ottawa, Jan. 14-16, 1930. A considerable part of the Convention was given to the consideration of the Lumber Trade Extension and Promotion Movement introduced at the Annual Meeting of the previous year and referred to a Committee of Ways and Means for investigation. This Committee, under the Chairmanship of A. C. Manbert, Toronto, submitted its report, which recommended a comprehensive plan for the betterment of the industry and provided for the co-operation of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. A resolution was ultimately passed unanimously declaring that the Trade Extension Campaign should "be carried through to a finality." Members attending the Convention spent the afternoon of Jan. 15 at the Dominion Government Forest Products Laboratories, Ottawa, and were received by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior; by E. H. Finlayson, Director of Forestry, and by T. A. McElhanney, Superintendent of the Laboratories. During the Convention reports were read dealing with loss of logs through shrinkage; research in timber physics; blue stain in white pine, and red stain in jack pine. Officers elected: President, G. P. Burchill, South Nelson, N.B.; First Vice-President, A. C. Manbert, Toronto; Second Vice-President, J. S. Gillies, Braeside, Ont. The following were elected members of the Executive Committee: G. P. Churchill, (Chairman), South Nelson, N.B.; Walter M. Ross, Ottawa; J. S. Bock, Montreal; A. C. Manbert, Toronto; A. E. Clark, Toronto, and J. S. Gillies, Braeside, Ont. At the annual banquet the guest of honour and the principal speaker was the Hon. Charles Stewart, who during his address said that of four basic industries lumbering was the second in wealth production.

The Western Retail Lumbermen's Association held their 39th Annual Convention in Winnipeg, on Jan. 29-31. Hon. D. G. McKenzie, Minister of Mines

and Natural Resources, Manitoba, addressed the Convention regarding the timber resources of the Prairie Provinces, dwelling upon their variety and extent. Resolutions were passed requesting the Dominion Government to remove the Sales tax and to modify the Income tax. Officers elected: W. E. Kissch, Moose Jaw, President; A. D. McNichol and W. D. Galvin, both of Winnipeg, Vice-Presidents; F. W. Ritter, Winnipeg, Secretary-Treasurer.

The New Brunswick Retail Lumber Dealers' Association was organized at Saint John on Mar. 4, 1930. H. W. Wallace of the Wallace Manufacturing Co., Limited, Sussex, was elected President, and Harold Haley, of Haley & Sons, Limited, St. Stephen, who had called the meeting, was elected Secretary.

The Pulp and Paper Industry. The Pulp and Paper Industry was the most important manufacturing industry in Canada, heading the lists for gross and net value of manufactured products as well as for distribution of wages and salaries. It had in 1928, according to the Report of the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued in December, 1929, a gross production value of $233,077,236, an increase of 6.5 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and the highest on record. There were 110 mills in operation. In 1929 there were 108 mills under operation. The capital invested was $644,-773,806, a decrease of 6 per cent. Employees numbered 33,584 and the payroll was $50,214,445. The value of pulp mill products was $129,033,154, an increase of 6.5 per cent., and of paper mill products, $193,193,022, an increase of 4.8 per cent. Gross production value was $243,970.751, an increase of 4.7 per cent., and net production value, $147,096.012. (1929 Statistics from Report of Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued, September, 1930.)

The newsprint branch continued to constitute the backbone of the pulp and paper industry. Production of the Canadian mills in 1929 was the largest in the history of the industry, amounting to 2,728,827 tons, exceeding that of 1928 by 347,725 tons, or nearly 15 per cent. In the United States production decreased 1.8 per cent., the total amounting to 1,392,276 tons. Canadian mills operated at an average of 85 per cent. of rated capacity during 1929, an increase of 3 per cent. But while production and consumption increased, 1929 was a trying year for the industry owing to inadequate prices. Exports of newsprint increased, the total for the year being 2,510,634 tons, a gain of almost 15 per cent. over 1928. Overseas markets absorbed 337,547 tons—a new high record. There was considerable expansion in the industry during 1929, two new machines being brought into operation by the St. Lawrence Paper Mills, two by Price Bros., one by the Bathurst Power and Paper Co., and one by the Great Lakes Power Co. On Dec. 14 the new mill of the Mersey Paper Company at Brooklyn, N.S., came into operation with a daily capacity of 250 tons. Still another new mill, that of the International Paper Co. at Dalhousie, N.B., was brought under operation on Mar. 14, 1930, with two machines of 125 tons each. A mill was under construction for the James Maclaren Company at Buckingham, Que.

A merger of the St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co., Limited, Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., Limited, and the Lake St. John Power and Paper Co., Limited, was officially announced in Montreal on May 14, 1930, with the St. Lawrence Corporation, Limited, a new concern, as holding company. Ernest Rossiter, President of the St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co., Limited, was named as President and active head of the new Company. Its total assets were estimated at $68,126,600. On June 10, 1930, Lord Rothermere announced in Montreal the amalgamation of the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, of which he was President, with the Canada Power and Paper Corporation. In an official statement, he said that the existing shareholders of the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills Limited would be represented on the Board of Directors of the Canada Power and Paper Corporation, of which approximately 97 per cent. of the stock would be held by British and Canadian investors.

The Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited, was securing controlling interest in Provincial Paper, Limited, according to a statement made by S. F. Duncan, President of the latter Company, to a Montreal newspaper of Jan. 7, 1930.

The Newsprint Price Problem. The disturbed condition of the pulp and paper industry in regard to the price of newsprint, so much in evidence in 1928-29, extended into 1929-30. On Nov. 12, 1929, Hon. L. A. Taschereau,

Prime Minister of Quebec, and Hon. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario, met in conference on the subject in Montreal. On the following morning Mr. Taschereau issued a statement to the Press in which he said that he and Mr. Ferguson had offered their good offices to the pulp and paper companies in case they needed to renew the agreement reached on the production of newsprint, and which expired at the end of 1929. On Nov. 26, a couple of weeks later, representatives of the pulp and paper companies met in consultation with the Prime Ministers of the two Provinces at Montreal.

A day or so later (Nov. 28) A. R. Graustein of the International Company, in an interview with *The Montreal Daily Star*, said that while he recognized that the price of newsprint was too low, he did not think the present a good time to raise it, "but there is so widespread a feeling in Canada that the price should be raised at this time that we, the owners of the Canadian mills, desire to do all in our power to meet this Canadian sentiment."

Publishers in both the United States and Canada protested against the proposed advance, charging that a combine had been formed by the Canadian newsprint mills. However, some of the leading pulp and paper companies announced during the first week in December that the price of newsprint for 1930, 1931 and 1932, from Jan. 1, 1930, would be advanced $5 a ton to $60, a discount of $5 a ton to be allowed during the first six months of 1930. Replying to the charge that the newsprint companies of Canada had formed a combine for the purpose of advancing prices, Mr. Taschereau, in a newspaper interview on Dec. 10, 1929, denied that such was the case.

Six days later (Dec. 16), during a speech delivered before a political club in Montreal, Mr. Taschereau again referred to the newsprint situation. "We find," he said, "that the American manufacturers who are here wish to dictate the price at which paper should be sold. We are told they are selling their paper at $55 a ton, thus fixing a price which they want to be accepted by our Canadian manufacturers. I have no hesitation in saying that nobody in the United States should expect our manufacturers to sell at cost price. Both the Governments of Ontario and Quebec have come to the conclusion that $60 a ton is a fair price and that $60 a ton should be paid by the purchasers." He denied that it was the intention of the two Provincial Governments to fix the price of paper by legislation, but he declared that as "this paper is made out of trees belonging to the Crown of Quebec and the Crown of Ontario, surely it is our duty to see that we get returns, surely it is our duty to tell these people that if they want to come here and cut down our trees and make paper from them they must pay a fair price for it . . . Of course we must expect that the publishers will resist, but I have seen a number of these gentlemen and they have said that $60 a ton was a fair price."

At the Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York on Apr. 23, 1930, the Paper Committee reported that subsequent to the emergency meeting of the Association on Dec. 9, 1929, to consider the newsprint price situation, the mills belonging to the Newsprint Institute of Canada had withdrawn the $5 a ton increase and that, as a result of the negotiations that had since been carried on by the Committee with the Institute, Col. John H. Price, Chairman of the Institute, had on Apr. 10, 1930, on behalf of the Canadian mills, "offered to continue in effect to the end of this year the present price of $55 a ton, but suggested an increase of $2 a ton for 1931, another $2 increase for 1932 and a $1 increase for 1933." Concluding its Report, the Committee said: "Your Committee is satisfied that the best interest of your members lies in price stabilization at reasonable levels over a period of years. Whether or not the prices suggested in the foregoing letter (Col. Price's) are reasonable, publishers must decide for themselves."

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. Founded in 1913, the Association in 1929 had its headquarters at 3420 University Street, Montreal, with Edward Beck as Secretary and Manager. It held its 17th Annual Meeting in Montreal on Jan. 31, 1930. "Public interest," said Lieut-Col. C. H. L. Jones in his Annual Address, "has been centred of late upon the fact that Canada is at present equipped to produce a greater volume of newsprint than the market can readily absorb. While this is true, and while it has resulted in reducing

the general average of the output of the mills, based upon their rated capacity, practically no consideration has been given to the fact that every new mill built in Canada means that more of the pulpwood will be manufactured into paper in this country and less will be available for exportation to paper manufacturers elsewhere." A feature of the Dunning Budget for 1930 was the increasing of the amount for the Joint Administration Committee of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute from $20,000 to $40,000, which, it was explained, was only to be used in case of necessity. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons, was the principal guest at the banquet, during which he spoke eloquently regarding the historical and industrial development of Canada since founded by his French compatriots. Referring to the pulp and paper industry, he said: "Not only do you provide for our domestic wants, but you also create an immense foreign trade for Canada. You contribute a little over $200,000,000 to Canada's external trade, and I pay my compliments to your great industry. It is one of the banner industries of the Dominion, and especially of the Province of Quebec. In fact, your expansion has been so rapid, and so intensified during the last ten years, that you are presently confronted with very serious difficulties as regards consumers and producers, and as regards the price of your commodity. There is an old dictum, which is well known to all of you, to the effect that, 'Where there's a will there's a way,' and I sincerely believe there is too much common sense, too much of the spirit of fair play, in the Government at Quebec and amongst you gentlemen here, to allow a quarrel, if there is one, to intensify." Harold Crabtree, Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, Montreal, was elected President, and Edward Beck, Secretary and Manager.

Other Organizations. Meetings of the International Committee on Newsprint were held in Montreal during the third week in May, 1930. Among the countries represented were Great Britain, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France and Germany. The meetings were held in the rooms of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute, headquarters of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. The visitors were entertained at a banquet by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Harold Crabtree, President of the latter, being Chairman, and Ernest Rossiter, Chairman of the Canadian branch of the international organization, acting as toastmaster. According to a press despatch, the delegates, in their review of the international market for newsprint, expressed the opinion that there was nothing to be alarmed about in the situation, and that there never would be a condition in which the market would not readily absorb the available supply of paper, even though, temporarily, the output might seem to exceed what was normally required.

The Annual Report of the International Power and Paper Company, made public in April, 1930, referring to the Canadian mills of the concern, said that in 1929 there had been continued improvement in their operating efficiency. In order to meet the increasing demand for high-grade bleached sulphite pulp used in the manufacture of rayon, the capacity of the Kipawa mill was increased during 1929 from 250 to 330 tons a day.

Mining and Metallurgical Industries, 1929-30

Through the development of new properties and the expansion in existing plants, the value of Canada's mineral output in 1929 rose to a new high record, surpassing values attained in any previous year—and this despite the fact that in 1926, 1927 and 1928 the mineral production aggregates were, in each case, greater than in any previous year. The trend of mining output in Canada during 1929 was not unlike that observed in other branches of industrial production. In general the advances occurred during the first three quarters of the year, the last three months being marked by a somewhat lower output. Gains in earlier months were more than sufficient in most cases to offset the smaller monthly totals noted toward the close of the year, and as a result total production value for the twelve months, in the case of many products, was greater than in 1928. Aggregate value of the output of the Canadian mines, according to the preliminary estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reached the magnificent sum of $307,146,494, or 11.69 per cent. more than the

valuation of the production of 1928. Lower values in a few items, including silver and gypsum, left the net gain for the year at $32,157,007. New records were established in the output of asbestos, cement, clay products, copper, gold, lime, nickel, petroleum, salt, stone and zinc. Metals as a group showed the greatest gain, with a total valuation of $153,694,303, as compared with $132,012,454 in 1928—a gain of 16.4 per cent. Fuels, comprising coal, natural gas, peat and crude petroleum, had a value of $76,721,864—a net gain of $2,308,704. Other non-metallics, including asbestos, feldspar, gypsum, mica, quartz, salt, talc and soapstone, had an aggregate value of $20,698,481, as compared with $18,826,692 in 1928. Structural materials, including brick, tile, cement, lime, stone, sand and gravel, had a total value of $56,031,846, an increase of $6,294,665, or 12.65 per cent.

Gold, by a slight gain in production, again established a new high record, with a total of 1,927,295 fine ounces valued at $39,840,722. The chief source of the gold produced in Canada was the Porcupine mines and the Kirkland Lake properties in Ontario. Total product in Ontario was 1,622,862 fine ounces valued at $33,547,534. British Columbia, the second largest producer, experienced a slight decline in production, while in Quebec there was an appreciable increase in gold output. The Yukon, Manitoba and Nova Scotia also contributed to the production of gold. While Canada had not overtaken the United States in the matter of gold output, the production in the two countries, through the increase in that of the former, was gradually approaching a common level.

Canada's silver output in 1929 was slightly larger in quantity but, owing to the lower market price of the metal, smaller in value, the former being 23,180,155 fine ounces and the latter $12,283,859, as compared with 21,936,407 fine ounces and $12,761,725 respectively in 1928. British Columbia continued the leading producer with a total of 10,110,852 ounces, which was a decrease from the previous year. The output from the Ontario mines, however, showed an increase, with 8,943,914 ounces. In Quebec there was a decrease, while in the Yukon there was an increase in production.

In 1929 the production of copper from Canadian ores reached a higher total value than the output of gold, and this despite the fact that production of the latter the same year reached a new high record, the 248,107,809 lbs. produced having a value of $43,411,036. In 1928 the quantity was 202,696,046 lbs. and the value $28,598,249. The greatest gain in 1929 was in Quebec, where the output rose 65 per cent. above the total of 1928, being 55,337,169 lbs., as compared with 33,697,949 lbs. British Columbia was again the chief producer of copper in the Dominion, the output from that Province amounting to 103,937,349 lbs. Ontario came second with 88,833,291 lbs. All copper produced in Canada came from these three Provinces, and in each there was an increase in output. Increased outputs from the Noranda smelter in Quebec and from the International Nickel Company's properties in Ontario were among the outstanding features of the copper industry during 1929. Prices of copper ruled higher than in 1928.

Great interest was evinced by the public during 1929 in the progress of the large nickel industries being established in the Sudbury District. Although a great amount of development work was carried on in this area during the year, production was not allowed to decline, but on the contrary was increased. Significance of these expansive operations, the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics pointed out, was not so much to be found in the increased nickel output, although a new record production was reached during 1929, as in the fact that there was a commendable attempt to retain within the Dominion the fabrication of products from Canadian raw material. The quantity of nickel produced during the year was 110,275,812 lbs. valued at $27,115,443, as compared with 96,755,578 lbs. and $22,318,907 in 1928. In both quantity and value much the larger proportion and increase was contributed by refined and electrolytic nickel, being 70,704,762 lbs. valued at $18,639,814.

Lead was produced in three of the Provinces, British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec and the Yukon, but 95 per cent. of the Dominion's total in 1929 was obtained from British Columbia. In that Province the Sullivan, the world's largest silver-lead-zinc mine, sent a steady stream of concentrates to the great

smelter at Trail during the year, where pig lead was produced and other valuable products recovered. Among other sources of lead in Canada were the Treadwell Yukon mine near Mayo, Yukon Territory, the Kingdon mine at Galetta, Ontario, and the Tereault property at Notre-Dame des Anges, Quebec. The output of lead in Canada during 1929 was 325,950,245 lbs., which was slightly less than the year before, but the value, at $16,514,057, was nearly $1,000,000 more, the result of better prices. The record output of lead from Canadian ores was attained in 1928, while the high record for value was reached in 1925.

Zinc production reached a new high record during 1929, with an output of 196,213,221 lbs. valued at $10,570,007. In 1928 the respective figures were 184,-647,374 lbs. and $10,143,050. As in the case of lead, most of Canada's zinc is derived from mines in British Columbia, although Quebec and Ontario also produce appreciable quantities.

Canada's coal output of 17,496,557 tons in 1929 was within 0.4 per cent. of the record production of 1928 and exceeded the average of the previous five years by 11.8 per cent., according to the finally revised statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. An increase of 4.6 per cent. was recorded in the Nova Scotia output, 5.3 per cent. in New Brunswick, and 23 per cent. in Saskatchewan. Alberta's production was 2.5 per cent. below the high mark of 7,336,330 tons which was set up in 1928. British Columbia's output of 2,490,378 tons showed a decrease of 11.2 per cent.

A Report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in July, 1930, gave coke production in Canada for 1928 a total of 2,314,127 tons, valued at $14,535,711 as compared with 2,026,438 tons valued at $12,964,212 in 1927. Coke consumption allowing for imports and exports, was estimated at 3,349,098 tons, compared with 2,724,564 tons the year before. The preliminary Report for 1929 gave production, 2,673,899 tons and apparent consumption, 3,875,209 tons.

The following table gives the finally revised figures of mineral production in Canada for the year 1929:

	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
Metallics		$	**Metallics**		$
Arsenic..... lb.	5,230,088	171,320	Silver.....fine oz.	23,143,261	12,264,308
Bismuth..... lb.	194,329	307,114	Zinc..... lb.	197,267,087	10,626,778
Cadmium..... lb.	773,976	675,294			
Chromite..... tons	126	900	Total metallics.....		154,454,056
Cobalt..... lb.	929,415	1,801,915			
Copper..... lb.	248,120,760	43,415,251			
Gold.....fine oz.	1,928,308	39,861,663	**Non-Metallics Fuels**		
Iron ore sold for export..... tons	2,748	7,359			
Lead..... lb.	326,522,566	16,544,248	Coal..... tons	17,496,557	63,065,170
Molybdenite.... lb.	16,150	6,400	Natural gas..M.cu. ft.	28,378,462	9,977,124
Nickel..... lb.	110,275,912	27,115,461	Peat..... tons	2,607	13,339
Palladium, Rhodium, etc ....fine oz.	17,318	809,289	Petroleum, crude ..brl.	1,117,368	3,731,764
Platinum .....fine oz.	12,519	846,756	Total fuels....		76,787,397

Asbestos output of Canada materially increased during 1929, the total being 311,204 tons, as compared with 273,865 tons. The quantity shipped was 306,055 tons, as compared with 273,033 in 1928, while the value was $13,172,581 and $11,238,360 respectively. Average value per ton was $43,04, an increase of $1.88 over the year before. Of the total tonnage, 48 per cent. consisted of grades having an average value of $72 per ton. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 69 per cent. of the world's total tonnage of asbestos in 1929 was mined in the Thetford area of Quebec.

New interest was imparted to the cobalt industry during 1929 by experimental work which was carried on in selective flotation, the results indicating that this method of recovery might be applied to low grade deposits not yet mined. If, according to the Dominion Bureau of Mines, it proved to be successful the

industry might be given a new lease of life. Canada produced (1929) about 55 per cent. of the world's total, which was much smaller than formerly. Canada's output in 1929 was 929,415 lbs. valued at $1,801,915, as compared with 956,590 lbs. valued at $1,672,320 the year before.

Departmental Activities. Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines in the Dominion Government, visited Alberta during 1929-30 in connection with the waste of gas in the Turner Valley field. A result was the appointment of the Turner Valley Waste Gas Committee. During the Winter of 1929-30 the Minister received several delegations in Ottawa from the coal mining interests in the Western Provinces when ways and means of improving the condition of the industry were discussed. On Mar. 7, 1930, Mr. Stewart was awarded the Bruce Medal by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy on the ground that he was "the man who had made the most notable contribution during 1929 in the field of practical mining, metallurgy and geology to the advancement of the mining industry of Canada." Early in March a deputation of Alberta operators of steam coal mines waited upon the Minister in Ottawa during which figures were given showing that of 1,820,288 tons of coal consumed in Western Canada less than 3 per cent. was furnished by Canadian producers, who had an invested capital of $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 and supported a population of 20,000. Owing to Parliamentary duties, Mr. Stewart was unable to attend the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress held in the Spring of 1930. After the dissolution of Parliament, the Minister of Mines left for the West where, in Winnipeg, on June 17, he was in conference with coal operators of Alberta and Saskatchewan, during which the latter adopted a resolution thanking him for his efforts to improve the condition of the Western coal industry.

That certain Orders-in-Council were passed whereby the coal operators of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia would get favourable freight rates on coal shipped to certain districts in Manitoba was largely due to the efforts of the Minister. (See Transportation Section). Through the influence also, of Mr. Stewart, a grant was made by the Federal Government to build and equip the new Fuel Research Laboratories in Ottawa, while during the 1930 Session of Parliament, as a result of his endeavour, a grant was made for the erection of an Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratory, on which work was to begin in July, 1930.

Dr. Charles Camsell, F.R.S.C., Deputy Minister of Mines, was particularly active during 1929-30. He was Chairman of the Turner Valley Waste Gas Commission from its inception in June, 1929, until January, 1930, when it completed its duties. As Chairman of the Dominion Fuel Board he acquainted himself with the coal mining conditions in Western Canada by personal visits in the Autumn of 1929. On Oct. 4, 1929, Dr. Camsell spoke before the Canadian Club of Vancouver on "The Changing Aspects of Canada's Mining Industry." In July he was in Eastern Quebec studying the situation in the asbestos industry. As a member of the Advisory Committee he gave consideration to the possibilities for the utilization of the bituminous sands of Northern Alberta. About the middle of February, 1930, Dr. Camsell left Canada to represent the Canadian Government at the Triennial Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress, held in South Africa from Mar. 24 to May 9, and at a dinner at Johannesburg under the auspices of the Government of South Africa delivered an address, during which he reiterated the opinion expressed by Sir Robert Horne regarding the desirability of a systematic survey of mineral deposits of the Empire. As Chairman of the Canadian Committee on participation in the World Power Conference, Dr. Camsell headed the official Canadian delegation to the third World Power Conference at Berlin, Germany, which was held from June 16-25, 1930. During the same month he was at Liège, Belgium, as Canadian Government representative attending the International Congress of Mines, Metallurgy and Applied Geology. At the Annual Meeting in 1930 of the Royal Society of Canada he was elected President, and was on the Executive Committee arranging for the holding of the fifth Pacific Science Congress to be held in Victoria and Vancouver, May and June, 1932.

The Dominion Fuel Board. The Board was organized on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines under authority of an Order-in-Council

dated Nov. 25, 1922. It met as frequently as its investigations and matters such as legislation and inquiries were referred to it by the Minister required. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, the Board held meetings as occasion demanded and in addition to continuing a systematic programme of investigation which had been previously initiated, enlarged considerably the sources from which its information had hitherto been drawn. Administration of the Order-in-Council relating to inland rail shipments of water-borne coal was an important part of the Board's work. During the fiscal year the Board carried out the final inspection of a coking plant at Halifax with which agreement had been entered under the provisions of the Domestic Fuel Act of 1927. The Board also dealt with an application from a coking plant in the City of Quebec for the benefits of the Act, in connection with which preliminary inspection was carried out and an agreement entered into by the Minister of Mines with the applicant. The second of the seasonal movements of Alberta coal to Ontario under the test rate of $6.75 per ton was carried out during the fiscal year. The Fuel Board, in order to ascertain the results so far obtained in marketing the coal in Ontario, made a survey over representative areas and consuming centres of that Province. Inquiries received and dealt with by the Board from persons interested in the investigation of coal markets and sources of fuel supply or in the seeking of information respecting fuels, exceeded by a considerable number those received in any former year.

The Third (Triennial) Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress. The Third (Triennial) Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress was held in South Africa, from Mar. 24 to May 9, 1930. Technical Sessions took place in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Bulawayo, and Durban. At the Session of Mar. 26 the papers read reviewed the Mining Industry of Canada; the introductory paper was read by Charles Camsell, LL.D., F.R.S.C. Other papers covered Mining development in the several Provinces as follows: Yukon and North-West Territories, W. E. Cockfield; British Columbia, J. D. Galloway; Alberta, J. B. de Hart, T. G. Madgwick, S. J. Cook; Saskatchewan, Thomas M. Molloy; Manitoba, J. S. DeLury; Ontario, Thomas W. Gibson; Quebec, A. O. Dufresne; Nova Scotia, J. P. Messervey; New Brunswick, W. E. McMullen. Additional papers on Canada were read by: J. A. Wilson, A. M. Narraway, Alpheus F. Williams, John Harbottle, and J. J. Denny.

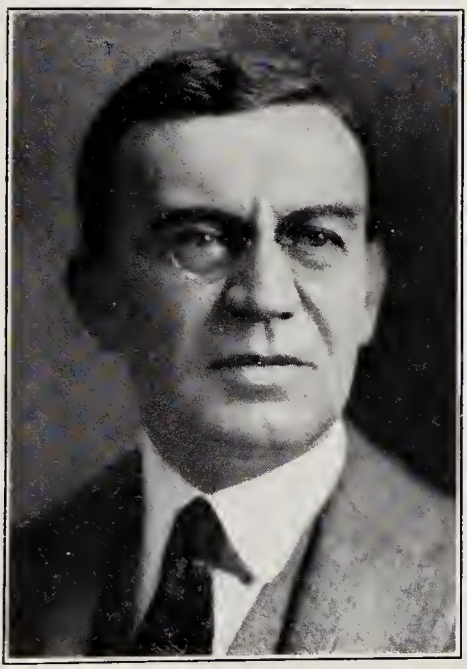
At the Empire Council of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions assembled in South Africa in connection with the above Congress a resolution was passed advocating that the proposal to institute a Review of the Mineral Resources and Industries of the Empire and the conditions affecting their development be submitted to the Imperial Conference of 1930 in the hope that the suggestion, which had been unanimously adopted by the Second Congress held in Canada in 1927 and had been remitted to the Empire Council, might meet with general approval; and that in that event the Imperial Conference should be requested to recommend the respective Governments to assist the Empire Council by contributing to the necessary financial expenditure entailed in the effective prosecution of the Review.

Oil and Gas Production. Production of natural gas from Canadian wells in 1929 showed gains in both quantity and value over the preceding year, the output being 28,097,456 M. cu. ft. valued at $9,891,659, as compared with 22,582,586 M. cu. ft. and $8,614,182 in 1928. New Brunswick, Ontario and Alberta all had gains, but the most outstanding increase was in the last-named Province, where the total was 18,845,900 M. cu. ft., as compared with 14,288,605 M. cu. ft. in 1928, while Ontario ranked second with 8,572,900 M. cu. ft., as compared with 7,632,800 M. cu. ft. In value the product of the Ontario wells was highest, being $4,975,480, as compared with $4,583,117 in Alberta.

Outstanding gains featured the production of petroleum in Canada during 1929, the total quantity being 1,120,693 barrels, as compared with 624,184 barrels the previous year, while the value was $3,790,497 against $2,035,300. Notable advances were made in the production of petroleum from the Alberta wells, where 992,000 barrels were obtained during the year, as compared with

JOHN IRWIN, ESQ.
President,
McColl-Frontenac Oil Company
Limited

JOHN LYONS AGNEW, ESQ.
Director,
The Bank of Toronto,
Appointed, Jan. 15, 1930



CHARLES S. MACDONALD, ESQ., M.A.
President,
Confederation Life Association,
Appointed, 1930

ALFRED N. MITCHELL, ESQ., B.A.
General Manager and Director,
Canada Life Assurance Company,
Appointed, 1930

121,194 barrels in Ontario and 7,499 barrels in New Brunswick. Alberta was the only Province that showed an increase.

Development of the oil and natural gas industry in Canada, according to the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, had shifted from the East to the West. Some progress was made in New Brunswick and production in Ontario continued on its former moderate scale. But it was in the West—the Prairie Provinces and the Rocky Mountain foothills that the greatest advance was made. More attention was given during 1929 to geological structure and a further mass of useful information was obtained.

The problem regarding the wastage of natural gas in the Turner Valley field, Alberta, came in for increasing attention during 1929. The Committee, comprising Dr. Charles Camsell (Chairman); Dr. R. C. Wallace, President of the University of Alberta; A. A. Carpenter, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, representing Alberta; C. C. Ross, Supervisory Mining Engineer, and Dr. Alfred W. G. Wilson, Chemical and Industrial Engineer, representing the Dominion Government, presented their final Report in January, 1930. One of the reasons why the Committee was appointed was an application made to the Federal Government for permission to export some of the waste gas to industrial centres in Montana. On Oct. 25, 1929, the Committee advised that it saw no tenable objection to this under certain conditions, but held that the first necessary step would be regulation of output and control of supply. In the final Report submitted in January, 1930, the Committee declared that "if the wells in the Turner Valley were allowed to flow freely the only visible product would be natural gas . . . The Turner Valley wells, therefore, are not to be considered as oil wells, but as producers of wet gas." This gas, it was pointed out, contained a considerable percentage of light oils which became liquid at atmospheric temperature. In June, 1929, according to the Report, the average daily production of light oil for refinery treatment was close to 3,000 barrels. The average estimated gas wastage during this same period was 59,000 cubic feet of gas for each barrel of oil, while the average estimated volatile oil wastage during the same period was close to 600 barrels. This was 59 times the average loss per barrel in all California fields, the gas-oil ratio being almost 50 times greater than in California. In the absence of an accurate analysis the Committee calculated that slightly in excess of 90 per cent. of the heat or power value of the gases produced in the Turner Valley was being wasted. At the end of October, 1929, the Report said, the gas wastage in the field was at least 200,000,000 cubic feet per day, which was estimated to be equivalent in heating value to the production of 9,000 tons per day of high grade coal such as is produced in the Crow's Nest Pass area. It was further estimated that this amount of coal would nominally give employment to 3,000 miners and would support a population of approximately 15,000 people. "The only solution which will make conservation possible," the Committee declared, "is recognition of the fact that Turner Valley is a gas field and the formulation of rigid regulations for the purpose of controlling all phases of the gas production industry."

Radium-Bearing Ores Near Bancroft, Ont. A paper was read at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Mar. 5-7, 1930, by Hugh S. Spence and R. H. Carnochan of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, in regard to the Wilberforce radium occurrence near Bancroft, Ont., first discovered in 1922 and which came in for considerable attention during 1929, when development work was undertaken. This development work proved the existence of a well-defined body of uraninite, said by experts to be the richest ore of radium known. On July 9, 1929, 2,000 pounds of this ore were shipped to the Mines Branch at Ottawa to be tested. The tests made on a carload shipment of ore showed that one grain of radium, worth at the current market price $70,000, would be recoverable from the concentrates obtained from 3,422 tons of ore. It was calculated, from the results obtained in analyzing it, that the mineral was about 1,200,000,000 years old. The paper pointed out that the present world supply of radium (in the form of radium salts) was estimated to be about 300 grams, and that this amount was being increased at the rate of probably less than fifty grams annually.

Canada's Fisheries; Problems of 1929-30

The product of the fisheries of Canada in 1929 had a value of $53,518,521, according to the Preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries. This figure represented the value of the product as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, canned, cured or otherwise prepared. The production of 1929 showed a decrease in value from the year 1928 of $1,532,452, but an increase over 1927 of $4,394,912. The salmon fishery was the most important branch of the industry, total value of which was $14,976,110, nearly all of which was the product of British Columbia waters. As compared with 1928, this was a decrease of $2,853,157. Lobsters caught and marketed were second in importance, with a total value of $5,696,542—an increase of $512,554 over the previous year. The cod fishery fell to third place, its value being $5,394,636, while halibut, most of which was taken on the Pacific Coast, was fourth with a value of $4,832,296—an increase of $1,019,975. The principal individual products were: canned salmon, $11,625,831; canned lobster, $3,179,022; dried cod, $3,057,839; lobster in shell, $2,397,383; canned sardines, $1,319,584; dry-salted herring, $1,248,832; pilchard oil, $1,128,164. Among the Provinces, British Columbia was first in order of value with $23,930,692, or nearly 45 per cent. of the total for the Dominion. Nova Scotia ranked second, with a value of $11,427,491. The total amount of the capital represented by the vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers and wharves used in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish in 1929 was $33,842,002, as compared with $31,131,088 in 1928, while the number of men employed was 64,083—a gain of 1,298. The number of fish canning and curing establishments in operation in 1929 was 711; capital invested, $28,494,055, compared with $26,541,283 in 1928, and the number of persons employed was 16,290.

According to a summary by the Dominion Fisheries Branch, the chief legislative steps* affecting the fisheries taken at the 1930 Session (Feb.-May) were: (a) approval of an amended Convention between Canada and the United States for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific and Behring Sea; (b) approval of a Convention between Canada and the United States for the protection, preservation, and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries of the Fraser River system; and (c) the passage of Acts relating to the natural resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta under which the control of the fisheries of these areas would be transferred to the respective Provincial Governments. Control of the Manitoba fisheries would pass July 15, 1930, to the Provincial Government; in the case of Saskatchewan and Alberta, control would pass to the respective Provinces at the end of September, 1930. The Deputy Minister of Fisheries (W. A. Found) also reported two important court cases and several announcements affecting the Branch—contained in the following paragraphs.

Court Proceedings in 1929-30. Among the important matters affecting the fisheries which came before the courts were: (a) The question as to whether or not, under the Fisheries Act, the Minister possessed discretionary power in the issuance or refusal of fishing licences. This question arose in connection with the salmon fishery in British Columbia where the number of licences issued to fishermen other than whites was reduced. A test case was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada. A minority judgment found that discretionary power rested with the Minister, but a majority of the Court found otherwise. An appeal was taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which gave judgment in October, 1929, to the effect that under the law the Minister did not possess discretionary power in this regard. In the meantime, however, at the Parliamentary Session of 1929, the Fisheries Act had been amended explicitly giving such power to the Minister; (b) the question as to the validity of provisions of the Fisheries Act requiring operators of salmon canneries or curing establishments to obtain annual licences from the Minister. The Government of British Columbia contended that the licensing of such plants and the restriction of their number were matters resting with Provincial authority. The issue was referred to the Privy Council and the judgment, given in October, 1929, was, in effect, that

*NOTE.—See Sections: International Relations and Federal Administration for these two Conventions.

"Fisheries," within the meaning of the British North America Act which places regulation of all fisheries within the jurisdiction of the Dominion, does not include "trade processes by which fish when caught are converted into a commodity suitable to be placed upon the market," and that, therefore, the right to control fish processing establishments is with the Provinces, not the Dominion.

Lobster Shipments; Bait Freezers; Organizations. In the Spring of 1930 it was announced that with a view to assisting and stimulating the export of live lobsters to the United States market the Department of Fisheries would operate a lobster collection service along part of the Eastern Nova Scotia coast and transport the lobsters to Boston. Several collecting and transporting boats were subsidized by the Department in this service. All told, over 3,600 crates, containing approximately 570,000 pounds of lobsters, were carried to Boston. The service, similar to the fish collection service which had been operated under departmental auspices on different parts of the Nova Scotia coast for several years before, was of much advantage to the fishermen whose returns were very considerably larger than they otherwise would have been.

Announcement was also made of plans for assisting fishermen's associations and individuals in the construction and operation of bait freezers and bait storage-plants. Action taken by the Government authorized grants toward construction cost, as well as the payment of an annual bonus on bait frozen and stored in plants erected and operated in accordance with the conditions laid down.

In September, 1929, announcement was made of the appointment of Dr. M. M. Coady, of the University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S., as Promoter of Fishermen's Organizations. Dr. Coady carried on the work of this position during the Autumn, Winter, and Spring and organized more than 100 local fishermen's associations in the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen Islands. A Convention of delegates from these associations, and from some 20 similar associations previously organized, was held at Halifax at the end of June, 1930, and a federated body known as the United Maritime Fishermen was formed.

New Regulations for Steam Trawlers. Following an amendment made to the Fisheries Act at the Parliamentary Session of 1929 with reference to the licensing of steam trawlers and their regulation by the Minister, announcement of new regulations was made in October, 1929. At that time a number of steam trawlers, most of them built outside of Canada, were operating under temporary licences. The new regulations provided that such vessels should be eligible for licence until Apr. 1, 1932; and that no other vessel should be eligible for licence unless "such vessel was built in Canada and is now operating under temporary licence or was built in Canada subsequent to Nov. 1, 1929." There was also provision for the collection, after Apr. 1st, 1930, of licence fees based on the quantities of trawler-caught cod, haddock, and halibut landed on the Atlantic coast of Canada. In the case of Canadian built trawlers the fee was set "at the rate of two-thirds of a cent per pound" and, in the case of vessels built outside Canada at the rate of one cent per pound. A qualifying condition provided that no licence fee should be payable on fish caught and landed in January, February, or March. Subsequent to the announcement of the regulations, another Order-in-Council provided that small trawlers, commonly known as "draggers," operated by inshore fishermen should be eligible for special licence without fee.

According to a statement issued by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on Nov. 26, 1929, the Canadian-owned trawlers comprised only about ten per cent. of all the fleet which operated off the coast of Nova Scotia. The others were chiefly French, British and United States boats, over which the Canadian Government had no control outside the three-mile limit except to refuse them access to Canadian ports. He further announced that Canada was asking the United States, France, Japan, Great Britain and Newfoundland to participate in a conference to decide on some means of regulating trawling fishing.

Further Activities of the Department. Hon. P. J. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and W. A. Found, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, when in Prince Edward Island in August, 1929, were waited upon in

Charlottetown by fishermen and others from various parts of Queen's Co. who presented problems of the fishing industry for consideration; transportation and proper facilities for the handling of fish. At Summerside the Minister and his assistants received a lengthy statement from the Fisheries Union urging the need of a cold storage plant at Tignish; improved transportation; instructions in methods of curing fish; a reduction plant for the utilization of fish waste; loans to fishermen and the better enforcement of fishery laws. A deputation representing the Halifax Fish and Game Protective Association, headed by Hon. F. B. McCurdy, waited upon the Minister on Aug. 15, while the latter was in Halifax, urging protection of fish life in the inland fisheries and asking that hydro-electric companies be given to understand that they must make adequate provisions for the continuance of fish needs in their engineering plans. While at Yarmouth on Aug. 11 Mr. Cardin was requested by the fishermen in that district to make a change in the existing specified lobster fishing season (Mar. 1—June 1) to Mar. 15—June 15.

The Deputy Minister was in Winnipeg on Dec. 19, 1929, to hear the request of producers and dealers for the waiving of the restrictions on the catching of tulibee in Lake Winnipeg during the 1929-30 season. It was held that the order had been issued without sufficient warning and that as the season was then already well under way hardships would be suffered by the fishermen. Then, it was pointed out, there was the need of protecting the market by the assurance of regular supplies. A large market had been built up in the United States, and restrictions on the catch had resulted in turning the United States consumer to other sources. The Deputy Minister admitted that the matter called for special consideration and promised to place the views of the fishing interests before the Minister of the Department on his return. At the same time, he stated, it should be recognized that the protection of the fishing industry must be of primary consideration.

Canadian Fisheries Association. The Annual Meeting of the Association was held in Prince Rupert, B.C., on Aug. 1, 1929. In extending welcome to the delegates, Hon. S. L. Howe, Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia, drew particular attention to the development of the pilchard fishery, which he declared "should be an eye-opener to the potential wealth of the vast waters that lap our Western ports." Up to 1925 a few cases of pilchards were canned, but being too rich in oil found only a limited market. In that year their use in fish reduction was authorized, with the result that in 1928 British Columbia fishermen caught 161,025,000 lbs. of pilchards, from which the reduction plants on the west coast of Vancouver Island extracted 3,995,000 imperial gallons of oil and 14,500 tons of meal. Combined value of the two was $2,500,000, whereas the value of the pilchards caught in 1924 was only $82,845. J. T. O'Connor, Montreal, President of the Association, said that the arrangement whereby the Head Office had been removed from Halifax to Montreal had worked out satisfactorily, splendid progress since then having been made. Referring to the Royal Commission on the fishing industry, the President said that in his opinion its Report had been distinctly disappointing, because of a lack of unanimity among its members and that the Report had been presented in the dying days of the Session of Parliament. He said the Association took the attitude that the steam trawler meant efficient and modern methods of taking fish. Resolutions adopted: that the Dominion Government accept the recommendation of the International Halibut Commission making the closed season from Nov. 1 to Feb. 15; that the Dominion Government accept the findings of the Ellis Commission recommending the use of fish traps in the northern boundary contiguous to American territory; that the association endorse the Fraser River Treaty as passed by Canada and the United States in March, 1929; that the Prime Minister of Canada be asked to appoint a Minister of Fisheries whose entire attention should be given to that Department; that the Association reiterate its views in favour of the operation of otter trawlers; that the By-laws be amended to permit the election of a permanent resident Vice-President. T. H. Johnson, Prince Rupert, was elected President; Capt. Frederick W. Wallace, resident permanent Vice-President; R. W. Gould, Montreal, Secretary-Treasurer.

International Organizations; Fish Protection. The North American Committee on Fisheries Investigations, an international body representing Canada, the United States, France and Newfoundland, met at Ottawa, Oct. 16 and 17, 1929. Probability of the over-fishing of haddock was the most serious problem before the Committee. Further investigation of the effect on the fishing industry at Passamaquoddy Bay, N.B., produced by the erection of power dams was ordered. Currents and water temperatures in relation to movements of fish; and cod, mackerel and herring fisheries were discussed. The Committee adjourned to meet in November, 1930.

The Annual Meeting of the International Pacific Salmon Federation was held on Mar. 28 and 29 at Leland Stanford University, California. The principal subjects discussed were improved statistics; improvement of spawning areas and control of enemies of salmon; effects of and control of ocean fishing; relative effectiveness of natural and artificial propagation; transplantation; and differences of species. Tagging was reported to be effective in tracing migrations. The increase of power dams in rivers of the Pacific coast was stated to be the most vital existing problem in the salmon industry.

At a convention representative of each of the Provinces, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Newfoundland on Mar. 19, 1930, the Canadian Fish and Game Protective Association was formed. Officers elected: President, C. A. Hayden, Calgary; Vice-President, A. G. McAvity, Saint John, N.B.; Secretary, John S. Hall, Montreal; Treasurer, C. R. Rolland, Montreal; Asst.-Secretary, Grier Wyld, Ottawa.

The Hydro-Electric and Central Station Industry in 1929-30

The steady growth of water power development throughout the Dominion was substantially maintained in 1929 with practically every Province represented in the programme of activities. Total capacity of new installations brought into operation during 1929 amounted to 378,400 horse power, bringing the total installation for the whole Dominion to a figure of 5,727,162 horse power, according to the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service in a Report issued Jan. 15, 1930. There were as well a number of undertakings under active construction which, according to the programme proposed, would add more than 1,600,000 horse power to the total during the ensuing three years.

Quebec continued to lead the Provinces in the magnitude of undertakings under way and in those completed in 1929, over 200,000 horse power being added to the water-power installation, while new undertakings and extensions to existing plants actually in course of construction would add a further 1,000,000 horse power. The 200,000 horse power placed in operation in that Province included principally the new plant of the Montreal Island Power Company on Rivière-des-Prairies near Montreal and the addition of several large units to existing stations of the Gatineau Power Co. and the Shawinigan Water and Power Co. In Ontario installations totalled 48,750 horse power, while other undertakings under way at the end of 1929 would, when completed, increase the Province's total by 123,000 horse power. The most important new development completed in Ontario during the year was the 28,200 horse-power plant of the International Nickel Co. of Canada at the Big Eddy Dam on the Spanish River. With the construction actually under way in 1929 and the projects under investigation for early development, hydro-electric activity in British Columbia was the greatest in the history of the Province. The largest of these activities included developments under way or in prospect by the various subsidiaries of the British Columbia Power Corporation, the West Kootenay Power and Light Co., the East Kootenay Power Co. and the Powell River Co. In New Brunswick, the Saint John River Power Co. completed the installation of the second and third units of 20,000 horse power each in its hydro-electric development at Grand Falls on the Saint John River, thus bringing the capacity to a total of 60,000 horse power. The Bathurst Power and Paper Co. added a new unit of 5,500 horse power to its plant at Great Falls on the Nipisiguit River, bringing the total to 14,500. Nova Scotia had the most active year in its history in respect to the development of hydro-electric energy, due

particularly to the activities of the Nova Scotia Power Commission, having added to its systems four new plants with a total installed capacity of 33,900 horse power, thus doubling the generating capacity that was available at the end of 1928. Three of the new plants were on the Mersey River and another was at Tusket Falls.

In Alberta the Calgary Power Co., completed and brought into operation during the year its 36,000 horse-power development at the Ghost site on the Bow River about thirty miles west of Calgary. Excellent progress was made in the construction of the first hydro-electric plant to be erected in Saskatchewan. This development, which was being made by the Churchill River Power Co., was at Island Falls on the Churchill River and was designed to include six units of 14,000 horse power each, three of which would be initially installed. A transmission line was under construction from the plant to Flin Flon mine and smelter. In Manitoba two large hydro-electric undertakings were under construction on the Winnipeg River during the year, the first at Seven Sisters Falls by the Northwestern Power Co. and the second at Slave Falls by the City of Winnipeg. The Seven Sisters development would ultimately comprise an installation of six units of 37,500 horse power each, and it was expected to bring the initial installation into operation in July, 1931. The City of Winnipeg's power station, Slave Falls, was designed to contain eight units of 12,000 horse power each. The plant was expected to go into operation about September, 1931.

The capital expenditure involved in the development, transmission and distribution of the new power undertakings in Canada during 1929 represented a very considerable proportion of the total expenditure in building construction, the outlay during the year involving probably more than $75,000,000, while the amount required to complete within the following three years the undertakings planned was estimated at $320,000,000.

The total capital invested in water power development in Canada up to the end of 1929, inclusive of transmission and distributive systems, was estimated to be almost $1,302,000,000, and of this over $1,100,000,000, or 85 per cent., was expended on land, buildings, plant and equipment. This was greater than the capital investment of any other Canadian manufacturing industry.

The output of central electric stations during 1929 amounted to over 18,014,000,000 kilowatt hours, including an estimate for small stations which did not report monthly. The large stations, which generated between 97 and 98 per cent. of the total, reported 17,627,900,059 kilowatt hours, or an increase of 10.6 per cent. over the 1928 output and almost double the output of 1924. Ninety-eight per cent. of the output of the central electric stations in 1929 was from water power, whereas in the United States the proportion was only 36 per cent. At the end of 1929 there were 312 hydro-electric central station plants in Canada, with a total installation of 4,817,486 horse power. Of these, 215 stations, with an installation of 581 turbines of a combined capacity of 3,520,088 horse power, were owned by commercial organizations, while municipal or other public organizations operated 97 stations which contained 237 turbines aggregating 1,297,398 horse power. During 1929 the export of electricity to the United States amounted to 1,444,208,440 kilowatt hours, or approximately 8 per cent. of the total output.

The known available water power in Canada, from all sources, was estimated at 20,347,400 horse power for conditions of ordinary minimum flow and 33,617,200 horse power ordinarily available for six months of the year. As the average machine installation was shown by analysis to have been 30 per cent. greater than the ordinary six-month flow power, the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service estimated that recorded water power resources of Canada permitted a turbine installation of about 43,700,000 horse power. The total installation at the end of 1929 (5,727,162 horse power) was slightly more than 13 per cent. of the recorded water power resources. The average installation was 584 horse power per 1,000 of population, a figure which placed Canada among the leading countries of the world in *per capita* utilization of water power.

Beauharnois Canal and Power Project.* Progress was made during 1929 in the project of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co., Lim-

*NOTE:—See also Sections: Federal Administration and Politics, and Finance and Insurance.

ited, for the building of a canal on the St. Lawrence for the development of hydro-electric energy and navigation purposes. The canal, it was announced, would run from Hungry Bay on Lake St. Francis to Melocheville on Lake St. Louis, would be 15 miles in length, 900 feet wide and 27 feet deep. In 1928 the Legislature of the Province of Quebec amended the 1902 charter of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co. so as to permit this project to be carried out and about a year later the Dominion Government gave the undertaking its endorsation. In September, 1929, the Dominion Government granted a charter to the Beauharnois Power Company, a holding company owning all the outstanding securities of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co., the Beauharnois Construction Co. and other subsidiaries. Excavation work on the canal began on Aug. 1, 1929, and a few weeks later the first charge at the site of the power house at Beauharnois was fired by His Excellency Viscount Willingdon on Aug. 21, 1929.

The World Power Conference. At the Second Plenary World Power Conference, held in Berlin, Germany, June 16-25, 1930, Canada was well represented. The Canadian Management Committee had as Chairman, Dr. Charles Camsell, Dominion Deputy Minister of Mines, and as Acting Secretary, N. Marr. About 4,000 delegates were reported to have been in attendance from forty different countries. In addition to Dr. Camsell the following Canadians attended: Hon. F. P. Burden, Minister of Lands, British Columbia; Dr. O. Lefebvre, Quebec Streams Commission; A. B. Normandin, Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec; Dr. F. A. Gaby and Dr. T. H. Hogg, of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario; John Murphy, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa; G. Gordon Gale, Gatineau Power Company; R. G. Gage, Canadian National Railways, Montreal; G. A. Gaherty, Calgary Power Company; J. G. Glassco, Winnipeg Hydro System; John Morse, Shawinigan Water & Power Company; R. S. Lea, de Gaspé Beaubien and J. B. McCarthy, Consulting Engineers of Montreal.

Natural Resources, Canada, published by the Federal Department of the Interior, gave in its issue of July, 1930, a *resume* of the part taken by Canada at the second meeting of the Conference which had been inaugurated by Great Britain in 1923 for the purpose of providing an international organization through which the nations of the world might unite to consider power problems under four main headings—Engineering, Economics, Administration and Education.

Seven papers dealing with the power situation in Canada were read: "Water Power Resources of Canada and Their Development," by J. T. Johnston, C.E., Director. Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior; "Fuel Investigations and Research in Canada," by B. F. Haanel, Chief Engineer, Division of Fuels and Fuel Testing, Department of Mines, Ottawa; "Recent Trends in Water Power Development in Canada," by T. H. Hogg, D.Eng., Chief Hydraulic Engineer, Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission; "Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity—Recent Practice in Canada," by Julian C. Smith, Vice-President and General Manager, Shawinigan Water and Power Company, Limited, and by C. V. Christie, Professor of Electrical Engineering, McGill University, Montreal; "Storage Reservoirs in Canada," by O. Lefebvre, D.Sc., Chief Engineer, Quebec Streams Commission; "Economic Aspects of Electrical Supply in the House and on the Farm," by F. A. Gaby, D.Sc., Chief Engineer, Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission; "Some Economic Aspects of the Hydro-Electric Industry in Canada," by G. Gordon Gale, Vice-President and General Manager, Gatineau Power Company, Limited.

Edmonton Ratified Power Agreement. The City Council of Edmonton ratified an agreement with the Calgary Power Co. on Sept. 27, 1929, for the supply of hydro-electric power. The matter had been under public discussion for several weeks before being ratified. The contract, as explained by *The Calgary Herald*, set out that Edmonton was to buy available surplus power from the Calgary Power Co. up to its requirements, while the Company, in turn, was to buy up to its needs any surplus power Edmonton might have available. Power bought by Edmonton was to be delivered at the City limits and to be delivered over a line to be built by the City at the Company's expense. Edmonton retained

the right, when the Company had maximum electricity available, to generate power in its own plant up to the amount which would be required to be developed at the Calgary station when water-flow conditions at the Company's plant on the Bow River were normal. Edmonton, it was agreed, was to pay the Company at the rate of five-tenths of one cent per kilowatt hour for the first 20,000,000 kilowatt hours per annum delivered, and four-tenths of one cent per kilowatt hour for all in excess of 20,000,000 hours.

Canadian Electrical Association. The 40th Annual Convention of the Association was held at the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, Quebec, June 11-13, 1930. The report of the Rural Service Committee stressed the importance of electricity to the farmer and declared that "an intelligent selfishness seems to indicate that our companies should endeavour to obtain farming business on a basis which will encourage the farmer to broaden the use of our service as rapidly as possible." A report, with illustrations, was presented dealing with aluminum and electrical developments on the Saguenay River. "The aluminum plant at Arvida," it said, "offers an excellent example of what aluminum bus bars can do in the way of economies in conductor material and in the strength of supporting structures." A report submitted estimated that the total demand in Canada during 1929 for large and miniature electric lamps was approximately 30,000,000. At the annual dinner on June 11 Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of the Province of Quebec, was the chief speaker. Officers elected: President, George R. Atchison, Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd., Montreal; Vice-Presidents, J. S. Parker, Gatineau Electric Light Co., Limited, Ottawa; Alex. D. Robb, Canadian Niagara Power Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.; John Morse, Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Montreal; Treasurer, C. W. Hemming, Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Montreal; Secretary, H. M. Lyster, Montreal.

Hydro-Electric Development First Half of 1930. A statement issued by the Federal Department of the Interior giving the progress of hydro-electric development during the first six months of 1930 showed the aggregate to have been 1,680,000 horse power, with an ultimate designed capacity of 2,000,000 horse power. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario was carrying to completion a 54,000 horse-power development at Alexander Landing on the Nipigon River, from which power would be conveyed into the Thunder Bay system. Work was being carried to completion on the installation of the tenth unit of 58,000 horse power in the Queenston station on the Niagara River. At Chats Falls on the Ottawa River the Commission was jointly carrying out a 224,000 horse-power undertaking with the Chats Falls Power Company. In Northern Ontario work was begun on the construction of a 275,000 horse-power development at the canyon on the Abitibi River by the Hudson's Bay Power Company. In the Cobalt district the Canadian Northern Power Company was bringing to completion a 13,000 horse-power plant at the upper end of the Notch on the Montreal River, while on the Michipicoten River the Algoma District Power Company added a unit of 11,000 horse power to its plant at High Falls.

At Ruskin on the Stave River the British Columbia Power Corporation was making rapid progress in construction of a development having an ultimate installation of 188,000 horse power and on the Bridge River work was making steady progress on a project with an ultimate installation of 600,000 horse power, while at the Jordan River station, Vancouver Island, a fourth unit of 18,000 horse power was being added. On the mainland coast the Powell River Company was actively engaged on the construction of a plant having an ultimate capacity of 44,000 horse power. In the Prince Rupert District the Northern British Columbia Power Company had an initial installation of 6,000 horse power under way.

The Calgary Power Company had completed its 132,000-volt transmission line from Bow River to Edmonton. The first hydro-electric undertaking in Saskatchewan—a plant at Island Falls, Churchill River, and carrying energy to the Flin Flon Mine—was put under operation on June 12, 1930. At the Seven Sisters site the Northwestern Power Company of Manitoba had development work under way, while at Slave Falls Winnipeg was making rapid progress with a development designed for an ultimate installation of 12,000 horse power.

In Quebec the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company was energetically pressing work on its ship canal and power project on the St. Lawrence between Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis. The Shawinigan Water and Power Company had commenced construction of the first of six hydro-electric undertakings on the St. Maurice. It was also constructing a dam at the Toro Rapids, Mattawin River, and was adding a new unit to its power plant at Grand 'Mere. At Chute-à-Caron, Saguenay River, the Alcoa Power Company was making good progress in the construction of a plant, the first stages of which would comprise the installation of four 65,000 horse power units. At High Falls on the Lièvre River the James MacLaren Company had practically completed the construction of a 90,000 horse-power installation. In New Brunswick the 60,000 horse-power development was completed at Grand Falls, Saint John River, and power was being transmitted to the newly-constructed pulp and paper mill at Dalhousie, while the Nova Scotia Power Commission had completed three new hydro-electric developments on the Mersey River.

Some Events of 1929-30. The Provincial Government of British Columbia authorized on Aug. 29, 1929, the West Kootenay Power and Light Co. to proceed with surveys in preparation for the installation of a dam about midway between Adams Lake and Shuswap Lake, and the construction of other necessary power works.

It was announced on Oct. 1, 1929, by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, that the immediate utilization by the Winnipeg hydro-electric companies of the storage waters of Lac Seul was made available by the new dam constructed jointly by the Dominion and Ontario Governments.

The Power River Company Ltd. in November, 1929, called for tenders for the carrying out of its $6,000,000 development of 18,000 horse power on the Lois River, British Columbia.

The British Columbia Power Company was in the Autumn of 1929 granted a certificate approving of the undertaking of the Company with regard to the Campbell River power proposition. This action on the part of the Provincial Minister, Hon. F. P. Burden, settled the vexed question as to the right to proceed with the power development on the Campbell River, the largest of its kind on Vancouver Island.

In January, 1930, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, decided by a vote of about four to one of its citizens to sell its municipally-owned power plant to the Iowa Southern Utilities Power Corporation.

The West Kootenay Power and Light Co. on Feb. 28, 1930, was authorized by the British Columbia Government to develop the entire flow of the Pend Oreille River, on the condition that it immediately and permanently supply the Reeves-McDonald Mining Co. with power for all its mineral developments at fixed rates. The latter Company later on notified the Government that it would not open up its large mineral properties until it secured permission to develop its own supply of power.

The European Electric Corporation, Limited, was incorporated under Canadian charter early in 1930 to operate primarily in Europe.

It was announced early in March, 1930, that work had been well advanced by the Aluminum Co. of Canada on the Chute-à-Caron power development. Initial development work consisted of a concrete dam 200 feet high across the river and a power house containing four hydro-electric units of 65,000,000 each.

The priority permit to White Mud Falls, issued on May 21, 1929, by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior, to Sir Reginald Brade, head of the British Dominions Power Co., on May 8, 1930, was renewed for one year on recommendation of the Manitoba Government.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company obtained authority from the Practice Court, Montreal, on May 28, 1930, to obtain possession of land for the construction and operation of transmission lines between Rivière-des-Prairies and Ste. Rose.

Final approval was given in June, 1930, by the Quebec Public Service Commission to the Shawinigan Water and Power Company to carry out its hydro-electric development at Rapide Blanc on the upper St. Maurice River.

It was announced in the press in June, 1930, that the International Utilities Corporation had disposed of all its gas and electric properties in Western Canada to the Dominion Gas and Electric Company. The deal, according to *The Financial Post* of June 26, 1930, involved the sale of the Canadian Western National Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company; The Calgary Gas Company; Edmonton Utilities, Limited; Duncan Utilities, Limited; Gas Production and Transportation, Limited; Union Power Company; Nanaimo Electric Light, Heat and Power Company; Northern Light and Power Company, and Canadian Utilities, Limited. According to a statement in *The Calgary Herald* of June 21, 1930, the purchasing company was a subsidiary of the American Commonwealth Power Company, a $220,000,000 corporation.

In June, 1930, Regina received three offers to supply natural gas. They were from the Dominion Gas and Electric Company, the Northern Utilities Company, and the Canadian Utilities Company. Moose Jaw, Sask., was also considering similar offers.

Manufacturing Industry and Manufacturers' Organizations In 1929-30

Considerable expansion in manufacturing in Canada was an important feature of the industry in 1929, according to employment figures for that year the activity being greater than in any other year since 1920. The index number for employment in 1929 averaged 117.1 per cent. (year 1926=100) and compared satisfactorily with an average of 110.1 per cent. in the preceding year. (See Section: Statistical Survey of 1929). Practically all branches of manufacturing shared in the generally favourable movement, the only exception worthy of note being in the leather group, which continued dull. Especially important were the gains in the iron and steel, rubber, lumber, food, pulp and paper and textile groups, which together employed a large proportion of the workers engaged in manufacturing processes. The monthly index numbers (based on 100 for calendar year 1926) ranged from 107.3 on Jan. 1st, 1929, to 121.6 on Aug. 1st, and 112.8 on Dec. 1st.

The extent of the manufacturing industry of Canada was revealed in a Report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on June 20, 1930, containing figures for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928. This showed there were 23,379 manufacturing establishments (an increase of 443), with a capital investment of $4,780,-296,049, employing 658,023 people, who received $755,199,372 in salaries and wages. The cost of materials used was $1,950,-804,339 and the gross value of manufactured products at the point of production was $3,769,850,364—an increase of $344,-351,824. The net value (that added by manufacturing process) was $1,819,046,025.

According to Provinces, Ontario ranked first with 9,900 establishments and a gross production of $1,949,724,119. Quebec followed with 7,231 establishments producing $1,073,162,291. The Province ranking third in importance was British Columbia, which, with the Yukon, had 1,624 establishments whose pro-

ductive value was $270,851,669. Manitoba came fourth with 871 establishments and products valued at $159,435,094. Taking industrial groups, those manufacturing vegetable products stood first with an output of $756,995,585. Next in importance came wood and paper products, valued at $682,549,865, followed by iron and steel products, $609,632,999; animal products, $485,021,994; textiles and textile products, $415,402,464. The eight leading individual industries, in the order of their importance, were: pulp and paper, $233,077,236; flour and grist mill products, $195,698,124; slaughtering and meat packing, $174,096,419; automobiles, $162,867,495; central electric stations, $143,692,455; sawmills, $139,424,754; butter and cheese, $130,212,308.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The national association of manufacturers was the C. M. A., with a membership, at Apr. 30, 1930, of 3,885. Its Head Office was in Toronto and it had Division and Branch Offices in Montreal, Amherst, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. R. J. Hutchings, Calgary, was President; James E. Walsh, Toronto, General Manager, and John T. Stirrett, Toronto, General Secretary. Its Executive Council held four regular meetings—October, December, January and March—and a special meeting in May to receive reports from Standing, Division, Branch and Special Committees and to deal with other business. At the January, 1930, meeting of the Executive Council a report was received from the Special Committee on Taxation recommending that representations be made to the Dominion Government regarding the Income Tax, Sales Tax, and Excise Tax. These recommendations were approved by the Executive Council and subsequently transmitted to the Dominion Government. At the March, 1930, meeting of the Executive Council a Special Committee was appointed to prepare a Report on the question of British Empire trade for submission to the Annual General Meeting of the C. M. A.

The five Divisions of the Association were again active during the year, their work culminating in a series of Annual Meetings. The first of these was that of the British Columbia Division, which was held in Vancouver on Apr. 2, 1930, and was noteworthy for the attention that was given to trade relations with Australia and New Zealand. Four of the delegates from British Columbia who had visited those Dominions in the interests of trade development were present and delivered addresses, while J. H. Roaf, the immediate past Chairman, deprecated the agitation that had developed in certain parts of Canada regarding the Australian and New Zealand treaties. Other prominent guests present were Hon. S. L. Howe, Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Fisheries of British Columbia; Hon. F. S. Burden, Minister of Lands, and Norman English, President of the B. C. Loggers' Association. The Annual Meeting of the Prairie Division was held in Winnipeg on the evening of Apr. 29, 1930, at which it was

announced that a broadening out policy had been determined upon by the Executive Committee resulting in the election of a representative on the Executive Committee for each 25 members in each of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Furthermore, that in future the chairmanship was to pass from Province to Province, while the Annual Meeting was to be held in the Province in which the Chairman resided. The principal speakers at the banquet were Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works in the Manitoba Government, and A. E. Warren, Vice-President, Canadian National Railways. The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Division was held on May 1st, 1930, at Windsor. The Nominations Committee presented a resolution, which was carried, to the effect that the Executive Committee of the Division should not in future be limited to twenty members, but should be composed so as to provide for adequate representation of various industrial centres throughout the Province. The Annual Meeting of the Maritime Division was held in Halifax on May 7, 1930. The Special Committee that had been acting in regard to the Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick was instructed to draw the attention of the Provincial Government to certain unfavourable developments that had taken place in regard to the administration of the Act; while the Nova Scotia Legislative Committee was requested to arrange for a delegation to wait upon the Government of that Province regarding certain unfavourable features of its Workmen's Compensation Act. The Annual Meeting of the Quebec Division was held in Montreal on May 12, 1930. The Annual Banquet was held on the evening of the same date, at which the chief speaker was Hon. J. E. Fenton, Minister of Trade and Customs for Australia, when he pointed out that the Labour Party of the Commonwealth of which he was a member, had nothing in common with the Communists. Officers elected by the various Divisions were as follows:

	Chairmen	Vice-Chairmen
British Columbia	T. S. Dixon, Vancouver	W. A. Jameson, Victoria
Maritime	J. T. Cumming, New Glasgow	A. N. McLean, Saint John
Ontario	G. R. Kerr, Hamilton	J. C. Armer, Toronto
Prairie	W. A. McKay, Winnipeg	Arnold Smith, Winnipeg
Quebec	Geo. A. Savoy, St. John's	George Henderson, Montreal

The 59th Annual General Meeting* of the Association was held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, June 2-5, 1930. The outstanding feature of the Annual Meeting, and one that was concurred in by a standing vote, was consideration of a Special Report dealing with the question of Empire Trade. "The most difficult part of the whole problem so far as Canada is concerned," read a section of the Report, "lies in the differences in the fiscal policies of the various countries of the Empire, particularly the United Kingdom and Canada. Of all the goods imported into Canada from the United Kingdom, 63.5 per cent. enter this country under the lower rates of the British preferential tariff, whereas only 3.5 per cent.

*NOTE.—For President's Annual Address and Committee Reports, see Supplement in this volume; and for resolution by Executive Council on Empire Trade, see page 116.

of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom are admitted under preferential tariffs . . . If it is desirable to protect products of the United Kingdom in the Canadian market, it is submitted that it is also desirable to protect Canadian products in the Canadian market . . . It must be remembered that 2,500,000 people, the industrial employees of Canada and their families, are directly dependent on the payrolls of Canadian factories . . . Therefore, we believe that in all negotiations concerning British Empire Trade, the interests of Canadian producers, whether industrial or agricultural, should be properly safeguarded, and that, when this is assured, every practical plan to increase trade among British countries should be supported." Another important matter dealt with was the appointment of a Special Committee to try to ascertain and to define causes of lack of employment, particularly at certain periods. Among the speakers at the various sessions and luncheons were Frank A. Rolph, President of the Toronto Board of Trade; Hon. W. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests in the Ontario Government; J. B. Fairbairn, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario; H. T. Pooley, Director of the British Empire Producers' Association, and Canon H. J. Cody, Chairman of the Board of Governors, University of Toronto. At the Annual Banquet the guests of honour were Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, and Hon. E. C. Eliot, Administrator of Dominica, British West Indies. The Association elected as its chief officers for 1930-31:—President, Elmer Davis, Kingston; 1st Vice-President, W. H. Miner, Granby, Que.; 2nd Vice-President, W. C. Coulter, Toronto; Treasurer, T. F. Monypenny, Toronto.

Iron and Steel and Their Products in 1929. Production of iron and steel and their manufactures in Canada during the calendar year 1929 was valued at $732,390,039 according to the Preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This total was 20 per cent. above the corresponding figure for 1928, and exceeded in value the output of any year excepting 1918, when market values were highly inflated. Capital employed was given at $750,226,636; the number of employees as 130,762; salaries and wages as $185,343,062; and the cost of material as $382,217,108. Plants in the iron and steel industry were classified in thirteen industrial groups, all of which except one showed increases in value of product as compared with the previous year. The gross values shown by the respective groups were: primary iron and steel, $68,728,126; castings and forgings, $93,555,197; boilers, tanks and engines, $9,774,704; agricultural implements, $47,306,894; machinery, $57,283,618; automobiles, $177,315,593; automobile parts and accessories $33,465,444; bicycles, $2,470,383; railway rolling stock, $126,382,788; wire and wire goods, $20,057,655; sheet metal products, $51,910,492; hardware and tools, $27,315,966; miscellaneous iron and steel products,$16,823,179. Among the Provinces, Ontario ranked first in the total value of output of iron and steel products with $496,502,639. Quebec came second with $146,637,396. Then followed Nova Scotia, $29,113,744; Manitoba, $25,421,173; Saskatchewan, $11,483,678; British Columbia, $11,365,271; New Brunswick, $6,194,266; Alberta, $5,208,684. Every Province experienced an increase, but the most remarkable, according to the official report, was Saskatchewan, where the value jumped from $1,074,919 in 1928 to $11,483,678.

Production of pig iron in Canada during 1929 reached a new high level of 1,090,244 long tons. This total replaced the output of 1,067,456 tons in 1918 as the greatest tonnage made during any calendar year for which records are avail-

able. The output of 1929 was an increase of 5 per cent. over the total of 1,037,535 tons the preceding year. About 71 per cent. of the total output was made for the further use of the producing firms and the remainder was intended for sale. Based on population, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated that the production of pig iron in 1929 amounted to 249 pounds *per capita*, as against 241 pounds in 1928, 167 in 1927, 178 pounds in 1926 and 136 pounds in 1925. The record production of pig iron was reflected in the output of steel, which rose to 1,379,688 tons from the 1,240,214 tons of 1928. Factors contributing to the high output of iron and steel in 1929, as the year before, were the continued demand for rails and equipment by the railway companies, increased requirements of the automobile industry, sustained activity in the construction industry, and the growing needs of power development and mining enterprises. Steel production in 1929 surpassed by 11 per cent. the previous high record, which was established the year before, while the output *per capita* was 315 pounds, as compared with 288 pounds in 1928, 213 pounds in 1927, and an average of 185 pounds in 1926, and of 180 in 1925.

Reorganization of the British Empire Steel Corporation. An announcement was made in the middle of April, 1930, by C. B. McNaught, President of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited; Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited; and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Limited, that the Directors of the three corporations had agreed upon a plan for their reorganization. Briefly, the plan proposed, subject to the approval of bondholders and shareholders interested, was the sale of the three companies to the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited, incorporated by Act of the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1928, with an authorized capital of $65,000,000—1,000,000 preference class A shares of $40 each and 1,000,000 common class B shares of $25 each. "The practical result of the sale of your companies to the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation," explained the letter of the President to the shareholders, "will be the consolidation of three closely associated companies and several classes of stocks with complicated and confusing distinctions and priorities into one company, and the issue in the first instance of a single class of stock. Two holding companies will disappear and four classes of preferred stock and one common stock, now in the hands of the public, will be retired. The nominal value of the capital outstanding will be so reduced that it will bear a more reasonable relation to the actual asset value and to the earning power of the properties."

The following is a summary of the provisions for the exchange of the stock of the three corporations for the stock of the new Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, the purchasing concern: British Empire Steel Corporation Limited:—3¼ common class B shares for each share of 1st preference stock; 1 common class B share for every 2 shares of 2nd preference stock; 1 common class B share for every 5 shares of common stock. Dominion Steel Corporation Limited:—4 common class B shares for each share of preference stock. Dominion Iron and Steel Company Limited:—3 common class B shares for each share of preferred stock. Provision was also made for settlement with the various types of bondholders. On May 14, 1930, at a meeting held in Montreal, the bondholders of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, agreed to exchange their bonds for Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds. On the following day the shareholders of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Dominion Steel Corporation, and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company also met in Montreal and by overwhelming majorities ratified the agreements for the sale of the assets and undertakings of their respective companies to the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation.

The British Empire Steel Corporation held over one dozen different industrial concerns. Its own outstanding capital was $89,832,100, that of the Dominion Steel Corporation, $50,000,000 and that of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company $42,000,000—a grand total of $181,832,100. The British Empire Steel Corporation had had no easy sailing from the beginning of their existence, and in 1926 the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, one of its chief constituents, went into the hands of the National Trust Company Limited of Toronto as receiver and manager under the operation of which there was a marked improvement in financial posi-

tion. Being no longer necessary, the National Trust Company Limited, under authority of the court, relinquished the receivership and managership at the end of June, 1930. Sir Herbert Holt, J. H. Gundy and C. B. McNaught were the principal factors in bringing the reorganization of the British Empire Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries to a successful issue.

The Automobile Industry in 1929. A new high record was established in the production of automobiles in Canada in 1929, notwithstanding that each month, beginning with May—with the exception of October—experienced a decrease. The total number of cars manufactured during the year (according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (figures subject to revision) was 262,625—9 per cent. greater than the previous peak of 242,054 cars attained in 1928. These 262,625 cars had a sales value, f. o.b. plant, of $163,497,675. This output was almost 9 per cent. greater in number and 10 per cent. higher in value than in 1928, the next best year, when the 242,054 cars manufactured were valued at $149,176,999. Export shipments (including re-exports) also showed a substantial increase during the year, advancing sharply to 102,382 cars worth $45,169,591 from 79,855 cars valued at $34,400,967 in the previous year; exports of automobile parts were valued at $3,677,739 as compared with $3,416,978 for 1928. Importations declined slightly in 1929 when 44,724 cars valued at $39,423,134 and parts worth $44,772,091 were brought into Canada as compared with 47,408 cars valued at $40,832,876 and parts worth $48,839,955 in 1928. It was estimated that in 1929 automobile manufacturers in Canada made one new car for every 37 persons in the Dominion, as compared with one new car for every 40 persons in 1928 and one for every 53 in 1927. One particular feature of the automobile industry during 1929 was the change of one popular make of car from a four to a six-cylinder model, a result of which was the opening of a plant for the making of automobile engines that had been closed for some years. Company amalgamations were reflected in the closing of some plants and the opening of others, while three new assembly plants were established during the year—one at Regina and two at Vancouver.

The Construction Industry. According to the data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building authorized by 61 cities in Canada during 1929 was greater than in any other year since this record was commenced in 1920, amounting in the aggregate to $234,944,549, as compared with $219,105,715 in 1928. Actual building contracts awarded in the Dominion during 1929, according to statistics compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, also showed a new high record, the value being placed at $576,651,800, as compared with $472,032,600 (the former high record) in 1928, and $418,951,000 in 1927. In contracts awarded, Ontario continued to lead the other Provinces with a total of $215,773,000. Following came Quebec with $187,771,000; British Columbia, $51,428,000; Manitoba, $38,156,000; Saskatchewan, $34,184,000; Alberta, $29,159,000; Nova Scotia, $12,744,000; New Brunswick, $6,806,000; and Prince Edward Island, $627,000. Residential building accounted for a total of $128,901,000; business building, $190,161,000; industrial, $62,968,000, and engineering building, $194,620,000.

INDUSTRIAL APPOINTMENTS

(July 1, 1929—June 30, 1930)

Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	Asst. Man.-Director.	W. H. Smith
" " " "	Secretary	T. Broadhurst
" " " "	Treasurer	H. Young
Asbestos Corporation, Ltd.	Director	Hon. Philippe Paradis
" " "	Director	Hon. Jacob Nicol
" " "	Director	R. O. Sweezey
Canada Power and Paper Co., Ltd.	President	J. H. Gundy
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Ltd.	Chairman Board	Sir Eric Geddes
" " " " " "	Director	Sir J. G. Beharrell
Dominion Glass Co., Ltd.	Director	Hon. Donat Raymond
Fairchild Aircraft, Ltd.	Vice-Pres.	Col. W. G. Baker, v.c.
Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd.	Man.-Director	F. B. Curry
Lake Superior Corporation	Director	John C. Newman
Maple Leaf Milling Co.	President	C. W. Band
North British & Mercantile	Manitoba Ma'ger	G. R. Wainwright
" " "	Alberta Ma'ger	A. E. Bibbs
" " "	Sask. Ma'ger	J. F. Allison

INDUSTRIAL APPOINTMENTS—*Continued*

(July 1, 1929—June 30, 1930)

Sherwin-Williams Co. Ltd.	Director	Leo. C. de Merrell
Steel Company of Canada, Ltd.	Director	Maj.-Gen. S. C. Mewburn
Western Canada Flour Mills, Ltd.	Director	John J. Page
Winnipeg Electric Co.	Vice-President	W. E. Blodgett
" " "	Vice-President	C. H. Dahl
" " "	Vice-President	Lawrence Palk
Zimmerknit, Limited	Ma'ger and Receiver	G. T. Clarkson

STATISTICS OF SOME OF CANADA'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES*

(1929)	No. of Plants	Capital Employed	Average No. of Employees	Value of Products
Agricultural Implements	65	$104,172,441	12,029	$47,306,894
Asbestos Products	12	2,949,712	351	2,286,638
Automobiles	17	98,378,301	16,435	177,315,593
Automobile Parts	69	22,599,599	5,061	33,465,444
Bicycles	3	2,534,749	590	2,470,383
Boilers, Tanks and Engines	36	10,527,896	2,108	9,774,704
Castings and Forgings	332	104,584,769	23,505	93,555,197
Chemicals and Allied Products	549	172,374,686	16,791	168,598,892
Cordage, Rope and Twine	13	13,066,423	1,368	11,798,165
Corsets	17	5,327,991	1,421	4,219,019
Cotton and Jute Bag	20	6,638,759	1,057	12,613,905
Dairy Factories	2,807	.....	.....	142,665,521
Electric Batteries	....	.....	.....	7,704,000
Hardware and Tools	127	37,241,632	7,203	27,315,966
Linseed Oil	8	2,708,387	239	6,502,633
Macaroni and Vermicelli	12	1,843,282	280	1,484,262
Machinery	168	72,025,783	11,882	57,283,618
Paints and Varnishes	69	26,471,976	2,851	29,802,231
Pig Iron, Ferro-Alloys, Steel and Rolled Products	41	109,459,836	10,344	68,728,126
Petroleum Products	25	71,260,459	4,978	99,408,314
Radio Sets, Parts and Batteries	47	.....	.....	20,966,137
Railway Rolling Stock	35	94,361,681	25,445	126,382,788
Sheet Metal Products	152	45,774,161	8,782	51,910,492
Silk Products	23	28,278,657	4,372	14,476,080
Starch and Glucose	5	5,745,922	504	5,504,685
Sugar Refineries	8	43,534,113	2,325	47,151,960
Wire and Wire Goods	61	34,234,209	3,759	20,057,655
Wine	47	7,915,368	411	5,541,233
(1928)				
Acids, Alkalies, Salts, etc.	41	$44,250,661	2,943	$42,336,846
Aerated Waters	347	11,650,938	1,967	10,677,831
Beds, Springs and Mattresses	63	8,155,255	1,815	10,411,330
Biscuits and Confectionery	283	52,353,082	13,274	28,480,230
Boatbuilding	118	2,279,362	778	1,997,895
Box, Basket and Crate	125	11,541,673	3,643	10,573,011
Brass and Copper Products	97	23,576,865	5,437	28,457,437
Brewing	78	67,148,686	5,003	40,172,912
Bread and Baking Products	2,482	44,377,449	15,422	71,227,097
Broom, Brush, etc.	76	4,363,107	1,404	4,401,045
Boots and Shoes (leather)	199	31,433,028	15,505	50,018,802
Boilers, Tanks and Engines	35	9,352,086	1,725	6,507,437
Canned Goods	658	46,193,305	19,461	52,902,938
Carriage, Waggon and Supplies	405	9,121,779	2,583	8,995,657
Cigars and Cigarettes	79	37,243,547	6,644	61,077,732
Coal Tar Products	19	4,924,681	261	4,405,907
Coffee and Spice	61	14,599,825	1,668	27,201,292
Coffin and Casket	38	3,514,906	697	2,934,905
Cooperage	77	2,236,754	602	3,597,489
Cotton Textiles	79	100,452,297	23,456	91,480,532
Coke and Gas	45	92,145,190	3,914	34,708,447
Clothing (Men's Factory)	218	27,263,996	11,879	48,477,178
Clothing (Women's Factory)	444	25,557,610	16,321	63,326,501
Distilled Liquor	18	51,287,103	1,884	38,423,743
Electric Apparatus and Supplies	137	87,952,674	18,193	93,672,452
Hydro Electric Power	1,049	956,919,603	15,855	143,692,455
Fish Curing and Packing	713	26,941,283	15,434	36,267,732
Furniture	366	39,829,474	12,539	41,825,534
Furnishing Goods (Men's)	159	21,064,504	9,909	30,314,552
Flour and Grist Mill Products	1,319	63,514,575	6,556	195,698,124
Fruit and Vegetable Packing	278	35,967,855	8,825	35,313,722
Fur Goods	225	13,189,290	3,004	20,756,071
Glass	59	12,694,882	3,219	13,565,354

*NOTE.—For other important industries see elsewhere in this Section; also Statistical Survey Section. All figures given are latest available, September, 1930.

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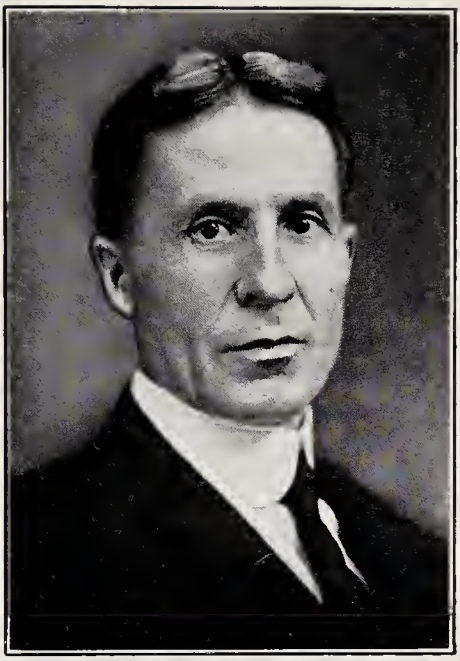

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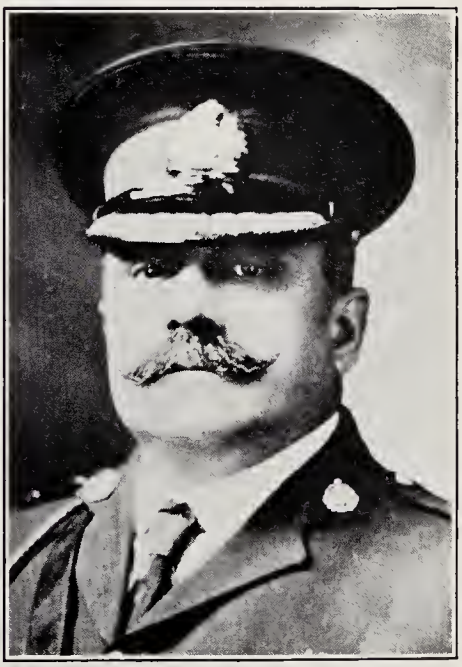

CORTLANDT STARNES, ESQ.
Commissioner,
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Ottawa

STATISTICS OF SOME OF CANADA'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*Continued*

(1928)	No. of Plants	Capital Employed	Average No. of Employees	Value of Products
Harness, Saddlery, etc.	214	5,304,020	1,121	4,894,298
Hat and Cap	159	8,164,615	4,917	8,680,688
Hosiery, Knit Goods and Gloves	165	60,399,926	17,974	58,551,754
Leather	91	31,259,692	3,952	35,202,080
Manufacturers (General)	23,379	4,780,296,049	658,023	3,769,850,364
Musical Instruments	42	14,050,702	2,983	12,282,589
Printing and Publishing	753	60,822,600	16,113	67,879,806
Printing and Bookbinding	912	38,755,308	10,074	41,018,466
Paper Products,	212	38,358,654	8,604	44,269,315
Rubber Goods	45	70,459,066	17,095	97,208,713
Sash, Door and Planing Mill Prods.	788	53,431,576	12,131	52,700,315
Sawmills	2,967	175,729,448	44,862	139,424,754
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	75	66,198,507	11,244	174,096,419
Sheet Metal Products	145	45,346,299	8,732	49,846,671
Sporting Goods	22	1,843,501	496	1,997,023
Textiles (25 lines)	1,885	365,721,591	113,724	415,402,464
Tobacco	115	47,235,944	8,664	76,827,357
Wood-Using (Miscellaneous)	87	9,663,329	1,687	7,294,741
Wood-Turning, Handles and Spools	30	1,568,202	598	1,260,437
Woodenware	15	1,059,822	677	1,459,284
Woollen Textiles	120	41,533,322	8,147	34,687,290
(1927)				
Food Products (Vegetable)	4,793	494,176,054	78,300	712,700,080

Other Notable Developments of the Year At a meeting of the Publishers' Section of the Toronto Board of Trade on May 30, 1930, John Morgan, the Chairman, announced that four publishers in the United States had decided to publish fiction at about one dollar, at which price the books would be available to Canadian readers. The larger and older publishing houses in New York and Boston would, he intimated, maintain the novel at $2.50 and $2, according to the class of author.

The Prime Minister, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, announced in the House on May 30, 1930, in reply to a question by Hon. R. B. Bennett, that the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, was making an investigation to see whether a combine or monopoly would result from the proposed purchase of the Famous Players Film Corporation of Canada by the Famous Players Lasky Corporation of the United States.

The Annual Report of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1929, issued in Feb., 1930, showed income, before deducting appropriations and interest, to have been $4,740,915, as compared with $4,072,916 in 1928. Current assets of the Company, including inventories, receivable cash, amounted to $55,006,538—an increase of $11,403,384 over the previous year.

The Financial Report of the Steel Company of Canada, Limited for 1929, issued in April, 1930, showed net profits to have been $3,538,267, as compared with $2,783,397 the year before.

At a meeting of the Produced-in-Canada Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held in Montreal on Feb. 15, 1930, it was decided to request the authorities of the University of Montreal to have the specifications for new buildings so amended as to call for the use of Canadian products in the construction of the same.

A contract was awarded P. Lyall & Sons, Montreal, by the Dominion Government in July, 1929, for the erection of a new Custom House at Toronto. Cost was estimated at approximately $2,100,000.

Control of the Tobacco Products Company and the United Cigars Stores of America passed to a syndicate of United States and Canadian capitalists in August, 1929. The syndicate was headed by George W. Morrow, a former Canadian who settled in the United States about thirty years ago.

The Annual Report of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, for the year ended Mar. 31, 1930, showed that sales for the period amounted to $19,349,972, as compared with $21,262,400 the year before. During the first six months the

sales were well up to the previous year, but owing to the crop failure in the West the Company was forced to reduce operations in September, 1929. The work of reconditioning the machinery in the subsidiary plants—the Drummondville Cotton Company and the Sherbrooke Cotton Company—was reported to be near completion. Manufacturing profit for the year was $1,518,321.

External Trade and Matters of General Trade Interest in 1929-30

Canada's total foreign trade during the year ended Mar. 31, 1930, amounted to $2,393,212,000, as compared with $2,654,575,000 in 1929 and $2,359,555,000 in 1928. The trade consisted of imports for home consumption, $1,248,274,000; exports of Canadian products, $1,120,258,000 and of foreign products, $24,679,768. According to groups, the principal imports were iron and its products, $316,878,627, as compared with $346,615,810 in 1928-29; agricultural and vegetable products, $227,048,817; non-metallic minerals and their products, $186,496,388; fibres, textiles and textile products, $185,241,252; non-ferrous metals and their products, $87,950,252; animals and their products, $69,853,833. In exports, agricultural and vegetable products continued to lead, although there was a marked decrease in the trade, the value for the fiscal year 1929-30 being $384,635,751, as compared with $646,514,058 the year before. Wood, wood products and paper ranked next in order with a total value of $289,566,675, followed by non-ferrous metals and their products, $154,319,429; and animals and their products, $133,009,145. The outstanding features of the export trade were a decrease of $261,878,000 in agricultural and vegetable products and an increase of $41,541,000 in ferrous metals and their products.

The United States continued to be Canada's largest customer, total value of the exports being $514,957,000, as compared with $499,612,000 in 1928-29. The United Kingdom came second, its purchases being valued at $281,838,000—a decrease from the year before of $147,892,000, or 34.4 per cent. Other important purchasers of Canadian products during 1929-30 were: Japan, $30,475,581; Germany, $25,343,661; New Zealand, $19,166,488; Belgium, $21,692,858; Argentina, $19,206,746; China, $16,527,959; France, $16,507,011; Netherlands, $15,944,469; Australia, $16,322,771; Newfoundland, $12,178,392; Italy, $11,387,294; British South Africa, $10,917,642; British West Indies, $15,029,162.

Canada imported $847,450,311 worth of merchandise from the United States during the fiscal year 1929-30; $189,179,738 from the United Kingdom; $25,158,207 from France; $21,505,428 from Germany; $16,282,719 from New Zealand; $12,537,253 from Japan; $9,032,740 from British India; $13,019,006 from Belgium; $10,232,327 from Argentina; $7,492,128 from Peru; $7,314,840 from Switzerland; $7,252,691 from Colombia; $13,661,913 from British West Indies. Owing to the decrease in the exports being much greater than that in the imports, there was an adverse balance of $103,335,512 in the country's total external trade, as

compared with a favourable balance of $123,216,984 in the fiscal year 1928-29.

Empire Trade was a subject that came in for considerable discussion during 1929-30. It obtruded itself during some of the open sessions of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, and particularly when J. T. McCall, dean of the iron and steel trade of Canada, while addressing the Board on Nov. 26, 1929, declared that he would like "to see the tariff framed so as to allow of larger importations of iron and steel goods from Great Britain. I refer principally to goods not made in this country." This sentiment was endorsed by others present. During the Congress of the Co-operative Union in Winnipeg in July, 1929, at which delegates were present from Great Britain, ways and means of developing reciprocal trade between Canada and the United Kingdom were freely discussed. At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Toronto in June, 1930, Empire Trade was one of the outstanding subjects under consideration. The delegation of lumbermen from British Columbia that visited Australia, New Zealand and Fiji in the interest of trade development were so encouraged that on their return in the Spring of 1930 they urged the calling of an Economic Conference among British countries on the Pacific for the purpose of studying ways and means of extending trade between them.

Canada's total trade with countries within the British Empire during the fiscal year 1929-30 amounted to $632,446,182. This, owing largely to the decrease in the exports of farm products, was a decline of $161,100,000 as compared with the year before. The exports to countries within the Empire were $379,742,478, as compared with $536,127,017 the year before, and the imports, $252,703,704, as against $257,419,339 in 1928-29. Of Canada's total import trade during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, the proportion from countries within the British Empire was 20.3 per cent., as compared with 79.7 per cent. from foreign countries, while the proportion the exports to Empire countries bore to the total was 34 per cent., as against 66 per cent. to foreign countries.

Canadian exporters were naturally much concerned during 1929-30 over financial and tariff developments in Australia. On Nov. 21, 1929, according to a cable received from the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce from the Canadian Commissioner at Melbourne, the Australian Commonwealth had imposed higher Customs duties on 221 tariff items, several of which affected Canadian exports to that country, the higher rates being imposed with the object of stimulating local industries concerned and providing work for the very large number of unemployed. On Dec. 12, still further increases were made in the Commonwealth tariff, which, according to the Commissioner at Melbourne, provided "for increased rates on many lines of interest to Canadian manufacturers and exporters, principally in metals and machinery and timber divisions of the tariff." On Apr. 4, 1930,

the Australian Government went to the extreme by the prohibition of the importation of certain goods except under licence, the partial prohibition of rationing up to 50 per cent. of the previous year's imports, the imposition of a surcharge duty of 50 per cent. on certified goods, and a combination of rationing and surcharges. *The Commercial Intelligence Journal*, issued by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, published on May 24, 1930, an extensive list of Canadian commodities affected by these regulations, at the same time announcing that some Canadian exporters, in order to be able to continue doing business with the Commonwealth, were placing the collections of their drafts at fixed deposit for twelve months in Australian banks, for which 5 per cent. interest was allowed for that term.

The Department of Trade and Commerce. The activities of the Department of Trade and Commerce during the year 1929-30, with Hon. James Malcolm as Minister, were well maintained. Undertakings decided upon provided for the construction of large grain annexes to the Saskatoon and Moose Jaw grain elevators; and the construction of a new Government elevator at Lethbridge. Under the Exhibition Branch of the Department, a Pavilion was constructed at the International Exhibition of Colonial, Maritime and Flemish Art at Antwerp, which was officially opened on Apr. 26, 1930; and arrangements for an extensive representation at the British Empire Trade Exhibition to be held at Buenos Aires from Mar. 14 to Apr. 27, 1931, were being made. During the year the Deputy Minister, F. C. T. O'Hara, made an extensive tour in South America for the purpose of studying possibilities for trade development. Speeches were made before Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in Brazil, Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Cuba and Mexico. A speech (one of a series) broadcast from Ottawa by the Deputy Minister on Feb. 25, 1930, dealt with the growth of the Department of Trade and Commerce during the period of over 33 years that he had been connected with it. The numbers of employees had grown from 10 to more than 1,800. In ten years (1919-1929) the revenue derived by the Department from various services had grown from less than $1,500,000 to over $4,000,000 and the expenditure from $4,000,000 to over $6,000,000.

The Commercial Intelligence Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce was designed and maintained to assist Canadian exporters in finding and developing markets abroad. It had as its Director at June 30, 1930, Chester H. Payne, and its Inspector, A. E. Bryan. During October, 1929, a new office was opened at Tokyo, Japan, and on Mar. 4, 1930, a new one at San Francisco, U.S.A. At June 30, 1930, the Commissioners were:

Argentine Republic	E. L. McColl, Buenos Aires
Australia	D. H. Ross, Melbourne
Belgium	Jean J. Guay, Brussels
Brazil	A. S. Bleakney, Rio de Janeiro
British West Indies, Trinidad	R. T. Young, Port of Spain
" " " Jamaica	F. W. Fraser, Kingston
China	L. M. Cosgrave, Shanghai
Cuba	James Cormack, Havana
France	Hercule Barré, Paris
Germany	L. D. Wilgress, Hamburg
Greece	Henri Turcot, Athens
Hongkong	Paul Sykes, Hongkong
India and Ceylon	Richard Grew, Calcutta
Irish Free State	J. H. English, Dublin
Italy	A. B. Muddiman, Milan
Japan	J. A. Langley, Tokyo
Mexico	C. Noel Wilde, Mexico City
Netherlands East Indies	G. R. Heasman, Batavia
Netherlands	J. C. Macgillivray, Rotterdam
New Zealand	C. M. Croft, Auckland
Norway	F. H. Palmer, Oslo
Panama	J. A. Strong, Panama City
Peru	G. R. Stevens, Lima

South Africa	C. S. Bissett, Cape Town
United Kingdom	Harrison Watson, London
" "	J. Forsyth Smith, London
" "	Harry A. Scott, Liverpool
" "	Douglas S. Cole, Bristol
" "	Gordon B. Johnson, Glasgow
United States	Frederic Hudd, New York
" "	R. S. O'Meara, Chicago
" "	H. R. Poussette, San Francisco

Attached to the Department of Trade and Commerce was the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which was doing valuable work under the direction of R. H. Coats, F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.; the Exhibition Commission, of which J. O. Turcotte was Canadian Government Commissioner; the Motion Picture Bureau, of which Captain Frank Badgley, M.C., was Director; the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada; the Weights and Measures Inspection Service; and the Electricity and Gas Inspection Branch. The Department had charge as well of the payment of mail subsidies and steamship subventions, the administration of the Gold and Silver Marking Act, and the distribution of bounties on specified Canadian products. The Deputy Minister, who was in charge of all branches, was F. C. T. O'Hara.

Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. The Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation was created on Apr. 7, 1926, for the purpose of advising the Minister of Finance in regard to tariff, taxation and other related matters. The duties of the Board were to inquire into and hear representation on all matters pertaining to the tariff and other forms of taxation as directed by the Minister of Finance and to advise the latter in regard thereto. The Board was not authorized to act upon its own initiative. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, the Board consisted of W. H. Moore, B.A., Chairman; Hector H. Racine and Frank S. Jacobs, B.S.A., with Hector B. McKinnon, Secretary.

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, the Board had referred to it 45 references and was in session 41 days, 18 of which were devoted to the iron and steel schedule of the Customs Tariff. Forty-four references were heard for the first time and approximately 31 references were dealt with in the Budget* of 1930.

On Oct. 29, 1929, the Board was in session at Ottawa to hear representations from the Consumers' Glass Company, Ltd., during which it was pointed out that $500,000 worth of glassware products annually imported from the United States should have been made in Canadian factories. Representations from manufacturers of wall paper on Oct. 31, contended that the 35 per cent. general rate was not sufficient, and urged a specific duty. On the same day were heard representations from the Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Company, pointing out that duties, both direct and indirect, on basic raw materials and printing blocks had combined, with the carrying charges on machinery duties, to add over $130,000 to the annual cost of production. On Nov. 5, M. Allen & Co., Ltd., Toronto, applied for a reduction in the Customs duties on malt extracts, which was opposed by representatives of brewing companies. On Nov. 15, a request was presented from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that British Cotton yarns and goods be exempt from the Canadian Customs regulations.

The important iron and steel classification of the Tariff came up for consideration by the Board on Nov. 26. J. T. McCall, of Drummond, McCall & Co., Ltd., Montreal, expressed the opinion that a revision of the steel schedule was timely as there had been no thorough undertaking for 25 years. There had in all been but two revisions—one by Sir Charles Tupper in 1880 and another under Hon. W. S. Fielding in 1906. He pointed out that for some years, Canada, owing to its small population, would have to import much of its steel and iron products, and urged that this should be kept in mind when the duties were being revised. He further urged that the duties should be increased in order to give Great Britain a greater percentage of such necessary imports—a suggestion which met the approval of other steel interests present. Mining machinery was under consideration by the Board on Dec. 4, a request being made that in respect of mining machinery imported free of duty there should be a specification to the effect that the importation was of a kind not made in Canada. On Dec. 5 manufacturers of

*NOTE.—Dunning Budget.

sawmill machinery made a request to the Board for an increase in the duty on their product, it being claimed that under the rate then obtaining, United-States-owned sawmills in British Columbia were giving the preference to machinery of United States make. A representative of the Consumers' League of Canada wanted a further reduction in the duties on agricultural machinery, which was opposed by manufacturers of the latter.

A lengthy brief from the National Dairy Council was submitted to the Board on Dec. 9, with a request for higher duties on butter, it being pointed out that the 30,000,000 lbs. that was annually imported was approximately the production of 16,000 ten-cow Canadian farms. This came up again Jan. 14, 1930; and was concluded, Jan. 15.

At a session of the Board on Dec. 11, railway car manufacturers asked that the duty then ruling be allowed to continue, while a request was made that locomotives, cars, etc., be allowed free entry temporarily by railways under certain circumstances. Manufacturers of bicycles asked that the duty be unchanged on their product. Consideration of the Customs duties on automobiles was begun on Dec. 12, but was finally adjourned until Jan. 22 by order of the Chairman of the Board.

Malting companies made a request on Jan. 16 for an increase of the duty on malt from 16 to 28 cents per bushel, the rate to obtain under all tariffs. The request was opposed by the Dominion Brewers' Association. Revision of the tariff on fruits and vegetables "in a manner that will adequately protect Canadian growers" was sought by a large delegation on Jan. 21. On Feb. 20 a request was presented from the Mentholatum Co. of Bridgeburg, for the free listing of menthol and camphor; also an application from the paint and oil manufacturing industry for a postponement of the request of the Bakelite Corporation of Canada, Ltd., for a general tariff of 17½ per cent. on synthetic resin.

Other requests before the Board were: from the Alexander Murray and Company, Ltd., of Montreal, on Feb. 21, for a Customs duty on begasse of sugar, the raw material of celotex, the Company promising to erect a million dollar factory near Quebec City if their request were granted—strong opposition by the pulp and paper and other interests; from the fox-raising industry on Feb. 25 for the free admission of frozen rabbits from Australia—opposed by the packing industry on the ground that it would endanger their market for cheap meats; from wool-growers from several Provinces, on Mar. 12, for the re-imposition of the Customs duty on worsted yarns, placed on the free list two years previously—opposed by a strong deputation from woollen textile manufacturers, who took the ground that if yarns were made in Canada tops would have to be imported, it being alleged that Canadian wools, owing to climatic conditions, were unsuitable; from sheep breeders, on Mar. 13, for a revision of the Australian Treaty in order that the duties on meats, especially mutton, might be re-imposed; and from Canadian poultrymen on Mar. 20, for a duty of 9 cents a dozen on all foreign shell eggs—opposed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

At the end of March, 1930, Hector B. McKinnon, Secretary of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation was transferred to the Department of Finance and on Apr. 15 his appointment as Commissioner of Tariffs was officially announced. Before the Dominion General Election of 1930, W. H. Moore, the Chairman, resigned in order to contest South Ontario.

The Tourist Trade in 1929. The Canadian-United States tourist traffic, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was greater than that between any other two countries in the world. Tourists who entered Canada from the United States during 1929 were estimated by the Bureau to have expended a total of $288,503,000. Of this total $208,744,000 was estimated to have been spent by those who entered the Dominion by automobile and $79,759,000 by those who entered by rail and steamer. The expenditure of tourists from all countries entering Canada during 1929 was estimated at $299,188,000, as compared with $266,693,000 in 1928. The expenditure per car of tourists from the United States entering Canada by automobile for one day in 1929 was estimated at $15.47, compared with $7 in 1928. Average expenditure per car by tourists entering the Dominion for sixty days was estimated at $150. Average per car

for those entering for six months was estimated at $560. Expenditure of Canadian tourists in other countries in 1929 aggregated $111,301,000, compared with $100,646,000 in 1928. Canadians going to the United States by automobile were estimated to have spent $65,055,000, an increase of $7,869,000; those by rail and steamer, $26,163,000, an increase of $1,530,000.

Other Trade Developments. There were 132 chain stores in Canada in 1928, according to a Report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Oct. 26, 1929. The total sales of these stores in 1928 amounted to $189,723,797. Sales by Provinces were largest in Ontario, where they reached $107,213,358. New Brunswick, with $3,659,827, had the smallest total. Groceries led all other commodities with sales totalling $58,325,206, or 30.7 per cent. of the total. Capital investment was $11,563,000 in bonds, $22,726,334 in common stocks and $22,750,319 in preferred stocks. Of the total investment 82 per cent. was held in Canada.

The National Produced-in-Canada Exhibition was opened in Montreal on Nov. 4, 1929, and was the culmination of the efforts sponsored by the Produced-in-Canada Association, Inc., to impress upon Canadians the necessity of purchasing merchandise of domestic production and manufacture. The Exhibition was opened by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, and was closed five days later; it was so eminently successful that it was decided to repeat the enterprise in 1930. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Montreal Board of Trade co-operated in furthering the object of the Exhibition.

The 18th Annual Convention of the Canadian Produce Association was held in London, Ont., on Mar. 4-5, 1930. There was adverse criticism of the regulations regarding eggs issued by the Poultry Department of the Federal Government, and a special committee appointed to consider the matter brought up in a report recommending that the Association express its unwillingness to approve of the passing of enabling legislation by the Ontario and Quebec Provinces, until the Advisory Committee of the Association had time to further consider the said regulations. The report was unanimously adopted.

Hon. Sentaro Yedo, the newly-appointed Japanese Consul at Vancouver, assumed his duties in May, 1930, with jurisdiction of Western Canada and the Yukon Territory, succeeding his predecessor, Hon. T. Fukuma. A Trade Correspondent in the service of the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Japanese Government was established in Vancouver in April, 1930. An office was opened in Montreal in March, 1930, by Louis J. Skinitzero, the designated official Trade Delegate to Canada of Argentine Chamber of Commerce. He announced that Consulates were to be established at Montreal and Toronto by the Argentine Republic.

Industrial and Scientific Research in Canada in 1929-30

Further forward steps were taken during the year 1929-30 toward the promotion of industrial and scientific research in the Dominion the leading part in which was naturally taken by the National Research Council of Canada which H. M. Tory, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., F.R.H.S., was President, and S. P. Eagleson, Ottawa, Secretary. Besides its own immediate activities, the Council had collaborated with practically every scientific body in the Dominion and in some instances lent financial assistance in the work of research.

The Annual Report of the President of the National Research Council for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929, showed that the activities of the Council during the year had been divided under the following main headings: (1) The prosecution of research work through the awarding of assisted research grants to qualified research men working on individual problems in established laboratories. (2) The training of research workers through the awarding of post-graduate scholarships in science and research. (3) The co-ordination of research work on problems of major importance by means of national conferences between the leading Canadian authorites on such problems. (4) The organization and prosecution of co-operative investigations in connection with major research projects

through associate research committees. (5) The establishment of National Research Laboratories. Ninety-one specific investigations were made during the year in laboratories spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and were carried out in 25 divisions of science at eleven Canadian Universities and in 14 Government and Industrial laboratories. A total of 50 research scholarships were awarded by the Council during the year with a view to building up in Canada a corps of research men competent to undertake independent research work. Twenty-seven associate committees, with a total membership of 436 persons were organized during the year by the Council. There was actively at work under the auspices of the Council a total research organization of 598 persons, of which number 483 served without remuneration. Dr. H. M. Tory gave his full time to the affairs of the Council during the fiscal year, having resigned from the Presidency of the University of Alberta. This was necessary owing to the decision of the Federal Government to establish National Research Laboratories at Ottawa under the control of the National Research Council. The total amount expended during the year was $323,112.

At a meeting of the National Research Council in Ottawa on Oct. 25, 1929, it was announced by the Associate Committee on Magnesite that plastic magnesia produced from Canadian dolomitic magnesite had been tested out by the staff of the Council, both in respect to stucco and flooring; and that the results had been such as to convince the companies interested of the desirability of producing such a material on a commercial basis and steps with that end in view had been taken. One of the companies interested in the industry had taken into its employ a member of the Council's staff who had done the greater part of the investigation in the laboratory.

The Dominion Government announced on July 2, 1929, the appointment to the National Research Council of Dr. H. M. McKay, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science in McGill University; J. W. Shipley, Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the University of Manitoba, and John T. Foster, Montreal, Vice-President of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, and the reappointment of Sir George Garneau and of Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa. The appointment was for a five-year term.

The National Museum of Canada. The Museum, which was a branch of the Department of Mines, was situated at Ottawa, and until its present name was conferred by Order-in-Council in 1927, was known as The Victoria Memorial Museum. Dr. W. H. Collins, Director of the Geological Survey, was Acting Director of the Museum in 1929. The Museum had its origin in the collection of geological, mineralogical, and paleotological specimens by early explorers comprising the staff of the Geological Survey. The National Museum comprised two divisions—anthropology and biology. Consideration was given during the year to the desirability of increasing the scope of the educational work of the Museum, lantern slides and motion pictures being loaned, photographs being sold and exchanged, bulletins published and various reports prepared. Its work through educational institutions was particularly important.

Mr. P. A. Taverner, ornithologist of the National Museum at Ottawa, accompanied the 1929 Canadian Arctic Expedition on its patrol to the posts in the northern archipelago, for the purpose of gathering ornithological data and specimens at the points visited. In a statement published in the November, 1929, issue of *Natural Resources*, Mr. Taverner said that "observations indicate that the eastern coast of the archipelago is not particularly rich in bird life. It is evident that the great migrational bird highway is up through the territory adjacent to western Baffin Island rather than along the eastern coast."

The Geological Survey, Department of Mines. The Dominion Geological Survey, of which Dr. W. H. Collins was Director, had fifty-two parties in the field in 1929. These field parties were engaged in geological, geographical, and topographical mapping and in investigating economic mineral deposits in Canada. Approximately 250 persons were employed for this field work; 40 of whom were permanent Survey officers; 30 were University teachers or specialists obtained from other institutions; and 130 were students of geology

and engineering from the various Canadian universities. Although the field parties were distributed throughout Canada, attention was given particularly to several regions of especial importance from the standpoint of the mineral industry. One of these regions comprised the eastern and western margins of the Coast Range Batholith, a great core of granite rocks that extends the length of British Columbia and the Yukon. This granite core is largely responsible for the wealth of British Columbia and the Yukon in gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and other metals, which occur along its edges. Almost the whole programme of work in British Columbia and the Yukon in 1929 was confined to this region. The foothills of the Rocky Mountains constitute another belt, parallel to the first mentioned and narrower, in which the upturned edges of the stratified rocks that underlie Alberta have exposed mineral wealth of quite a different kind—coal, natural gas, oil, limestone, and other non-metallics. Six out of the seven parties in Alberta worked in the foothills. The Precambrian Shield, well known for the importance of its mineral wealth, was worked by sixteen parties, which were located at various points in this great region of nearly two million square miles. A fourth geological province noted for the variety of its minerals is the Appalachian—Acadian region of south-eastern Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick—in which area nine parties worked during the year. Important additions were made to the exact systematic mapping of Canada by the Survey's small but well-trained staff of topographers employed for the purpose of supplying base maps for geological use.

Other Mineral Reports. The Mines Branch of the Dominion Department of Mines, published in October, 1929, the results of comparative tests, carried on during a period of two years, of various fuels when burned in a domestic hot water boiler. The tests were made by members of the Fuels and Fuel Testing Division of the Mines Branch in co-operation with the Dominion Fuel Board for the purpose of obtaining comparative information concerning American anthracite coal and various substitutes. The investigators found that "an erroneous idea exists that these fuels (the substitutes) are inferior in every respect to American anthracite." The table showing the relative value of the fuels tested showed that Welsh anthracite was the most economical fuel and that all the Alberta fuels, with the exception of semi-bituminous coal, required from 12.96 to 16.73 tons to equal 10 tons of American anthracite. The cokes tested were characterized by the small amount of attention required when burning them and by the almost entire absence of clinker formation except when burned at extremely high rates of combustion.

The Mineral Resources Division announced on May 2, 1930, the completion of Part IV., the final instalment of the report of the investigation into the history and manufacture of artificial abrasives, of which there was in 1929 a record production in Canada. The manufacture of grinding wheels, sandpaper, steel wool and other abrasives was described in detail.

A preliminary Report on the Aerial Mineral Exploration of Northern Canada was issued by the Department of the Interior in May, 1930, and touched briefly on the operations of 1928 and 1929. The district involved was an area of over 200,000 square miles—about the size of France.

The Annual Report of the Dominion Department of Mines for the fiscal year 1929 announced that the investigation on the treatment of certain brick clays in the Prairie Provinces to overcome drying defects had been brought to a successful conclusion, gratifying results having been obtained in promoting drying by the addition of ferric chloride and common salt to the clay. Prior to the introduction of this process, drying the brick required seven to eight days, but under the new process it was reduced to three days, while cracking was reduced from 40 per cent. to almost nothing. Cost of manufacturing was also reduced.

Testing Saskatchewan Lignite Coal. Tests of the commercial qualities of Saskatchewan lignite coals were conducted at Regina in April, 1930, under the direction of Hon. J. A. Merkley, Provincial Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries, in competition with imported coal. The boiler tests were made in the shops of the Canadian National Railways. It was established that lignite under proper conditions of combustions, would give greater thermal and boiler efficiency.

Protein Content as Factor in Grading Wheat. During the 1929 Session of the Dominion Parliament the Agricultural Committee suggested an investigation of the possible reception which would be given in Europe to a system of marketing wheat on a basis of protein content. On Aug. 26, 1929, while in Winnipeg attending a meeting of the Grain Research Committee, Dr. Tory, President of the National Research Council, announced that Dr. Robert Newton, Professor of Field Crops and Plant Biochemistry in the University of Alberta, had been appointed to make the desired investigation. Dr. Newton left the same day for Europe, and on Mar. 7, 1930, his Report was finished and in the hands of Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce and Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research. In a summary of his investigation Dr. Newton reported: "(1) That English millers, using only blended wheats, regarded protein content as but one of several factors which they must take into account and were not disposed to single it out for special consideration in buying their wheat. (2) That Scottish millers milled a high proportion of Manitoba flour and felt they could not use protein to advantage as a factor in purchasing their wheat. (3) Irish millers milled some straight Manitoba wheat and doubted there would be any demand for high protein wheat. (4) In Norway, where wheat milling is a State monopoly, a high proportion of Manitoba wheat was used and there was no demand for wheat segregated by protein content. (5) In France, Germany and Italy the high import duties assessed on a bushelage basis had led to a preference for high-grade wheat and millers in those countries took an interest in protein grading. (6) There seemed to be no practical way in which protein content could at present be used in the marketing of Canadian wheat in Europe. Constancy of grade qualities seemed to be the outstanding requirement of the European trade." Dr. Tory, when submitting the Report to the Minister, recommended that the National Research Council be requested to conduct a personal survey of the major European markets.

Biological Board of Canada. This Board, operating under the control of the Federal Department of Marine and Fisheries, besides carrying on the fundamental scientific researches at the original biological stations at St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo, B.C., built and equipped a station at Halifax, N.S., and another at Prince Rupert, B.C., for the purpose of carrying on practical experiments in the handling and curing of fish and for carrying on educational work generally among fishermen and fish curers. The six weeks' course of instruction to fishermen, started at the Halifax station two years before was continued in 1930. It covered science, motor engines, navigation, natural resources, preparation of dried and boneless fish, preparation of pickled fish and methods of catching fish. Short courses of instruction were also given to managers of lobster canneries, officers of fish hatcheries and fishery officers. Following successful experiments previously made in the discovery of a process of rapidly freezing fish so that its original flavour and condition would be retained months afterwards, the Board was equally successful in discovering a simple and inexpensive means for rapid freezing which came well within the reach of even those in the industry who operated in a small way. An important investigation was carried on in connection with the yellow discoloration that took place in halibut in the holds of fishing vessels. The station at Prince Rupert, with the services of Prof. F. C. Harrison, D.Sc., of McGill University and Prof. W. Sadler M.Sc., of British Columbia, discovered the cause and prescribed a means of preventing infection. The Board continued to investigate the movements of salmon on the Pacific Coast by means of tagging. Investigation of the herring and pilchard industries on the west coast of Vancouver Island was continued and ways and means of developing the oyster fishery on the Pacific Coast studied.

Dominion Experimental Farms in 1929. This experimental farms system was the largest of its kind in the world. It included the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; 24 branch farms, 6 sub-stations, 1 horse-breeding station, 1 experimental fox ranch, 10 plant pathological laboratories and 207 illustration stations. **Animal Husbandry.**—For some years special work had been done with reference to the possibility of control of contagious abortion or in-

fectious genital diseases in cattle. In co-operation with the Health of Animals Branch work was continued through the application of a serum, or as commonly known, the blood test. A study was also made of the proposed policy of advanced registration of swine. **Horticulture.**—Breeding of new varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers was continued and many fine varieties flowered and fruited. The value of the Melba apple, originated by the Farms, was further proven. Special studies were conducted with the strawberry. Banting sweet corn, originated by the Farms, proved specially valuable. **Fertilizers.**—Further data with respect to the use of lime in agriculture were obtained, showing that many soils in Eastern Canada were in need of lime for the optimum growth of farm crops. A new experiment was continued at Kentville, N.S., to obtain data with respect to various forms of lime at varying rates per acre on (a) the growth of clover; (b) the development of scab in the potato crop. Investigations with synthetic nitrogen fertilizers and analyses of a number of series of soil samples were also undertaken. **Bacteriology.**—Dairy bacteriological investigations as to the effect of the milking machine on the sanitary quality of milk resulted in the establishment of reliable practical methods of handling the machine to insure good quality milk. **Bees.**—Research work dealing with a serious spoilage of stored honey resulted in the determination of the organisms responsible. Studies were also made in the foul brood diseases of bees. **Poultry.**—Distribution of breeding stock of good pedigree was continued. An increase in average egg production took place in 9 out of 13 egg-laying contests and in average egg size in 10 out of 13. **Tobacco.**—Studies in fertilizer requirements of British Columbia tobacco and in leaf-drop diseases were conducted in the Okanagan Valley. Further tests were made as to the suitability of tobacco-growing districts of the Saint John Valley in New Brunswick, Southern Manitoba and the Lower Fraser Valley of British Columbia. Special exhibits of tobacco were sent to trade exhibitions in Great Britain. **Illustration Stations.**—Illustration work was conducted in 207 districts and over 100 field days and meetings were held at illustration stations to explain the work and bring the results of the different projects to the attention of farmers in the surrounding districts. **Potatoes.**—Certification work was more extensive than ever before and this very methodical work resulted in a remarkable decrease of noxious weeds in some districts. **Plant Pathology.**—In the West, plant pathological laboratories continued their valuable work in wheat rust research. The root rot of grains received special attention. **Flax.**—1,200 bushels of J. W. S. fibre flax seed produced in Ontario and 1,300 bushels of J. W. S. flax seed produced in the Province of Quebec were shipped to farmers in Northern Ireland. Investigations were conducted to determine the yield and quality of both flax and hemp that could be produced in the Prairie Provinces. **Reaper-thresher.**—For some years extensive tests had been conducted in Western Canada. During 1929 similar tests were conducted in Ontario. A bulletin covering seven years' experience with this machine in the West was published. **Milling and Baking Tests.**—Tests of the various new wheats originated by the Farms were continued and much additional information regarding the two outstanding new varieties, Reward and Garnet, were obtained. **Range Conditions.**—Investigations having as their object improvement of range conditions in the West, inaugurated in 1927, were enlarged in 1928 and 1929. Tests of hardiness of red clover imported from nearly all red clover sections in the world were practically completed. **Education.**—Exhibits were staged at about 100 fairs and exhibitions. Sets of lantern slides were sent to scores of agricultural and horticultural meetings. Over 50 press articles and many reports, bulletins and pamphlets were issued.

In the Spring of 1929 the Cereal Division shipped 6,700 bushels of Garnet wheat to Great Britain and to points on the Continent with questions for the consideration of both millers and bakers. There were also sent to the State Testing Mill at Minneapolis 250 bushels of Garnet and 250 bushels of Marquis wheat for comparative tests. During March, 1930, a report was issued by the Cereal Division giving the results obtained from these tests. The Dominion Cerealist, L. H. Newman, summarizing the result obtained from the Overseas tests, said that the "question as to whether or not Garnet wheat, or mixtures containing varying proportions of Garnet wheat, offers any serious difficulties from the milling standpoint, especially as concerns the matter of conditioning and the separation of milled products, seems to have been answered fairly definitely. While practi-

cally all investigators have expressed the opinion that the above wheat or mixtures containing the same, might have to be 'conditioned,' a little differently than would our present Manitobas, yet this fact does not seem to be of serious moment. On the other hand, a number of investigators spoke with considerable enthusiasm regarding the good milling qualities of Garnet, either when milled alone or in mixtures." The results obtained at the State Testing Mill at Minneapolis, Mr. Newman pointed out, were in close agreement with the Overseas tests. As far as the growing qualities of Garnet wheat were concerned it seemed to have been satisfactorily demonstrated that it was well adapted, because of its early maturing qualities. for taking the place of Marquis where climatic conditions were not favourable for the latter's development.

The new plant of the Pathological Laboratory was opened at St. Catharines on June 30, 1930, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, officiating. A field area of 30 acres, containing orchards, small fruit and other crops, was available to the scientists connected with the plant.

Dominion Rust Research Laboratory. This laboratory was situated at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, with J. H. Craigie as officer in charge. The discovery of sex in rust fungi opened the way for a study of hybridization between physiologic forms of stem rust. Crosses between physiologic forms of normal spore colour were made, as well as crosses between forms of different spore colour. The inheritance of pathogenicity of spore colour was being studied during 1929. These studies were fundamental to an intelligent understanding of the rust problem. In 1929 three distinct spore showers occurred in Manitoba, which appeared to have been definitely correlated with periods of strong south winds. Critical experiments showed that early cutting of heavily rusted wheat caused a distinct loss in yield and grade. Such wheat, the Laboratory decided, should be allowed to stand until the kernels were quite firm. The amount of injury caused by light infections of rust was found to be greater than was formerly suspected. For every 10 per cent. of rust on plants, the decrease in yield was found to be between two to four bushels per acre, depending on the season. Extensive experiments for the control of smuts in cereals were in progress during 1929 and an investigation of root-rot diseases of cereals was begun. Favourable results were obtained in wheat breeding investigations, a large number of hybrid strains having been developed which showed a high degree of resistance to stem rust. These strains were subjected to tests for yield and various other agronomic characters as well as for milling value and baking quality. The efforts to combine high quality with rust resistance were conspicuously successful.

Dominion Entomological Branch. This Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture was active during the year 1929 investigating and establishing means of controlling outbreaks of insect pests, which were estimated by the Department to cause yearly losses in Canada to the extent of approximately $100,000,000. The Branch was organized into divisions and projects were under the direction of Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist. The four major divisions apart from administration were:—

(1) Field crops and garden insects, H. G. Crawford in charge, for the study and control of insects affecting cereals, field and garden crops, etc., with laboratories at Ottawa; Fredericton, N.B.; Hemmingford, Que.; Chatham and Strathroy, Ont.; Treesbank, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; and Lethbridge, Alta. (2) Division of Forest Insects, J. M. Swaine in charge, for the study of insects affecting forest and shade trees, with laboratories at Ottawa; Fredericton, N.B.; Vancouver and Vernon, B.C. Branch field stations for special investigations were maintained at different points. (3) Division of Foreign Pests Suppression, L. S. McLaine in charge. The activities of this Division were sub-divided into: (a) The inspection of import and export shipments of plants and plant products, with inspection stations at Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Windsor (Ont.), Winnipeg, Estevan (Sask.), and Vancouver. (b) The prevention of and control of foreign pests recently introduced into Canada. (4) Division of Systematic Entomology, with J. H. McDunnough in charge, engaged in building up, arranging and maintaining the national collection of insects. Field faunal studies were carried on during the Summer of 1929 at different points. The collection was maintained at Ottawa. Other projects were fruit insect

investigations carried on at laboratories at Annapolis Royal, Fredericton, Hemmingford, Vineland, Vernon, Agassiz and Victoria; insecticide investigations at Annapolis Royal; insects affecting live stock at Kamloops; insects affecting the household, greenhouse plants, stored products, the control of mosquitoes, houseflies, etc., were carried on at Ottawa. A new permanent laboratory was established at Belleville for the purpose of investigating, rearing and distributing insect parasites, both native and foreign, to assist in controlling insect pests.

University of Toronto. There were 333 research problems under investigation in the University of Toronto in 1929. This work was divided as follows:—anatomy, 20; astronomy, 5; Banting Medical Research Department, 10; biochemistry, 21; biology, 45; botany, 43; chemistry, 27; food chemistry, 3; forestry, 2; geology, 15; household science, 6; Department of Medicine, 8; mineralogy, 5; obstetrics and gynaecology, 4; physics, 27; pathological chemistry, 5; paediatrics, 9; pharmacy and pharmacology, 3; physiology, 11; political science, 9; psychology, 19; therapeutics, 1; civil engineering, 5; mining engineering, 3; mechanical engineering, 6; chemical engineering, 6; electrical engineering, 4; metallurgical engineering, 1; dentistry, 10. Members of the staff, in some cases with co-operation of graduate students, published 315 books, pamphlets and articles explaining their work.

The Banting Research Foundation, established subsequent to the discovery of insulin by Dr. G. F. Banting and his associates, presented, in December, 1929, a Report of the first two full years of activity. It described the assistance given to research workers throughout Canada, particularly to those attached to the Banting and Best Chair of Medical Research from the laboratory of which, under Dr. Banting's direction, valuable contributions had been made to medical research. It was hoped by the Trustees that the Foundation would grow until it would have at its disposal the income from a capital of $1,000,000.

Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory. The Laboratory from the Department of Biology of the University of Toronto, with William J. K. Harkness in charge, carried on an investigation of Lake Nipissing and the waters of Algonquin Park during 1929. Eight men were engaged in the study. The investigation consisted of a preliminary examination of the Lake to determine the number of species of fish present, the number and value of the game and commercial fish, the food of these fish, and the abundance of their food. A study was also made of other factors, such as oxygen supply and pollution, which might affect the fish production of the Lake. As the small-mouthed black bass was recognized as the best game fish present, a special study was made of its life history and feeding habits. Particular attention was given to the pickerel, as this fish was increasing in favour among game fishermen. The speckled trout investigation was continued in the lakes and streams of Algonquin Park, where Fred. P. Ide made a study of the insect life of the waters, while William E. Ricker studied the distribution and habits of the trout.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. In the Report for 1929, the College recorded investigations in the following departments: **Agricultural Economics:** analysis of farming conditions in a definite area; **Engineering:** adaptability of mechanical refrigeration to farm conditions; **Animal Husbandry:** factors influencing butterfat test; **Apiculture:** formaldehyde gas treatment of combs infected with American foulbreed; **Bacteriology:** advantages of late ploughing in respect of the increased nitrogen content of the sweet clover plants, salt as a disease carrier and various experiments in honey, butter and cheese; **Botany:** spraying and dusting and other preventatives; **Chemistry:** soil surveys and improvements; **Dairy Husbandry:** market milk, buttermaking, cheesemaking, condensed milk and ice cream; **Field Husbandry:** increase of crop production and improvement of the quality of crops grown; **Horticulture:** floriculture, pomology and vegetables; **Poultry Husbandry:** animal proteins with respect to the hatching power of fertile eggs.

McGill University. Activities of the Department of Physics of McGill University during 1929-30 covered the investigation of such subjects as the following: the absorption of electromagnetic waves by rocks; apparatus for the

detection of lost radium; detection of icebergs by sound; Gyromagnetic electron; resistivity measurements in the detection of ores and oil; standard weston cells; stark effect in Xenon; intensity of stark components in helium; stark components in hydrogen; striation separation in gases; doublet striation in hydrogen; the detection of double stars by spectral intensity variations; acoustic properties of churches, halls and theatres; X-ray spectroscope; susceptibilities of the alkaline metals; and pieroelectric pressure gauge for internal combustion engines.

The Faculty of Medicine of McGill University announced in February, 1930, that a discovery had been made by Dr. J. B. Collip of the Biochemical Laboratories that was believed from investigation to be of particular benefit to womenkind. Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University, issued a statement, in which he said: "Professor Collip has succeeded in the purification and standardization of a hormone or internal secretion having effects somewhat similar to the anterior pituitary gland. This substance, which has been isolated in crystalline form, has been derived from the placental gland, and is of chief importance because it offers a remedial agent for certain feminine disorders by promoting maturity that has been delayed as well as by influencing in a very remarkable manner the metabolism and general health of the patients who receive the drug."

University of Alberta. Thirteen departments of the University of Alberta were conducting research work during the session of 1929-30 under the following Departments: Chemistry—investigations on the utilization of natural gas, particularly by pyrolysis and in the form of water gas; Physics —investigation in the field of spectroscopy and in initiating research on meteorological problems; Botany—investigations on the flora of the peat bog areas in Alberta; Zoology—experimental work on the problems of bird migration; Geology—field work in the Jasper Park area and on the stratigraphical relation of the Edmonton with the underlying beds, and through the National Research Council on the geology of water supply in the Peace River area; Field Crops—investigations on new varieties of cereals specially adapted to climatic conditions in Alberta, on the milling and baking qualities of wheat, on the problems of resistance of Winter wheat to low temperatures and on the artificial drying of tough wheat; Soils—mapping of the soil areas in Alberta, and investigations in the Peace River field which were far in advance of the pioneer, as well as fertilizer experiments in phosphates and in nitrate varieties of soil areas in the Province; Animal Husbandry—the feeding of hogs with reference to firmness of fat and initial work in co-operation with the National Research Council on the climatic and dietary factors influencing the growth and quality of wool; Poultry—first investigations into the nutrition of chicks; Dairying—development of intensive research on bacteriological problems connected with the industry; and Bacteriology—investigations into the Bacillus Calmette-Guerin, in co-operation with the Department of Veterinary Science, through the National Research Council and other institutions on this Continent and in Europe.

The Research Council of Alberta, through members of the University staff, carried forward investigations on the utilization of the tar sands of the Athabaska River; the grading, chemical analysis and cooking qualities of Alberta coals; an economic study of the pre-Cambrian area of northeastern Alberta; a geological survey of the coal bearing areas of the Province; and research into the utilization of the waste gases of the Turner Valley area. In the Department of Psychology research work was conducted in the field of mental hygiene in association with Psychopathic treatment and with the education of retarded children. This work was carried on with the assistance of the National Council of Mental Hygiene.

University of Saskatchewan. In addition to the different agricultural researches, some of the most important investigations carried out at the University of Saskatchewan during 1929-30, were those into the decay of concrete in alkali waters, methods of prevention and the manufacture of a resistant cement; factors affecting protein content of wheat and the effect of frost on milling and baking qualities of wheat (this, as before, in co-operation with three Western Universities, under direction of a Committee of the National Research Council);

chromosome behaviour in wheat hybrids in co-operation with the Committee on cereal rust of the National Research Council; breeding of a rust-resistant wheat; engineering aspects of sanitation and cements; fire resistant and pottery clays in Saskatchewan; plant diseases, including root-rot; swamp fever. There were also carried on during the year researches in pure physics, mathematics, history, educational psychology, economics, soils and farm management.

University of Manitoba. In the Department of Botany, Professor Buller, with the help of a research assistant provided by the National Research Council, continued his work in 1929-30 on the life history and sexual processes of mushrooms and toadstools. Miss Silver Dowding, M.Sc. (Alberta), the tenth and last Hudson's Bay Company Research Fellow, investigated the life history of a fungus parasite on the mistletoe which grew on pine trees at Victoria Beach and other places in Western Canada. She also completed a study of the sex of the normal, giant and dwarf spores in a fungus growth known as *pleurage anserina*. In the Department of Chemistry, M.Sc. students carried on research work under the direction of members of the staff on asphalts and road-making materials; also on some problems of toxicological analysis. Some work was done in co-operation with the Dominion Biological Board on chemical analysis of the waters of lakes and streams of Western Canada. In conjunction with the Department of Mines and Natural Resources of Manitoba, Professor J. S. DeLury and Dr. G. M. Brownell continued investigations relating to mineral development in the Province.

Manitoba Agricultural College. The Agronomy Department of the College was actively engaged in the 1929-30 season in making an extensive soil survey; intensive fertilization and rotational tests; breeding and selecting of disease resistant and otherwise desirable cereal and forage crops; the determination of the malting value of barleys grown in different ecological conditions; investigations concerning food reserves in couch grass and sow thistle; weed control by chemical applications, as compared with cultural practices and numerous co-operative trials scattered over the Province. The Department of Economics and Sociology conducted during the year Pioneer Belt Studies in co-operation with the Social Science Research Council of the United States, the Canadian Government, the Governments and Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Department of Economics, Queen's University, for the purpose (a) of determining the most successful methods of settlement and systems of farming; (b) of tracing the successive stages of utilization of natural resources and the resulting effects of economic and social institutions and of determining to what degree settlers are responsive to environment in the successive stages of development. In co-operation with the Empire Marketing Board, London, England, and the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, an interesting study was made of the economic aspects of the world's barley trade. The College's Department of Entomology conducted an investigation regarding the biological control of two sawflies—the spruce sawfly and the fir sawfly—and made a research into the best methods of controlling the currant fruit fly. A number of research projects were undertaken with honey bees, most important of which had to do with the optimum season for receiving package bees from shippers in the Gulf States. The Department of Agricultural Chemistry conducted investigations in respect of the relation between the germ constituents of wheat flour and their behaviour towards oxidizing agents and heat treatment.

University of British Columbia. About one hundred papers were published during the academic year 1929-30 by members of the staff of the University of British Columbia. Members of the Faculty of Agriculture had a total of fifteen publications. Four of these dealt with milk and several were in respect of fruit trees. There were two publications from the staff of the Faculty of Applied Science. Members of the staff of the Faculty of Arts and Science had about eighty publications to their credit. Among these were the following: "The necessity in marine biological investigation for data regarding physical and chemical oceanography and plankton content and distribution; "Insect pests and insect allies that have recently arrived in the Vancouver district"; "The control of cutworms and ants"; "Beetles emerging from prepared timber in buildings"; "Some free swimming copepods of the Vancouver Island region."

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Railway Problems and Developments in Year 1929-30

The year 1929 was not, as compared with 1928, a favourable year with Canadian railway companies either from the point of view of volume of freight handled or revenue earned. But the total gross revenue was well above the 1927 revenue and the revenues of previous years. The light 1929 grain crop, estimated in the Prairie Provinces at only 276 million bushels of wheat and 512 millions of bushels of all grains as against 544 millions of bushels of wheat and 971 millions of bushels of all grains in 1928, coupled with the reduced movement of general merchandise due to the lesser purchasing power in the country, was the main factor in the slump in traffic during the last four and usually the heaviest traffic months in the year. The tie-up in the grain movement and general retarding of business did not reduce the efforts of the companies to improve the efficiency and to enlarge their plants. Programmes of expansion were mapped out and new equipment purchased.

Preliminary returns for railways with annual operating revenue of $500,000 and over showed gross earnings in 1929 of $528,934,003, a decrease of $29,083,339 as compared with the year 1928. Freight revenues due to the large decline in the grain movement indicated the greatest decrease, showing a gross of $381,172,751 as compared with $409,539,845. Passenger revenues declined from $82,793,365 to $79,513,045. Operating expenses were less than in 1928 by $8,973,587, due largely to reduction of crews and lessened expense for maintenance to handle the smaller tonnage. The number of employees carried on the payrolls declined only 597, but the payroll exceeded that of the year 1928 by $1,180,231. Net operating revenues amounted to $99,930,886 and were exceeded by $20,109,751 in 1928 and in 1926 by $3,613,631, but not in any other year.

The total freight loaded and received from connections was less than for 1928 by 4,626,980 tons, or 3.9 per cent. Wheat alone decreased by 8,776,595 tons, or 45 per cent., due to the light crop in the Prairie Provinces and also to a smaller percentage of the crop being shipped during August-December than in 1928. The total wheat tonnage loaded at stations in Canada in 1929 was 10,161,879 tons as compared with 18,919,881 tons in 1928. The total of all freight loaded at Canadian stations in 1929 was 77,129,-732 tons as compared with 84,036,110 tons in 1928, a decrease of 8 per cent. more than accounted for by the decline in wheat tonnage, which represented in 1929 14 per cent. of the total as

compared with 22.6 per cent. of freight loaded at Canadian stations in 1928. Corn, oats, barley and flax also showed large decreases. The total tonnage of agricultural products showed a decrease of almost 10,000,000 tons as compared with 1928. Indicating the activity in Canadian mining during the year, the total tonnage of products of the mine increased by 3,283,567 tons. Wood pulp showed a decrease, but paper showed a substantial increase, due largely to a reduction in exports of pulpwood and wood pulp and an increase in the export of paper. The total manufactures and miscellaneous products loaded at Canadian stations in 1929 amounted to 18,374,227 tons, an increase of 982,158 over the year 1928, which partially offset the vast decline in tonnage of agricultural products.

The number of passengers carried again indicated the gradual loss of this character of business, especially the short haul traffic, due no doubt to the continuous improvement to highways and the competition of the privately-owned automobile and bus. The number of passengers carried in 1929 was 37,232,143 as compared with 38,213,490 in 1928. Average operating expenses per passenger train mile, due presumably to heavier and more luxurious equipment, increased from $3.38 in 1928 to $3.49 in 1929. The average passenger journey declined from 81.3 miles in 1928 to 77.1 miles in 1929. The miles of road operated in 1929 were 40,479.44 as compared with 39,923.45 miles in 1928. The operating revenue per mile of road operated was $35.80 in 1929, a decrease of $2.39 from the previous year. The ratio of operating expenses to revenue was 81.11 per cent. as compared with 78.49 per cent. in 1928, which was the lowest for 10 years previous. The average freight receipt per ton mile increased from .987 cent in 1928 to 1.093 cents in 1929, due possibly to an increase in the number of loaded cars per freight train mile, but despite a decrease in the average tons per loaded freight car mile.

Detailed statistical information concerning steam railways in Canada appeared in the Report on Statistics of Steam Railways of Canada compiled by the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published under date of Oct. 31, 1929. This Report covered the year ending Dec. 31, 1928. The total single track mileage in operation at this date was 41,024 miles, an increase of 452 miles over the previous year; 366.39 miles of the latter figure were to be found in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Further reflecting the branch line activity of 1928 and completion of programmes for previous years there were in these two Provinces at the end of the year 1928, 692.94 miles under contract out of a total for the Dominion of 757.39 miles, and out of a total for the Dominion of 630.70 miles completed but not opened for traffic, 476.21 miles were in these Provinces. The distribution of total mileage among the different Provinces was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 276; Nova Scotia, 1,421; New Brunswick, 1,935; Quebec, 4,910; Ontario, 10,866; Manitoba,

4,293; Saskatchewan, 7,551; Alberta, 5,307; British Columbia, 4,071; Yukon, 58; United States, 336.

Equipment of Canadian railways in 1928 consisted of 217,028 freight cars of all descriptions; 18,665 passenger, dining, parlour, sleeping, baggage, express, postal and service cars. The number of freight cars decreased considerably and the total capacity only slightly, reflecting the policy of Canadian roads to replace the smaller wooden box cars by steel cars of greater capacity. The average capacity of all freight cars was increased from 37.049 tons to 37.255 tons. Box cars decreased in number from 151,232 to 148,717. The number of locomotives in service was 5,669, an increase of 9. The average tractive power per locomotive in 1928 was 35,193 pounds as compared with 34,689 pounds, which indicates the policy of the two great systems to increase efficiency by greater train loads and more speed in the handling of the traffic. Consumption of coal per 100 locomotive miles was slightly higher in the freight service in 1928 than in 1927, the figures being 8.13 tons as compared with 8.08, while in the passenger service the figure remained the same, 4.43 tons, and in mixed train service the consumption declined from 6.13 tons to 6.03 tons.

New records for all time were established in gross revenues from railway operations and in operating expenses, the former being $563,732,259 and the latter $442,701,270. Net operating revenue also reached a new level at $121,030,989, an increase of roughly $30,000,000 over the preceding year. Operating expenses increased much less in proportion to the increase in revenue and net income reached a new high level at $25,430,848. Deductions from income, notably hire of freight cars and interest charges, showed a considerable increase over 1927, but with the greatly increased net operating revenue the net deficit in 1928 stood at $9,192,149 as compared with $28,713,951 in 1927. The average number of employees was 176,871 and the total payroll $275,758,757.

The Hudson Bay Railway. Rapid progress toward the completion of the line and improvement to the Harbour at Churchill was made during the year 1929. In reviewing the progress, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways, in a statement issued Sept. 10, 1929, stated that the work on the railway was nearly a year ahead of schedule and that of the harbour development was also in advance of schedule. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Sept. 11, 1929). The Minister announced that the conclusion had been reached that it would be unwise to establish passenger and freight service over the new railway until the Spring of 1930, owing to the lack of accommodation for the general public and the important questions of water supply and sanitation which were in the hands of the Manitoba Government. It was thought also that the opening of the line would retard rather than facilitate the completion of the harbour work. An important feature of the Minister's statement was to the effect that the elevator to be built at the Port was to be a two million bushel elevator instead of the one million bushel plant suggested by the Palmer Report. The design of the elevator, which was to be of the most rapid transfer type available, was in the hands of Mr. C. D. Howe, of Port Arthur. Work was to be commenced in the Summer of 1930, and it and portion of the deep water dock would be available for the Autumn of 1931.

An interesting event in connection with the building of the line to Hudson Bay was the first shipment of grain for export through Port Churchill which went

forward on Sept. 1, 1929. The shipment consisted of a ton of Manitoba No. 1 Northern wheat, packed in a thousand tiny canvas sacks. The Hudson's Bay Company—the Company of Gentlemen Adventurers Trading into Hudson's Bay —had the honour of taking out the first Western Canada grain to be shipped *via* the Bay route. This seemed very fitting, as for more than two and a half centuries, since the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670, that Company had been closely identified with trade development in Canada's West. (*The Regina Daily Star*, Sept. 12, 1929).

Late in September, 1929, the Minister of Railways and his Deputy journeyed over the line to the Churchill terminus on a tour of inspection. Announcement was made that general movement of grain could not take place over the line until completion of the elevator in 1931 and that the formal opening of the line would take place in the Spring or early Summer of 1930.

That grain would travel to Churchill upon the basis of the Crow's Nest Pass rates, was the opinion of Hon. C. A. Dunning in an interview reported by *The Manitoba Free Press* of Oct. 29, 1929. He considered the matter of ocean rates one of much more importance than the domestic problem of rail rates, and reported that the chartering of ships to carry supplies into Churchill *via* Hudson Straits had been carried out with a view to proving the navigability or otherwise of the Straits. Interesting to note was the fact that up to Oct. 28, 1929, Fox Channel ice, so often referred to as a peril to navigation in the Autumn, had not appeared. On Oct. 25, 1929, the temperature at Churchill varied between 32 and 46 degrees above zero, which would compare favourably with most cities in Canada on that day.

The "On-to-the-Bay" Association of Canada, organized to promote construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, held its sixth Annual Meeting in Winnipeg on Jan. 10, 1930. In its Annual Report covering the year 1929, very great satisfaction was expressed with the progress made toward the completion and early operation of the line, which reached Churchill on Mar. 19, 1929. During the year 1929 direct connection was secured from Regina to the Port by means of the Sturgis cut-off and work was proceeding on the cut-off from Aberdeen to Melfort which would shorten the distance between Saskatoon and Churchill. The matter of a more direct route from Southern Manitoba was taken up by the Associated Boards of Trade of Manitoba and recommendations were made to the Federal Government in this connection.

During the year the Association issued and widely distributed pamphlets containing information with reference to the Hudson Bay route and the north country and a voluminous correspondence was carried on with shipping people in different parts of the world. Resolutions were adopted (1) supporting the efforts of the Associated Boards of Trade of Manitoba in the matter of obtaining more direct connection between various centres and the Hudson Bay line. Resolutions of the Associated Boards of Trade recommending straightening and reconditioning of the line, Winnipeg to Le Pas *via* Portage la Prairie, Gladstone and Dauphin and connecting Brandon, Neepawa and Dauphin by construction of a line from Mafeking to a point at or near Le Pas, and extension of the line from Gypsumville in a northerly direction *via* Grand Rapids to a point on the Hudson Bay line were read into the proceedings; (2) expressing satisfaction in the activity displayed by Canada's two great transportation companies in achieving closer communication between Churchill and all commercial centres in Western Canada; (3) voicing regret at the transference of Hon. C. A. Dunning from the position of Minister of Railways to that of Finance, and expressing confidence in his successor, Hon. T. A. Crerar; (4) declaring that the work of the Association would not be completed by carrying the railway to Churchill; nor would it be completed till the Port had been put into complete workable condition and the necessary facilities provided to complete a safe passage to and from the Port. Brig.-Gen. R. W. Paterson was re-elected President, Clarence F. Graham, Saskatoon, was elected Honorary President, and Lieut.-Col. F. J. James, Regina, a Vice-President. If a recommendation submitted to the executive were acted upon the Dominion Government would be asked to invite H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to officiate at the opening of the northern Port, and, failing his ability to be present, an invitation would be extended to Hon. Winston Churchill, after whose predecessors the Port was named.

The Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways for the year 1929 stated that the Sherritt-Gordon Branch, from mileage 52 of the Hudson Bay Railway to the Sherritt-Gordon mine, was completed. The line is 42.3 miles long. The location work was not completed until Feb. 4, 1929, but the track was completely laid by Sept. 29, and before the end of the year the line was ballasted, a real tribute to Canadian railway builders considering the type of country traversed. During the year, grading, ballasting and certain revision work was done on the Flin-Flon Branch, including the building of a new station at Cranberry Portage and a permanent telegraph line, forty miles of which had been completed at the end of the year.

Of interest in connection with the Hudson Bay line was the report in *The Manitoba Free Press* of Sept. 11, 1929, wherein E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was quoted as saying that the C.P.R. were entertaining no plans for any lines to Churchill. "It has not been discussed by the management of the road," he declared. "A third transcontinental railway reaching from the north Pacific coast to the Hudson Bay was not an immediate prospect. But you cannot look very far ahead in this country," he added, "we must be ready for anything. Our northern feeder lines were not foreseen a number of years ago."

The report of the engineers who surveyed alternative lines of railway to provide a short route from Winnipeg to the Hudson Bay Railway was issued by Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways and Canals, on Mar. 14, 1930. Four lines were surveyed. Briefly the report gave the following information: (1) From Mafeking to Freshford, cost $2,775,000, saving in distance 64 miles; (2) from Rorketon to Freshford, cost $7,980,000, saving in distance 48 miles; (3) Gypsumville to Wekusko, cost $9,030,000, saving in distance 173 miles; and (4) Gypsumville to Freshford, cost $7,104,000, saving in distance 114 miles. The report contained detailed information as to the nature of country which would be traversed by the various lines and the traffic possibilities. No statement of cost or detail as to distance in regard to the proposed line east of Lake Winnipeg was made in the report. The cost of this line was reported as in excess of $21,000,000. Mr. Crerar handed the report to the Manitoba members to determine their future course of action and selection of the most desirable route. The next step would be to place the matter before Sir Henry Thornton and the Directorate of the Canadian National Railways who would own and operate the line.

On May 30, 1930, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways and Canals, announced in the House of Commons that everything would be ready to permit the shipment of the next year's grain crop from Churchill. The elevator would be ready for use in September, 1931, and by that time the harbour facilities would be sufficiently advanced to handle grain shipments. The sum of $5,900,000 was voted for work in connection with the new elevator and terminal, for dredging in the harbour and ballasting along the Hudson Bay Railway and for the construction of railway section houses.

The amount spent on the Railway to Dec. 31, 1929, amounted to $29,077,-635.01, and on the harbour work at Churchill, $4,583,983.72. In addition, $6,274,-217.88 was expended in an attempt to develop a harbour at Nelson.

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway. The Report covering the operations of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway during the year 1929 was regarded as the most satisfactory in the history of the line. Revenues totalled $561,274.00 as against $531,331.00 in 1928. Operating expenses were cut from $663,441.00 in 1928 to $617,119.00 in 1929. The operating deficits totalled $55,-844.00 as compared with an operating deficit for the year 1928 of $132,111.00 and as compared with an operating deficit of $274,971 in 1926. For the last five months of 1929 the Railway produced an operating surplus, which it had never done before. Up to the end of 1929 the Pacific Great Eastern Railway had cost the Province of British Columbia $61,458,034, which sum included the outstanding debt and the annual deficits paid out of Provincial revenues. In 1929 the total deficit of the line, made up for the most part by interest charges, was $3,306,567. The interest item alone represented $2,707,328.

On Nov. 4, 1929, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia, at the Annual Meeting of the Richmond-Point Grey Conservative Association stated that

by the end of 1930 the Government hoped to be paying the expenses of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway out of its earnings. (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, Nov. 5, 1929).

In his first speech in the Legislature as Premier (Feb. 4, 1929) Mr. Tolmie announced that an arrangement had been entered into by the Government with Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways for a joint survey of the natural resources of the territory served by the P.G.E. and also the country north of Prince George. On Sept. 24, 1929, Mr. Tolmie stated that the joint survey was proceeding actively and that the information coming in from time to time was very encouraging. He stated on this occasion that there were other concerns in addition to the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways interested in the P.G.E., who were only waiting for the completion of the survey before making definite offers to purchase the line.

Speaking in the British Columbia Legislature on Jan. 29, 1930, Lieut.-Col. Nelson Spencer, Conservative Member for Vancouver, stated that the Government hoped to sell the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to the Canadian Pacific or Canadian National Railways and to assure its extension to Finlay Forks and the Peace River after the completion of the joint survey which was then in progress. In the course of his remarks Mr. Spencer stated: "As soon as this report is completed, it is hoped that the value of the railway and its assets can be agreed upon and a sale consummated, based upon this value, to one or other or both of these great railways. It is hoped that a condition can be agreed upon in connection with this sale whereby this road, which now starts at Squamish and ends at Quesnel, can be carried on up through Prince George and on into Finlay Forks and the Peace River country, thus opening up to the people of this Province that great, rich and fertile district." (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, Jan. 29, 1930).

The Peace River Railway Situation. In accordance with the provisions of the agreement entered into between the Government of Alberta and the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways for the purchase of the Alberta Government Railways for a consideration of $25,000,000, the two Companies entered into joint possession of these undertakings on July 1, 1929. (See *The Canadian Annual Review, 1928-29*, page 179). For the purpose of convenient joint ownership and operation, the Northern Alberta Railways Company was incorporated.

On Mar. 8, 1930, John W. Callaghan, General Manager of the Northern Alberta Railways Company, announced that the programme of new construction and improvements to the lines to be undertaken during the 1930 season involved an expenditure of $4,426,510. The new construction would be made up of 65 miles of branch line extensions, the cost of which was estimated at $2,035,000. One new line would be an extension of the Grande Prairie branch, which would run 50 miles north-westerly from Hythe and another would be a 15-mile extension of the Peace River branch from Fairview north-westerly. (*The Calgary Herald*, Mar. 8, 1930). The two extensions were recommended by the Directors of the Canadian Pacific at the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders held in Montreal on May 7, 1930.

During his visit to the West and to the Peace River country during September, 1929, E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was repeatedly pressed for a pronouncement as to the possibility of the early construction of an outlet from the Peace River country to the Pacific Coast. In a statement made public in Winnipeg on Oct. 2, 1929, Mr. Beatty stated: "Undue stress is being laid on coast outlets for the Peace River and not enough on the necessity of branch lines to accommodate settlers . . . . . Our first duty is to see that the people who have gone in there are adequately served with branch lines and the matter of direct lines to ocean ports should be left until the volume of production is sufficient to justify building them." The existing outlet through Edmonton gave them adequate facilities at very reasonable rates and he had found that the people were not discontented with their service. (*The Vancouver Province*, Oct. 2, 1929).

The Canadian North Eastern Railway. On July 2, 1929, the announcement was made that the Consolidated Mining & Smelting

Co. of Canada had purchased the Canadian North Eastern Railway from the Vancouver Holdings Limited. Upon conclusion of the transaction on that date the new owners held a meeting and elected the following Directors: Messrs. James J. Warren, Roland C. Crowe, Selwyn G. Blaylock, Thomas W. Bingay and William M. Archibald.

The Vancouver Holdings Limited had acquired in 1927 the bonds and stock of the Canadian North Eastern Railway Company, a company organized in 1911 to take over the charter of the Portland Canal Short Line Co. The Railway, as built by Sir Donald Mann, extended from Stewart, at the head of the Portland Canal, about 14 miles up Bear River. The charter of the original company was revived during the 1929 Session of Parliament adding certain new powers.

The Montreal Terminals Problem. Definite progress in the construction of Montreal's new $50,000,000 terminal of the Canadian National Railways was made during 1929 and the first half of 1930. After adoption of Mr. Frederick Palmer's Report by legislation passed by the Dominion Parliament in May, 1929, the Canadian National Railways proceeded to obtain more definite and additional data, and to prepare detailed plans in order to carry out the work outlined in Mr. Palmer's Report. (See *The Canadian Annual Review 1928-29*, pp. 183-85). Plans and profiles showing the elevation of tracks between Turcot Yard and Victoria Bridge were fully approved in February, 1930; contracts were awarded in April for subways at St. Remie, Hibernia, and Charleboix Streets, rapid progress upon which was made up to June 30, 1930. Differences of opinion locally prevented the approval by the City of Montreal being obtained for detailed plans covering a great deal of other work in connection with the terminal. A very large percentage of the properties required for the undertaking was acquired and a large number of buildings demolished to make way for the new construction.

Toronto Terminals Railway. Rapid progress in the construction of the viaduct on Toronto's waterfront was reported by the Engineer-in-Charge. It was stated at June 30, 1930, that subways had been completed at Queen St., Eastern Ave., Cherry St., Parliament St., Sherbourne St., and Bay St.; Yonge and York St. subways were 60 per cent. completed on May 31, 1930. Six high level tracks at the New Union Station covered by a train shed 1,200 ft. long and 150 ft. wide were put into service on Jan. 26, 1930; six additional high level tracks were in process of construction and were to be ready for service before the end of the year 1930. The Canadian National Express and Office building fronting on Station Street and running west from York Street, 600 ft. long by 60 ft. wide, was in full occupation by general and regional staffs. The sub-track structure at the New Union Station, carrying station tracks and housing mail, baggage and train waiting rooms, was on May 31, 1930, 60 per cent. completed. The Canadian Pacific Express building and Office 550 feet by 75 feet running from Bay St. east to Yonge St., with three high level tracks for express purposes, was put into service by the Express Company early in 1930. In August, 1929, the new steam plant, furnishing steam for the Union Station, C.P.R. coach yards, Royal York Hotel, C.N.R. Express building, C.P.R. Express building, Post Office and new Customs House, was completed and put into operation. The Canadian National Railways built entirely new coach yards and round-house facilities south of the main viaduct tracks between John and Bathurst Streets. A contract for the installation of an all-electric signal and interlocking plant, costing in excess of $1,000,000 was let to the General Railway Signal Company during May, 1930. The sum of $18,987,896 had been expended on the work up to May 31, 1930.

***Re* Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, *et al*, and The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.** A case of interest to both railway and steamship interests was that involving the expropriation of the property of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, by The Toronto Terminals Railway Company for use in the construction of the Toronto Viaduct.

Under date of Aug. 31, 1929, Orde, J. A. as sole Arbitrator appointed under Sec. 220 of The Railway Act, R.S.C. 1927, chap. 170, to determine the compensation to be paid to the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., in respect of the expropria-

tion of their property on the Toronto Harbour Front, for and in the course of the construction of the Viaduct and Harbour improvement scheme, fixed the value of the freehold property with all its riparian and water rights, after making due allowance for cost of filling, at $650,000. In addition, the sum of $245,000 had been agreed upon by the parties as the fair value of the improvements, making the total compensation $895,000. Interest was allowed at 5 per cent. from July 21, 1927, the date upon which the Steamship Lines gave up possession, upon the sum of $395,000, as $500,000 had previously been paid to the Steamship Lines. Each party was left to pay its own costs as success had been divided.

The Steamship Lines appealed from the award to the First Divisional Court of the Court of Appeal of Ontario, upon the grounds that: (1) The learned Arbitrator had found against their claim for special adaptability; (2) That he had made no allowance to them in respect of their leasehold property; (3) That he failed to take into consideration their possible right to obtain a new water lot outside of the new Windmill line; (4) That he refused them any allowance for business damage; (5) That he allowed interest only from the date of the giving of possession of the last of the property, instead of from the date of expropriation; (6) That he allowed them no costs; and (7) That even if he were right in all of the above matters, the amount which he allowed was too small.

The Railway Company cross-appealed on the ground that the award was excessive. The appeal and cross-appeal were dismissed, each with appropriate costs, and the award of the learned Arbitrator confirmed. Held by Grant, J. A., Mulock, C. J. O., Magee, J. A., Hodgins, J. A., and Middleton, J. A., concurring: "1. The mere chance or expectancy of renewal of a lease without right in law to insist upon it is not a ground for compensation. 2. The doctrine of 'special adaptability' was not applicable to this case. The question involved was one of 'special value.' 3. The price paid by the Steamship Lines for their new site afforded the best evidence available of a practical concrete character upon which to estimate the value of the old site, and the learned Arbitrator followed the proper course in comparing the respective advantages of the old site with those of the new in determining the amount of compensation to be paid for the compulsory taking of the old site. 4. The Statute invests the Arbitrator with a discretion in the matters of allowance of interest and costs, and no sufficient reason was advanced for any interference with his decision in those matters. 5. The total amount awarded was sufficiently liberal to cover the items of business damage and cost of moving. 6. As the Arbitrator heard the witnesses and gave the matter careful consideration, the Court would not be disposed to disturb his conclusion as to the amount awarded."

The hearing before Mr. Justice Orde as Arbitrator took place on Oct. 23-26, 1928, and on Mar. 18-22 and 25-28, 1929. The appeal was heard on Feb. 17-19 and 20-21, 1930. Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., E. W. Wright, K.C., and Frank Wilkinson appeared for the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, and W. N. Tilley, K.C., Angus MacMurchy, K.C., and S. James Dempsey appeared for The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.

Express Companies. Canada was served during 1929 by four express companies: Canadian Pacific Express Company, subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway; the Express Department of the Canadian National Railways; the British American Express Company, operating over the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay and the Algoma Eastern Railways; and the American Railway Express Co. The business over the Central Canada, the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and the Alberta Great Waterways railways was handled by the Canadian National up to Oct. 31, and, for November and December, by the Northern Alberta Railways. The American Railway Express Company, succeeded by the Railway Express Agency, operated mainly over the Canadian sections of the United States railways. The total mileage operated by all railways was 66,061, of which 44,345 was over steam railways; 371 over electric railways; 6,944 over steam boat lines; 102 over stage lines; 14,227 over ocean lines and 70 miles by miscellaneous lines. There were 5,427 employees, who received $9,661,319 in salaries and wages. Gross earnings of all companies totalled $27,758,385; operating expenses, $13,480,028; express privileges, $13,598,575; net operating revenue, $679,782.

The Canadian National Railways' Express Department, operating over 24,623 miles of line and with 1,841 offices, employed 3,115 people who received $5,130,971 in salaries and wages. Gross receipts from operation totalled $14,282,276; $6,609,003 was paid for express privileges; and operating expenses amounted to $8,019,705, producing a net operating revenue of $872,523. Adding other income and making deductions for taxes, etc., there was a net corporate income of $1,149,249.

The Canadian Pacific Express Co. operated over a total of 32,153 miles, which included ocean mileage of 14,227 miles. It had 1,618 offices and 2,074 employees, who received $4,322,418 in salaries and wages. Gross receipts from operation totalled $11,852,484; express privileges cost $6,170,054, and operating expenses amounted to $5,896,374, leaving an operating deficit of $213,944. After adjustments of other income, taxes, etc., there remained a net corporate deficit of $131,025.

The Canadian Industrial Traffic League. Organized to deal with problems connected with the shipment of goods and with a membership comprising traffic managers of industrial concerns and their assistants, the League was constituted on a national basis but with divisional executives in Ontario and Quebec. During the year 1929 this organization kept its members well informed upon important questions of legislation and advances made in the various fields of transportation which might be of benefit to them. The 13th Annual Meeting of the League was held in Montreal on Jan. 24, 1930. Reports dealing with matters affecting transportation in all its phases including legislation, education, control of international freight rates, express rates, car demurrage, bills of lading, highway transportation, freight tariffs and classification, inland waterways, and aviation, were presented and discussed. The following officers were elected: President, F. W. Dean, Hamilton, Ont.; Vice-President, F. T. Park, Montreal; General Secretary, A. R. Treloar, 1404 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto; Chairman, Ontario Division, A. H. Thorpe, Toronto; Quebec Division, A. S. Kirk, Montreal.

Postal Affairs. According to the Report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929, the net revenue of the Department amounted to $31,170,904.31, an increase of $641,749.55 over the previous year, and the expenditure, $33,483,058.50, an increase of $1,103,862.85. The expenditure exceeded the revenue by $2,312,154.19. Number of Post Offices in operation on Mar. 31, 1929, was 12,430. 7,912,970 postal notes, amounting to $16,670,112.22 were paid, an increase in number of 422,801 and a decrease in value of $3,520.36 as compared with the previous year. The revenue derived from the sale of postal notes amounted to $184,309.07. More than 5,500,000 parcels were mailed under the post office insurance system which had been extended during the year to Belgium and the Leeward Islands, an increase of about 1,730,000 over the previous year. 1,955,000 articles were sent by post office C.O.D. ,an increase of more than 225,000.

The agreement between Canada and France for the reduction of postage rates between the two countries which had been signed on May 23, 1929, came into force on Sept. 11, 1929.

The Board of Railway Commissioners in 1929-30

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada was composed at June 1, 1930, of Hon. H. A. McKeown, Chief Commissioner; S. J. McLean, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Assistant Chief Commissioner; Thomas Vien, K.C., Deputy Chief Commissioner, Calvin Lawrence, Hon. T. C. Norris and John A. Stoneman, Commissioners.

During the calendar year 1929, the Board held 50 public sittings, at which 235 applications were heard. 28 sittings were

held in Ontario; 3, in Quebec; 3, in Manitoba; 3, in Saskatchewan; 3, in Alberta; 7, in British Columbia; 1, in Nova Scotia; and 2, in New Brunswick. Out of a total of 3,796 applications and complaints received and dealt with by the Board, 94 per cent. were disposed of without the necessity of formal hearing; these latter complaints entailing a great deal of inquiry and consideration on the part of the Board's officers and covering a wide range of subjects of general public interest. In connection with these matters the Board and its officers travelled during the year 566,089 miles. The time taken up in formal hearings and the necessary travelling in connection therewith equalled 48 out of every 100 working days in the year. The number of general orders issued by the Board was 22; the number of general circulars issued under the Board's direction to all railway companies subject to its jurisdiction was 4; and the total number of orders issued by the Board for the year was 2,025.

The Traffic Department received and filed 47,051 tariffs, 32,715 of which were freight; 7,489, passenger; 5,025, express; 1,748, telephone; 68, sleeping and parlour car; and 10, telegraph. The grand total of tariffs filed to date, that is to say from the 1st of February, 1904, to the 31st of December, 1929, was 1,578,238. The Engineering Department made 310 inspections covering all parts of the Dominion, comprising inspections for the opening of a railway for the carriage of traffic, culverts, highway crossings, cattle guards, road crossings, bridges, subways and general inspections. The Operating Department investigated accidents to the number of 1,302, covering 291 persons killed and 1,643 persons injured, as compared with 1,433, covering 308 persons killed and 1,723 injured in 1928. Accidents to the number of 2,780, covering 426 persons killed and 2,954 persons injured, were reported by the various railway companies. Of the total number killed, 142 were trespassers, and of the number injured 136 were trespassers. Out of 390 highway crossing accidents covering 26 persons killed and 98 injured, automobiles were involved in 339 instances, horses and rigs in 23, and pedestrians in 28. There were seven automobile accidents at crossings protected by gates; eight where there were watchmen; 47 where there was bell protection; and 277 at unprotected crossings. The Board's Fire Inspection Department reported that due to the prolonged draught and high winds in the West, the forest fire record of the railways in 1929 was less favourable than for some years previous. The railways were, however, responsible for not more than a very small percentage of the forest fire losses of the Dominion as a whole. The railways were reported as having been responsible for the origin of 820 fires in forest lands, burning over an area of 29,667 acres, with forest and other property loss valued at $40,958. The bulk of the area and damage occurred in connection with fires incident to new railway construction in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Under the Board's requirements 5,916 miles of fireguards were constructed by the railways in unpopulated lands in non-forest portions of the

Prairie Provinces, in addition to a large mileage in cultivated lands for the protection of crops and buildings. The railways maintained a special patrol organization on 7,978 miles of track, involving the part-time or full-time services of 1,012 railway employees in the prevention and control of fires along these lines.

Grain Rates to Atlantic Ports. On June 21, 1929, the Canadian National Railways applied to the Railway Board for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court from its judgment of 1927 reducing the grain rate from Armstrong to Quebec. The application was supported by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and opposed by the Quebec Harbour Commission. Judgment of the Board was given on July 25, 1929, dismissing the application. It was held by the Board that:

"1. Although upon questions affecting the jurisdiction of the Board an appeal may be had to the Supreme Court of Canada either by consent of the Board or by leave of a judge of the Supreme Court, upon questions of law the Board's consent must first be obtained before such an appeal can be had. Upon questions of fact the opinion of the Board cannot be challenged before the Supreme Court.

"2. The determination of reasonable rates, having regard to all the circumstances, is a question of fact, and the determination of such a fact cannot be resolved into a question of jurisdiction because various statutes and a statutory agreement are taken into consideration.

"3. The circumstances surrounding the inception and construction of the National Transcontinental and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, namely the reason for building the railways and the money advanced by the public, are elements of fact to be considered in the reasonableness of a rate set up. Section 325, s. s. 5, of the Railway Act does not prevent the Board taking these matters into consideration in arriving at what constitutes a reasonable rate. The jurisdiction of the Board to fix just and reasonable rates is not restricted but always unlimited except as to Crow's Nest rates on grain and flour."

On Oct. 7, 1929, the Canadian National Railways made application to the Supreme Court of Canada for an order extending the time for applying for leave to appeal under Section 52, s.s.2, of the Railway Act from the order of the Board No. 448 dated Aug. 26, 1927, which reduced the rates on grain from Armstrong, Ont., to Quebec, Que. Extensions of time covering a period of nearly two years within which to make application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court from this order had been obtained by the Railway Company from the Board. The application of the Canadian National Railway Company was opposed by, *inter alia*, the City of Quebec, the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, the Province of Nova Scotia, the City of Halifax and the Halifax Harbour Commissioners. Applications had been made to the Board to fix rates on grain to Maritime ports upon the basis of those fixed by Order No. 448 between Armstrong and Quebec. Held by Lamont, J.—

"1. That no application for leave to appeal was made to the Supreme Court within one month from the date of the Board's Order No. 448, and

"2. That the extensions of time for applying for leave to appeal obtained by the Railway Company from the Board, and the applications for changes in rates to Maritime ports were not 'special circumstances' within the meaning of Sec. 52, s.s.2, of the Railway Act which would justify granting leave to appeal after the elapse of one month from the date of the order complained of."

In addition, the Canadian National Railways based their application for leave to appeal from the Board's General Order No. 448 upon the ground that under Sec. 325, s.s.5, of the Railway Act the Board misdirected itself by holding that it had jurisdiction to look at and use as a basis for fixing rates the Crow's Nest Agreement and the Agreement of July 29, 1903, in connection with the construc-

tion of the National Transcontinental Railway (3 Edward VII, Chap. 71). Held by Lamont, J.—

"1. That Sec. 325, s.s.5, of the Railway Act was not a restriction upon the powers of the Board in fixing rates, and that the Board was entitled within its discretion to look at and consider statutes and agreements (with the exception of the Crow's Nest Agreement) relating to rates, but was not bound by any statute or agreement;

"2. That it had not been shown that the rates fixed under Order No. 448 were unfair or unreasonable and that the conduct of the Railway Compay since the order was made justified the inference that in its judgment the rates were not unreasonable."

The application of the Railway Company for leave to appeal was dismissed. (For complete report of the judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners, see *36 Canadian Railway Cases*, page 81, and for complete report of the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, see *36 Canadian Railway Cases*, page 87).

On Apr. 28, 1930, hearing of the application of the Halifax Harbour Commission and the Maritime Boards of Trade for a reduction in the grain freight from the head of the Lakes to Saint John and Halifax, was begun before the Board of Railway Commissioners in Ottawa. The application involved the reduction of the rate on grain from 35.5 cents per cwt. to 19.34 cents. This application followed the one referred to above by which by order of the Board the grain rate from the head of the Lakes to Quebec was set at 18.34 cents. The argument of the Applicants was to the effect that the Maritime Ports were not receiving their just share of Canada's export wheat trade, that the transcontinental line was built to stimulate this business, and that the Maritime Ports were entitled to a rate made upon the basis of an arbitrary or balance of rate over Quebec of 1 cent per cwt. The application was opposed by the Railway Companies upon the ground that the proposed rate would be lower than the actual out-of-pocket cost of hauling the grain, and that the existing rate, namely 35.5 cents per cwt., corresponded with the cost figures, but allowed no profit to the Railway Companies. The hearing was concluded before the Board on May 2 and judgment reserved.

Willingdon-Edmonton Line Case. The Canadian National Railways applied to the Supreme Court of Canada before Duff, J. in Chambers for leave to appeal from an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, made upon an application of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company under s.276 of the Railway Act, by which that Company was "authorized to open for the carriage of traffic that portion of its Swift Current north-westerly branch from . . . Willingdon to . . . . . Strathcona"—Willingdon is the north-western terminus of the Cut Knife branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, a branch constructed and operated under Parliamentary authority independently of that Company's principal Act of 1881. In 1919, the respondent company secured the approval by the Minister of Railways for the construction of a branch line to be known as the Swift Current branch, extending from a point near Galihead, in a northerly direction to Willingdon and thence in a westerly direction to Strathcona. On the 30th of July, 1928, when the Board made an order approving of a revised general location of this route, parts only of the line had been constructed leaving extensive gaps where the building of the line had not then proceeded. The points of jurisdiction raised by the Canadian National Railways are stated thus:

"The authority of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to operate branch lines under the Act of 1881 is a single indivisible authority applying only to a branch line in its entirety, as defined by the approved route map and consequently Section 276 of the Railway Act invests the Board with no jurisdiction to sanction the opening for traffic of a part of any such branch line; and, alternatively, the appellant contended that in effect the order of the Board will enable the respondent company to work that part of the Swift Current branch, from Willingdon to Strathcona, as an extension of the Cut Knife branch, this not being permissible under the Railway Act."

Mr. Justice Duff delivered judgment on Jan. 24, 1929, in which he held that leave to appeal should not be granted, as the intending appellant had not advanced any arguable objection to the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners. [(Railway Act, s.52 (2)]. As to the first of the alternative contentions:

"There is no doubt that, under the provisions of Sections 4 and 15 of the schedule to the contract between the respondent company and the Parliament of Canada, that company stands in an exceptional position with regard to unspecified branches thereby authorized and it cannot be contended that the authority to operate, any more than the authority to construct, any part of the 'line of railway' to be known as the Canadian Pacific Railway under the direction of section 15, is conditioned upon the working of the system as a whole or of any integral part thereof. Moreover, by section 17 of the schedule, the enactments of the Consolidated Railway Act of 1879 when applicable have been incorporated in the respondent's contract; and Section 37 of that Act, which seems to be the parent of the present Section 276, presupposes authority in the respondent company, in the absence of an order to the contrary under section 39, to proceed with the working of a portion only of the railway. As to the second alternative point: the Board has jurisdiction under section 276 to make orders authorizing the opening for traffic of part of a railway; this contemplates, as the sequence of such an order, subject to the control of the Board, the working of the particular part of the railway to which the order applies under no greater restrictions than those which would affect the operation of it if the branch were in operation as a whole." (For full report of the judgment, see *36 Canadian Railway Cases*, page 76).

Class Rates to Calgary. On July 2, 1929, application was made to the Board of Railway Commissioners by the Calgary Board of Trade for a reduction in the class rates from Winnipeg to Calgary to the same basis as applicable from Winnipeg to Edmonton. The Board dismissed the application upon the ground that no unjust discrimination or undue preference had been shown and that the Board was without power to direct the actions of a railway with respect to competition.

S. J. McLean, Assistant Chief Commissioner, in giving judgment stated that the direction in the Western Rates Case resulting in the Canadian Pacific Railway mileages from Winnipeg to Calgary and Edmonton (which *via* C.P.R. were both in the same mileage group) being made the controlling factor in the distributing rates from Winnipeg to those points, was provisional on account of existing conditions. Subsequent adoption of the regular mileage basis resulted in rates to Calgary being greater than rates to Edmonton. (For full report of this case see *36 Canadian Railway Cases*, page 106).

Excursion Fares Eastern to Western Canada. Application was made by the Winnipeg Board of Trade, supported by the Boards of Trade of a number of cities and towns in the Western Provinces, to the Board of Railway Commissioners on July 18, 1929, for the establishment of excursion passenger rates from Eastern to Western Canada similar to existing annual arrangement known as "Home Visitors' Excursion Rates," published each year from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to Eastern Canada. Complaint was made that to refuse similar rates from the East to the West was discriminatory. The Board of Railway Commissioners in its judgment dated Oct. 8, 1929, held that no affirmative showing of unjust discrimination or undue preference had been made out and dismissed the application. Held also that,—

"(1) The inhibitions of the Railway Act in regard to discrimination are inhibitions in regard to unjust discrimination and undue preference, not in regard to mere difference in treatment.

"(2) The Board has no jurisdiction to compel railway companies to issue excursion rates. The railway has a right, under the Railway Act, to issue excursion rates and it is within the discretion of the railway to do so as long as such rates do not unjustly discriminate against any person or locality.

"(3) In a charge of unjust discrimination it is necessary for the applicant, before shifting onus on the railway, to make out a *prima facie* case of discrimination.

"(4) It is not the function of the Board to put in rates to develop business. The railway makes its rates and the function of the Board is merely

regulatory. (For full report of the judgment see *36 Canadian Railway Cases*, page 100).

Lulu Island Joint Rates Case. On Oct. 18, 1929, application was made to the Board of Railway Commissioners by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for a review and rescission of the Board's Order No. 42,808 dated June 10, 1929, directing that joint rates be published between stations on the Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway and points on the Canadian National Railways. The judgment of the Board was delivered on Mar. 7, 1930, dismissing the application and confirming and reinstating the Order, to become effective on Mar. 15, 1930. The judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners held:

"1. The Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company, incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of British Columbia (54 Vict., c.60, 1891), and its undertaking having been declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada, (1 Ed. VII., c.86, 1901), is subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

"2. The British Columbia Electric Railway Company, being incorporated under the laws of Great Britain, is also subject to the jurisdiction of the Board by virtue of Sec. 6, s.s.1 (a) of the Railway Act (R.S.C. 1927, c.170).

"3. Stock ownership is not a factor to be considered in rate-making so long as the mode of operation and corporate entity remain distinct and separate.

"4. The tariffs published by the B.C. Electric Railway Company as operator of the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway were lower for the same or similar services, or on the same or similar goods between Lulu Island points and the C.P.R., G.N.R. and N.P.R. territories than between the same points and C.N.R. territory, and were, therefore, contrary to Sections 314 (4) and 319 of the Railway Act.

"5. Under Sec. 325 of the Railway Act, the power of the Board to fix, determine and enforce just and reasonable rates cannot be limited by any agreement; the Board may properly consider such agreement, but its powers are not affected by it. (For full report of the judgment see *36 Canadian Railway Cases*, page 263).

Peace Bridge Tolls Case. On Nov. 23, 1929, the Fort Erie, Ont. Businessmen's Club complained to the Board of Railway Commissioners that the tolls charged for crossing the Peace Bridge between Buffalo, New York, and Fort Erie, Ont., were unreasonable. Upon consideration of the evidence submitted, the Board dismissed the complaint upon the ground that the rates charged did not impose an unfair or unreasonable burden upon the users of the bridge and that such rates were not in excess of the value of the service rendered.

Jurisdiction and control over tolls charged in respect of traffic over international bridges was conferred upon the Board of Railway Commissioners by Dominion Statute 19-20 Geo. V, Chap. 54, Sec. 1, which amended Sec. 41 of the Railway Act, *Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*, Chap. 170.

In its judgment the Board held that, acting alone it could not deal with the tolls on that part of an international bridge which is upon United States soil. The Board had no conclusive jurisdiction over such tolls except as they had to do with that portion of the bridge which extends from the Canadian side to the centre of the river crossed by the bridge. Concurrent action with or approval by the proper authority in the United States was necessary to change the tolls. (For full report of the judgment, see *36 Canadian Railway Cases*, page 248).

Movement of Coal to Ontario and Quebec. Privy Council Order 439 dated Mar. 16, 1928, provided for an annual seasonal movement of coal from the Province of Alberta to points in the Province of Ontario over a period of three years. The order further set out that during each of the annual seasonal movements a temporary rate of $6.75 per ton be established; that the cost of the movement of such coal be supervised by the Board of Railway Commissioners for

Canada; that the cost of the movement be checked by representatives of the coal interests and the railways; that a detailed report of the cost be furnished to the Board; that the full Board from the data submitted to them determine a reasonable rate per ton and at the end of each seasonal movement determine what, if any, is due to the railways from the Government over and above the item of $6.75 per ton.

Considerable delay ensued, for various reasons as set out in the Report of the Board to the Governor-General-in-Council, before the necessary data was prepared and a date set for hearing of the matter. Finally on Dec. 3, 1929, representatives of the Railway Companies and of the Provinces of Ontario and Alberta appeared before the Board in Ottawa and made their representations. The carriers insisted that, under the provisions of the Order-in-Council, the Board's duty was to report the difference between the published tariff rates on coal moving to Ontario and $6.75 rate set by the Order, and that the carriers were entitled to be reimbursed by the Government to the extent of the difference.

After due consideration it was held by the Board that their duty was to take for each of the seasonal movements the cost of movement made up of out-of-pocket costs, contribution to overhead, fixed charges, etc., and not simply to report to the Privy Council the difference between the published tariff rates and the $6.75 rate as contended by the Railway Companies.

In their report to the Governor-in-Council dated Jan. 3, 1930, the Board found that upon the data submitted, accepting the Canadian National Railways' figures as representative, the sum of $8.23 per ton was a reasonable rate within the terms of the Order-in-Council for the carriage of coal from Alberta points to points in Ontario during the season of 1928. and that the sum of $1.48 per ton was due to the Railway Companies from the Government for the tonnage carried during the 1928 season.

This figure of $8.23 was arrived at by applying to the Canadian National Railways' total operating expenses on this movement in 1928 the ratio of the number of tons per car, namely 33.4, computed in the report under Privy Council Order 225 dated Feb. 15, 1926 (See Vol. 17, *Board's Judgments and Orders*, p.429), to the actual car loading in 1928 of 37.17 tons per car (the ratio being 89.87 per cent.) applying thereto (in order to arrive at a figure to cover fixed charges) the operating ratio of the Canadian National Railways, namely 78.98 per cent., adding the item for taxes and dividing the total by the tons of coal carried by the Canadian National Railways on this movement in 1928.

During the period under review the C.N.R. handled 26,536 tons and the C.P.R. handled 5,944 tons.

Upon publication of this Interim Report by the Board, the feeling in Alberta, shared by producers and the Provincial Government, seemed to be that the figure arrived at put an end to the long effort to market coal from the Western Provinces in Ontario. However, it was hoped that the Board's final report after conclusion of the three-year test period might be more favourable to the Western producer. The viewpoint of the East, as expressed in an editorial appearing in *The Gazette*, Montreal, under date of Jan. 24, 1930, was that, though regrettable, the physical difficulties of transportation, the competition of domestic coke, and American anthracite could not be overcome.

The original test period as set by the Order-in-Council was for the period Mar. 15 to July 15. This was extended in 1929 from Jan. 15 to July 15, and on Nov. 30, 1929, it was announced that the period during which the special $6.75 rate would be effective for the 1930 movement would be from Dec. 1, 1929, to July 31, 1930. This news was welcomed in the producing areas in Alberta as a means of solving the unemployment problem. Operators in the Drumheller district were reported at that date as having orders for from 25,000 to 30,000 tons to go forward as soon as the lower rate became effective. (*The Edmonton Bulletin*, Nov. 30, 1929).

On Oct. 11, 1929, the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in session at Edmonton passed a resolution asking the Dominion Government to give to coal operators in Alberta and British Columbia the same assistance with regard to freight rates as was extended to the operators of Nova Scotia. The resolution requested a subsidy or rebate on freight rates of one-fifth of one cent per ton mile

for all bituminous coal shipped from Alberta and Eastern British Columbia and sold in the area east of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan boundary.

On May 30, 1930, it was announced in the House of Commons by Hon. Chas. Stewart, Minister of the Interior, that the Government intended to assist the movement of coal from the East and from the West for one year more. In addition he announced that for the purpose of relieving the serious situation in the coal mining regions in the mountains of British Columbia. it was the intention of the Government to apply a subvention of $1.00 per ton to bituminous coal from that region and a subvention of 50 cents per ton on briquettes from the Bienfait district of Saskatchewan which found a market in the City of Winnipeg.

The Level Crossing Problem. Fatalities at level crossings continued to occupy the attention of the public generally, automobile associations and governments during the year 1929. The increasing number of such accidents brought forward demands for legislation to alleviate the situation. The Province of Quebec led the way with legislation making it compulsory for automobile drivers to stop at railroad crossings not protected by watchmen, gates or automatic signals. The new law came into force on July 1st, 1929. The Secretary of the Province of Quebec Safety League at the Annual Meeting held at Montreal on Jan. 17, 1930, reported that the record of accidents at railroad crossings for the last six months of the year 1929 showed a decrease of fatalities of no less than 33 lives. The League had nine moving picture reels, journeying from one theatre to another, showing the consequences of imprudence at railroad crossings, and appealing to the co-operation of all motorists in the observance of the stop-law.

The monthly reports of the Board of Railway Commissioners of "Dangerous Practices of Motorists, Drivers of other vehicles, and of Pedestrians at Railway Crossings" contained in the published Judgments, etc., of the Board, show a total of 386 accidents at level crossings during the year 1929, 134 people killed and 499 injured. In its report under date of Jan. 27, 1930, the Board stated: "In many cases accidents at highway crossings are due to the negligence of those driving automobiles and other vehicles, and of pedestrians. This negligence is found both at unprotected and protected crossings."

In dismissing the application of the City of Toronto for an order directing the C.N.R. and C.P.R. to proceed with grade separations in North-west Toronto, the Board of Railway Commissioners pointed out that from a total expenditure from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund since its inception in 1909 to date (Jan. 3, 1930) amounting to $1,970,012.24, the amount expended in the City of Toronto was $1,460,084.71. (For full report of Judgment see *36 Canadian Railway Cases*, pg. 243).

Canadian National Railways in 1929-30

The failure of the grain crop of the Prairie Provinces to move to the sea-board and thence to World markets and the general depression consequent upon the decreased purchasing power of the country at large was vividly reflected in the returns for the year's operations on Canada's publicly-owned transportation system.* The railway operating revenue (not including Eastern lines) showed a decline from the record reached in 1928 of $276,631,921 to $259,878, 972, or 6 per cent. This was almost entirely due to the reduced crop and marketing conditions. Several thousand cars had been distributed in expectation of a normal crop movement, the cost of which could not, of course, be recovered. After payment of operating expenses, tax accruals and other charges in excess of $5,000,000, there remained a total operating income of $38,763,195 as compared with $53,213,795 in the year 1928. This fell short of

*NOTE.—See Supplement for a Summary of the Annual Report of the C.N.R.

paying the fixed charges due to the public which amounted to $45,258,920 by $6,495,725. Taking into account the interest on Dominion Government advances and other charges, the net income deficit amounted to $40,933,994 as compared with $24,-730,410 in 1928. The operating ratio increased from 78.89 per cent. in 1928 to 82.66 per cent. in 1929.

Operating results on Eastern Lines (as defined in the Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927) showed considerable improvement over 1928. Revenue totalled $30,618,007, an increase of $2,658,659 over 1928. Operating expenses amounted to $33,815,382, producing a deficit of $3,197,375 as compared with $3,524,004 in 1928. The increase of $1,961,252 (10.3 per cent.) in freight revenues (6 per cent. in tonnage handled) was due principally to increases in shipments of paper, pulp, iron and steel articles, oils and gasoline, coal and coke, gravel and stone. Passenger revenues increased by $159,745 (3.2 per cent.) and the number of passengers carried by 4.8 per cent. After taking into account all fixed charges and interest on advances from the Dominion Government, the net income deficit was $5,165,255 as compared with the deficit in 1928 of $5,138,026. The operating ratio in 1929 was 110.44 as compared with 112.60 in 1928. There was an increase of 411,182 tons of revenue freight carried.

In December, 1928, an application was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States for permission to:

(a) Unify the Canadian National Grand Trunk Western System companies;

(b) Definitely authorize the Canadian National Railway Company to control by stock ownership the new Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company; and

(c) Create a new capital structure, the effect of which would:

  (1) Permit issue of securities for the purpose of reimbursing the Canadian National Railway Company for its investments in and advances to System companies.

  (2) Permit the new Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company to finance its future additions and betterments through the issuance of securities.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, by order dated Nov. 8, 1929, approved the consolidation, under the name of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company, of the ten lines of railways formerly owned and operated by the Grand Trunk Western System and/or by the Canadian National Railway Company in the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The order also authorized the acquisition of control of the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw Railroad Company by lease, and the ownership of one-half of the capital stock of the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line Railroad Company, and the purchase from the Canadian National Railway Company of one-half of the capital stock of the Detroit Terminal Railroad Company. The ownership of the new securities was intended to enable the Canadian National to recoup itself when desired for its investments in stocks or bonds of, and for capital advances to, these properties by sale of securities authorized, and would leave absolute control of the new company in the hands of the Canadian National through stock

ROBERT C. STANLEY, ESQ., M.E., E.M.

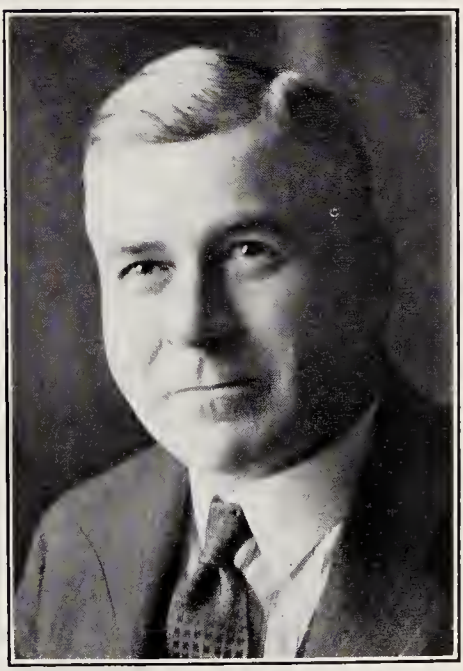
President, International Nickel Co. of Canada and Director of Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

V. IRVING SMART, ESQ., C.E.

Deputy Minister of Railways and Director, Canadian National Railways

ALBERT EDWARD WARREN, ESQ.

Vice-President, Western Region, Canadian National Railways, Appointed, August, 1929



JAMES BOWER MCLAREN, ESQ.

Comptroller, Canadian National Railways, Appointed, June 1, 1930

ownership. In 1929, after meeting all fixed charges and preferred dividends, the new company paid 7 per cent. on the common stock held by the Canadian National Railways and carried forward to surplus $1,600,000.

Only one change occurred during 1929-30 in the C.N.R. Directorate. The vacancy brought about by the death of Frederick G. Dawson, who had been a Director since the re-organization of the Railways in 1922, was filled by the appointment of Victor I. Smart, who had succeeded to the position of Deputy Minister of Railways upon the resignation of R. A. C. Henry. Mr. Smart became the Government Director of the Board. Mr. Henry retained his position as Director of the system, of which he had an intimate knowledge, having been head of the Bureau of Economics from 1923 to 1929. The Board consisted of Sir Henry Thornton, K.B.E., Chairman; Gerard Ruel, K.C.; R. A. C. Henry; Ernest R. Decary; Tom Moore; Col. O. E. Talbot; D. J. McDougald; James G. Gardner; J. S. Rayside; Edward Brown; Nelson Rattenbury; E. A. Smith; and V. I. Smart.

The receivership of the Central Vermont property was terminated on Jan. 31, 1930. The Receivers had purchased ten new heavy freight locomotives and one thousand new freight cars. They also turned over in cash more than $1,600,000 to the new company.

For over two years the work of re-constructing the finances of the Canadian National Railways had been going on with a view to financial amalgamation of the 92 companies constituting the National system. On Feb. 8, 1928, an exhaustive study into the finances of the Railway from the date of its organization was tabled in the House of Commons. Little progress in receiving the ratification by Parliament of the plans suggested was made during that Session. On Apr. 9, 1929, the Prime Minister announced that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce legislation with respect to the financial re-organization of the Railway. On Apr. 25, 1929, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, told the Special Committee on Canadian National Railways and Shipping that it was the desire of the Government to put the financial structure of the Canadian National in shape at as early a date as possible and intimated that any writing down of the debt due the Government would not necessarily permit of any response to demands for lower freight rates.

On Nov. 20, 1929, Sir Henry Thornton sailed from New York for London in connection with matters relating to the financial amalgamation of the constituent companies of the National system, securities of some of which were held there. In an interview in London, England, on Nov. 29, 1929, Sir Henry stated:

> I cannot say what the benefits would be, except that instead of 90 companies to look after, with all their different accounts, there would be only one. We are proceeding on the axiom that nothing will be done and nothing proposed that would be prejudicial to the interest of the stockholders in any country . . . . I will interview financial institutions and those who represent holders of securities.

It is purely a financial operation and will not affect the management of the C.N.R. . . . . The claims made by Grand Trunk stockholders will not be affected, for they are claims against the Government and not against the C.N.R. I am not in a position to say what will be the position of the money received by the C.N.R. from the Canadian Government if the amalgamation goes through. We are proceeding with the amalgamation as part of our policy of making the C.N.R. a corporate entity. (*The Toronto Daily Star*, Nov. 29, 1929).

When the matter of financial reorganization was before the Special Committee in 1929 the Minister of Railways stated that the situation with respect to the Grand Trunk stockholders had a bearing upon the question. On Apr. 30, 1930, Mr. R. S. White, Member for Mount Royal, presented to the House of Commons petitions, containing approximately 3,000 signatures of the first and second preference stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, residing in Great Britain, asking for consideration of their claims in connection with property of the Company.

On May 14, 1930, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways, advised the Parliamentary Committee who had examined the Estimates of the National System, that the Government had proposed to introduce a Bill dealing with the amalgamation of the various constituent companies, but no progress having been made prior to the Easter recess the Bill would not be dealt with during the 1930 Session in view of the approaching dissolution of Parliament. Ample time for a thorough study of the problem and consideration of the recommendations of the Company would therefore be available and the question would be a very important one before the next Session of Parliament.

On the same day the Committee passed all the Estimates of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian National Steamships. The main Estimates were: for the Railway system, $51,600,000; for the Steamship service, $12,700,000; and $8,200,000 on account of the Maritime Freight Rates Act.

Extensions and Improvements. Notwithstanding the abrupt decline in revenues due to the abnormal situation of the grain market and resultant general lethargy in commerce and industry, the programme for extension and improvements to be undertaken during the year 1930 was of a very optimistic tenor, indicating abounding confidence in the country's future. The 1930 budget of the National System as approved by the Board of Directors indicated an expenditure during the year of $20,000,000 on new equipment for Canadian lines, an amount only slightly under that of 1929. The branch line programme authorized by Parliament in 1929 was to be proceeded with, involving an expenditure of some $10,000,000, exclusive of that expended upon the Hudson's Bay line. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Nov. 21, 1929). Work to be undertaken would include in Western Canada grading of 281 miles, laying of track on 201 miles, and ballasting of 280 miles. Grading would also be finished on 213 miles and 90 additional miles of steel laid, leaving very little work to be done to complete the programme within the stipulated time. (*The Morning Leader*, Regina, Feb. 24, 1930).

At Hamilton, Ont., the building of the new station and other terminal facilities was to be pushed forward. Building construction of a major character would go on in connection with the Canadian National hotels systems, including the new hotel of the Company at Vancouver, a new hotel at Saskatoon, a new hotel at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and the early completion of the new combined station and hotel at Halifax. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Nov. 21, 1929).

Activities of Sir Henry Thornton. The head of the Canadian National Railways in 1929 was Sir Henry Thornton, K.B.E., who continued to hold the dual positions of President and Chairman of the Board. As usual, the President inspected during the year the whole Railway from Sydney, N.S., to Vancouver, B.C., including a visit to Vancouver Island, where he conferred with the Boards of Trade at Victoria and Nanaimo and met various delegations. He also inspected, June 28-29, the Gaspé railways, and on July 24 the Quebec, Montreal & Southern Railway, which properties had been taken over by the Canadian National Railways earlier in the year. Sir Henry travelled during the year approximately 38,500 miles in Canada and the United States. His most important trips were: his visit to London, England, in connection with matters relating to the amalgamation of the constituent companies of the National system, sailing from New York on Nov. 20, and returning to that port Dec. 24; and his annual inspection of Western Lines in August.

In addition to addressing many semi-private functions in Canada and the United States, the President made numerous important public addresses. On Jan. 31, 1930, he addressed the Canadian Industrial Traffic League at Toronto and on Feb. 14 attended the Annual Dinner of the Boy Scout Association of Montreal, delivering the main address. On May 7 he addressed the International Railway Fuel Association Convention at Chicago, and on the following day spoke before the Border Cities Chamber of Commerce, Windsor, Ont., at a luncheon and in the evening of the same day addressed the Bankers' Club of Detroit. On June 12 Sir Henry delivered the Commencement address at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and on June 22 spoke at the opening of the New York Central Railroad Station, Buffalo, New York.

During the course of his inspection trip of the National lines in the Maritimes the President gave five public addresses. He spoke at the opening of the airport at Moncton, N.B., on July 1, and on July 2 addressed both the Board of Trade of Summerside, P.E.I., and the Board of Trade of Charlottetown, P.E.I. On July 3 he spoke to the Board of Trade of Halifax, N.S., and on the 5th to the Board of Trade of Saint John, N.B.

During his Western trip Sir Henry delivered an address on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new hospital at Jasper Park, Alta., on Aug. 17. On the 21st he spoke to the

City Council of Vancouver; on the 28th, the Board of Trade of Prince Rupert, B.C.; and on the 29th, the Board of Trade of Prince George, B.C. On his return journey he addressed the Board of Trade of Edmonton, Alta.

On Sept. 10, the President of the C. N. R. was elected a Director of the Royal Bank of Canada. On Oct. 10, 1929, Sir Henry addressed the Convention of the American Federation of Labour in Toronto.

Other Events of the C.N.R. System in 1929-30. On July 1, 1929, the Canadian National Telegraphs acquired the complete land mileage of Western Union Telegraphs in the Maritime Provinces. On that date the Canadian National Telegraphs had 153,066 miles of wire in service and operated 1,943 telegraph offices in the Dominion. The acquisition of the Western Union property in Canada added to this 6,670 miles of wire and 188 offices. (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, July 2, 1929).

The movement of West Indies bananas ex-Canadian National Steamships as a result of services established under the West Indies trade agreement, amounted to 1,100 cars from Montreal and 136 from Halifax. The Annual Report of the National stated: "In general it may be said that the shipment of bananas from the West Indies to Canada is a demonstrated success, and there is no reason why other fruits, vegetables and West Indian products cannot be marketed in Canada in increasing volume."

Giving effect to Parliamentary sanction approved at the 1929 Session by means of the Canadian National Railways Pension Act, rules and regulations adopted by the Directors of the National system governing pension allowances to retired officers and employees became effective Aug. 1st, 1929. The rules and regulations were to cover all classes of employees; provision was made for direct representation of the labour organizations; and an increase was made in the minimum pension allowance from $200 to $300 per year.

On July 25, 1929, the appointment of A. E. Warren, formerly General Manager of the Central region, as Vice-president of the Canadian National Railways for Western Canada was announced by Sir Henry Thornton, Chairman and President of the Canadian National System. Other appointments included that of Col. T. A. Hiam as Assistant to the President with headquarters at Vancouver.

On Sept. 18, 1929, C.N.R. engine No. 6,042, Class U-1, drawing 20 steel coaches, weighing 1,600 tons, made the longest single run in Western Canada, from Winnipeg to Edmonton, a distance of 801 miles, without a change; the weight of engine with tender was 540,000 lbs., maximum tractive effort, 15,000 lbs., and its boiler pressure, 250 lbs. to the square inch. The tender carried 9,500 imperial gallons of water and 15 tons of coal. (*The Edmonton Bulletin*, Sept. 19, 1929).

On Aug. 26, 1929, C.N.R. oil electric locomotive No. 9,000, reputed to be the largest of its kind in the world, made its initial run from Montreal to Toronto, drawing the second section of the International Limited. The running speed varied between 60 and 75 miles per hour and averaged 55 miles per hour over the 334 mile run. The locomotive weighed 310 tons, fully equipped, with a length over all of 94 feet, a tractive effort of 100,000 pounds during accelerating periods and 42,000 lbs. continuously. The nominal rating of the engine was 1,330 horsepower at 800 revolutions per minute. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Aug. 27, 1929).

A remarkable achievement of the efforts of the Bell Telephone Company and the Canadian National Telegraph Department was demonstrated on Apr. 28, 1930, when, in the presence of Telephone and Railway officials and representatives of the Press from all over the United States and Canada, there was inaugurated a telephone service from the fast International Limited which would enable passengers on that run to call anyone obtainable by Bell Telephone anywhere in the world and carry on a two-way conversation. During the course of the demonstration, telephone calls were instituted in rapid succession to Ottawa, London, Eng., Washington, D.C., New York, Chicago, Detroit and intervening points as far West as Fort Worth, Texas. Great credit for the achievement was given J. C. Burkholder, Chief Engineer of the Canadian National Telegraphs.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1929-30

Results for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, were described as "reasonably satisfactory" (in view of the traffic conditions which prevailed during the last four months of the year) by Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.* In his Report to the shareholders at the 49th Annual Meeting held in Montreal on May 7, 1930, the President stated: "As was to have been expected, the reduced movement in grain which was responsible for the lower earnings during the latter part of 1929 is still the principal factor in traffic decreases, an analysis of the first quarter's results indicating that of the total decrease for that period $5,226,925 is due to the lighter movement of grain, and $3,704,762 to the reduced movement of general merchandise in consequence of the lesser purchasing power in the country."

Although the gross revenues, amounting to $211,635,660, were less than in 1928, they were higher than for any other year. Up to July they were well ahead of 1928 revenues, but with the small movement of grain they began to drop off, so that by the end of the year they were less by $18,770,693. Operating expenses at the end of August were more than $5,000,000 greater than in 1928 but heavy cuts, especially in maintenance, in October, November and December, reduced the total at the end of the year to $9,567,-366 below the 1928 total. The net operating revenue amounted to $47,331,054 and was less than for 1928 by $9,203,326, but was larger than for 1927, only slightly below 1926, and larger than for any previous year. The operating income, amounting to $43,144,-543, was less than for 1928 by $8,549,907. The reduction in the payroll was $2,148,118, or 2.0 per cent., for a reduction in the average number of employees of 1,446, or 2.2 per cent. Special income amounting to $15,232,220.04 was $2,544,536.26 in excess of that for 1928. Fixed charges amounted to $16,149,002 as compared with $15,308,698 in 1928. A contribution of $750,000 was made to the Pension Fund, leaving a surplus for the year of $41,477,761. From this sum the usual dividends of 4 per cent. on the preference stock and 10 per cent. on the ordinary stock were paid and the net surplus stood at $6,052,971, as compared with $14,892,257 in 1928.

The working expenses for the year, including all taxes, amounted to 79.43 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 20.57 per cent., as compared with 77.43 per cent. and 22.57 per cent. respectively in 1928. Excluding taxes, the ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was 77.00 per cent. and in 1928, 74.79 per cent.

Revenue from freight traffic in 1929 amounted to $151,600,-970 and passenger revenues totalled $34,096,295 as compared with $169,544,853 and $35,334,447 respectively for the year 1928. The

*NOTE.—See Supplement in this volume for details of the Company's financial position; President's Annual Address to the Shareholders; and Branch Line construction for 1929.

total tonnage carried declined from 40,326,781 tons in 1928 to 38,221,961 tons in 1929, and the number of tons carried one mile declined from 18,287,126,211 in 1928 to 14,768,758,341 in 1929. The number of passengers carried decreased from 13,330,093 in 1928 to 12,689,027 in 1929, and there was a decline in the number of passengers carried one mile from 1,328,070,098 in 1928 to 1,209,239,781 in 1929. Earnings per passenger per mile increased from 2.59 cents in 1928 to 2.73 cents in 1929 despite the decline in the average passenger journey from 99.31 miles in 1928 to 94.97 in 1929. The quantity of grain carried declined from 395,753,732 bushels in 1928 to 276,156,124 bushels in 1929; of lumber from 3,214,177,865 ft. to 3,083,549,067 ft.; of flour from 13,304,110 bbls. to 11,607,200 bbls. The tonnage of manufactured articles increased from 11,354,476 tons to 12,044,004 tons.

At Dec. 31, 1929, the Company's mileage totalled 16,055.2 of which 15,216.7 miles were included in the C.P.R. mileage returns, 484.6 miles, other lines worked, and 353.9 miles under construction; and in addition 5,079.1 miles were controlled through subsidiaries in the United States. The Company had the following equipment: locomotives, 2,143; first and second class passenger cars, baggage cars and colonist sleeping cars, 2,150; first class sleeping, dining and café cars, 682; parlour cars, official and paymasters' cars, 170; freight and cattle cars (all kinds), 92,113; conductors' vans, 1,331; boarding, tool and auxiliary cars and steam shovels, 6,546; lake and river steamers, 19, of which 5 were in service on the Upper Lakes and 14 on British Columbia lakes and rivers.

Of particular interest to Canadian investors was the By-law passed at the Annual Meeting on May 7, 1930, to come into force on Oct. 2, 1930, providing for the reduction in the par value of shares of Ordinary Capital Stock of the Company from $100 each to $25 each. In seeking ratification of this proposal by Parliament, Mr. E. W. Beatty, speaking to the House of Commons Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraphs, after reviewing the history of the Company's stock issue and holdings, stated: "The tendency in recent years has been, even with Canadian holdings, that while the holdings have increased the number of shareholders has not increased proportionately. This we put down to the high value of the shares and we now desire by this reduction in par value to bring them within investment range of a greater number of investors." The holdings of the Common Stock of the Company in December, 1929, were distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 42.90 per cent.; Canada, 18.07 per cent.; United States, 32.68 per cent.; and other countries, 6.35 per cent.

Resolutions were adopted at the Annual Meeting: (1) ratifying and confirming the agreement dated July 1, 1929, between the Company and the Canadian National Railways in the purchase of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. Railway and other lines in Alberta and authorizing issuance and disposal of securities for same; (2) ratifying and confirming the agreement dated Mar. 1, 1930, providing for the purchase of the capital stock of the Algoma

Eastern Railway Company comprising 10,000 shares of preferred stock and 20,000 shares of common stock at the uniform price of $110.00 per share; (3) sanctioning and approving the lease from the Midland Simcoe Railway Company, which demised to the Canadian Pacific for a term of 999 years the railway and undertaking of the Midland Simcoe Railway Company; (4) authorizing construction and issuance of stock for branch lines; and (5) authorizing the issue of stock in respect of a new steamship for service between St. John and Digby.

The 1930 programme for C.P.R. hotels announced by Mr. E. W. Beatty on Feb. 10, 1930, would involve the expenditure of $3,500,000 and would include continued improvements to the Royal Alexandra at Winnipeg, a new golf club house at Banff, the new hotel at Kentville, N.S., the new hotel at Yarmouth, N.S., and a new golf course in connection with the Pines Hotel at Digby, N.S.

Activities of Mr. E. W. Beatty. For E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., President and Chairman of the Board of Directors, the year 1929 was one of intense activity. During the year he travelled approximately 30,000 miles. His wide knowledge of national affairs made many calls upon his time in the way of requests for speeches at dinners and luncheons.

His first important address in 1929 was to the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, N.Y., on Jan. 10. On Jan. 25 he addressed the Board of Trade of Kitchener, Ont., and, on Feb. 2, a convention of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York. On Feb. 4 the President spoke to the McGill Graduates Society of Quebec in the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec, and on Feb. 14 addressed the Detroit Traffic Club. On June 11 the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, was opened by His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, upon which occasion Mr. Beatty spoke.

On July 16, the President, accompanied by Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Charles Gordon, Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., and Mr. J. W. Hobbs, left Montreal for an extended inspection trip in the Maritime Provinces; short stops were made at Truro, Digby and Yarmouth; from there, the party motored to Kentville, where Mr. Beatty addressed the local Board of Trade at dinner, and thence to Halifax, where he spoke at a luncheon given by Mr. Peter Jack of the Harbour Commissioners and at a dinner tendered him by the Halifax Board of Trade. The party then left for Sydney, from there proceeding to Charlottetown, where a day was spent in visiting the Island, returning direct to Saint John. After a visit to Rothesay the party went by yacht to Gagetown, motoring to St. Andrews *via* Fredericton and St. Stephen. On July 25 they arrived in Montreal, returning *via* Edmundston, Presqu' Isle and Brownsville.

On Sept. 5 the President, accompanied by the following Directors: Sir Charles Gordon, W. N. Tilley, K.C., The Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C., Mr. Ross H. McMaster, Mr. W. A.

Black, Col. Henry Cockshutt and Sir George Garneau, Dr. C. F. Martin and Mr. F. E. Meredith, left Montreal on an inspection trip of the Company's western lines. The first stop was made at Sudbury on Sept. 6, where the party visited the International Nickel Company's plant. On the 7th a brief stop-over was made at Nipigon where the C.P.R.'s summer camp was inspected. They arrived in Calgary on Sept. 11 where on the 12th, Mr. Beatty addressed the Calgary Chamber of Commerce. On the 16th the party arrived at Vancouver and visited Victoria on Sept. 17. On the return journey they stopped at Tadanac, B.C., and inspected the plant of the Consolidated Smelters. Tuesday, Sept. 24, an inspection was made of the Canadian Pacific farm at Strathmore, Alta., and on Sept. 25 they proceeded to Edmonton and thence by the Northern Alberta Railway to Lac la Biche and Waterways. Going east from Edmonton the Directors stopped off at Prince Albert and motored through the surrounding country, arriving in Winnipeg on Oct. 2 where the President addressed the Young Men's Section of the Board of Trade. The return from Winnipeg was made *via* Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Toronto, the party arriving in Montreal on Oct. 5.

On Oct. 18 Mr. Beatty addressed the Investment Bankers' Association at Quebec and on Oct. 22 spoke at a dinner for the benefit of the Toronto Financial Federation in Toronto. He visited St. Catharines on Oct. 28, addressing the Canadian Chamber of Commerce of that City. In Boston on Dec. 10 he delivered an address before the New England Railroad Club and on Dec. 13 spoke to the McGill Science Undergraduates in Montreal. His last important appearance before the public in 1929 was on Dec. 20 when he addressed the Commercial Travellers Association of Canada in Toronto.

Mr. Beatty was Chairman of the Royal Commission, 1929-30, appointed by the Dominion Government to inquire into the question of remuneration paid to members of the Civil Service. The Report of this Commission was tabled in the House of Commons on Feb. 25, 1930.

Other C.P.R. Events of 1929-30. Following the retirement of Col. J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., as Chief Commissioner of the Department of Colonization & Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, the promotion of J. N. K. Macalister to the post of Chief Commissioner of the newly-named Department of Immigration & Colonization was announced on Dec. 31, 1929.

On Feb. 3, 1930, it was announced that a vast new vacation land to be known as Lucerne-in-Quebec, was to be established in the ancient seigneurie de la Petite Nation centering about Montebello, P.Q., between Montreal and Ottawa. It was being constructed and would be operated by the Lucerne-in-Quebec Community Association, Limited, under the sponsorship of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of the Province of Quebec; E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; Hon. Frederick L. Béique, K.C., President of the Banque Canadienne Nationale; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., President of the Bank of Montreal; and Sir Herbert Holt, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, were members. The area covered by the development would comprise roughly 80,000 acres fronting on the Ottawa River and extending far into the Laurentian Mountain country. A 140-room log lodge

hotel of rustic construction, an 18-hole golf course and an up-to-date air-port were all under construction. (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Feb. 4, 1930).

In his address to the Commercial Travellers Association of Canada at the Royal York Hotel on Dec. 20, 1929, Mr. E.W. Beatty stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had in the past 10 years spent $386,000,000 on capital account. In that period the Company had rock-ballasted over 2,000 miles of railway, increased the weight of rail and block signalled over 1,300 miles of railway, and also increased its rail mileage by almost 2,500 miles.

In an interview on Sept. 9, 1929, Mr. Beatty stated that providing Welsh coal could be bought at prices laid down in Canada and which compared favourably with prices of American coal, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company would be disposed to place contracts for it, but he stated that Welsh coal could not be used to supplant in any way Canadian coal, of which large quantities were bought in Nova Scotia and the West. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Sept. 9, 1929).

On July 15, 1929, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, on behalf of the Government of the Province of Alberta, conferred with Grant Hall, First Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and other officials of the Company at Edmonton, requesting the construction of a line of railway from Okotoks into the Turner Oil Valley. It was understood that the Company would make an early investigation into the possibilities of such a branch. (*The Calgary Herald*, July 15, 1929).

On Feb. 10, 1930, Mr. E. W. Beatty announced that more than $50,000,000 would be expended upon new equipment, new branch line construction and improvement to existing equipment and road bed by the Company during 1930. A total of $13,442,750 was to be expended upon equipment, including 10 baggage and express cars, 3 mail and express cars, 7 smoking cars, 13 first-class coaches, 8 dining cars, 50 sleeping cars, 5 compartment cars, 14 parlour cars, 2 single-room sleepers, 250 coal cars, 250 freight refrigerator cars, and 50 ore cars. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Feb. 11, 1930).

On Feb. 28, 1930, it was announced that Mr. P. C. Armstrong, Consulting Agriculturalist and member of the McGill University Board of Agriculture, had been appointed Development Agriculturalist, Department of Development, Canadian Pacific Railway. The new appointment was made with the object of maintaining contact between the Railway Company and farmers and groups of agriculturalists in order to assist the farmers with their problems of marketing and production, investigation of opportunities for the development of various uses of agricultural raw materials, waste materials, cash crops and new types of crops. (*The Montreal Star*, Feb. 28, 1930).

Electric Railways in 1929

The Preliminary Report on Statistics of Electric Railways in Canada during 1929 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in August, 1930, indicated that electric railways in Canada had carried 836,729,851 passengers during 1929, an increase over the 1928 traffic of 28,706,236, or 3.5 per cent., the two largest systems, in Montreal and Toronto, accounting for increases of 14,451,494 and 13,179,911, respectively. Some of the railways, however, showed considerable decreases in traffic, the largest being 3,218,566 passengers on the Ottawa system. The Hamilton Radial Railway discontinued service on Jan. 5, 1929. With the exception of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, the passengers carried by buses operated by the railways were included in "Fare passengers carried."

Gross revenues amounted to $58,268,980, as against $55,632,761 in 1928. Operating expenses increased by $1,302,421 and the net operating revenue, amounting to $18,183,840, was larger than for 1928 by $1,333,798.

There was a decrease of 16 miles in first main track and 1 mile in second track, making a total decrease of 17 miles in track operated as at Dec. 31, 1929.

Of the 57 railways reporting, including the Hamilton Radial which operated only 5 days, 9 failed to earn operating expenses, 17 showed a deficit in the year's operation before making deductions for reserves and special charges and for dividends, and 7 paid dividends amounting to $3,325,248. The municipal systems, however, did not pay dividends but 30 railways reported a total credit balance

transferred to profit and loss account after making all deductions for reserves, dividends, etc. of $2,506,482, as against $1,676,742 for 27 railways in 1928 and the remaining railways showed a loss of $1,290,354 as against $1,729,111 in 1928. After making all profit and loss adjustments during the year, the net surplus was $1,014,016; 32 railways reporting a surplus of $2,273,456 and 25 railways a deficit of $1,259,440.

Toronto Transportation Commission. Street railway and bus services in Toronto continued to be supplied in 1929 by the Toronto Transportation Commission, acting for the owners, the City of Toronto. The Annual Statement for 1929 reported the number of revenue passengers carried as 206,822,838, compared with 193,642,927 in 1928. Gross revenue in 1929 was $14,498,624.12, an increase of $1,228,905.65 over the preceding year. It was stated that the Mimico and Scarboro' Divisions of the former Toronto and York Radial Railways, in 1928 a separate enterprise conducted by the Commission for the City of Toronto, became in 1929 a part of the Toronto Transportation Commission system, which accounted for about $415,000 of this increase. Total expenditure for operation and maintenance was $9,131,853.48; fixed charges and reserves, $5,175,089.09, and net income carried to surplus, $191,681.55. At the end of 1929 the Toronto Transportation Commission was operating either street railway or bus transportation facilities in five adjoining municipalities. During the year, under an agreement with the City of Toronto made in 1927, the Commission operated the Metropolitan Division of the Toronto and York Radials for the City. The Gray Coach Lines Limited, all the stock of which was owned by the Toronto Transportation Commission had for 1929 gross revenue of $1,278,433.67. During the year 36 new motor coaches were purchased and the assets of four privately-owned bus lines were acquired.

The terms of the three Commissioners, E. J. Lennox, Acting Chairman, George H. Ross and George Wilson, the last two appointed July 4, 1929, to fill the vacancies caused by the death of E. W. Ellis and the resignation of George Wright, expired on Aug. 6, 1929. As they were eligible to act until their successors were appointed, however, they continued in office until the appointment of the following Commissioners by the City Council on June 17, 1930: F. L. Hubbard, Chairman; William C. McBrien, Vice-Chairman; and S. J. McMaster, Commissioner.

Montreal Tramways Company. The City of Montreal was supplied with its transportation services in 1929 by the Montreal Tramways Company, operating under the supervision of the Montreal Tramways Commission. Revenue passengers carried during the year on tramways numbered 234,251,565, an increase over 1928 of 10,895,569, or 4.88 per cent. and on autobuses, 16,424,948, an increase of 2,274,323, or 16.07 per cent. Gross revenue amounted to $15,669,911, total operating expenses, $11,874,813 and net earnings, $3,795,098, an increase of $359,735 over 1928. During the year 106 new passenger cars were received and placed in service. A total of 21.48 miles of single track were added to the mileage. The old headquarters of the Company were disposed of and more ample accommodation for the staff was provided by the purchase of a new ten-storey office building. New motor buses were purchased and bus routes extended. Julian C. Smith was President and Managing Director; J. E. Hutcheson, Vice-President and General Manager; Kenneth B. Thornton, Assistant General Manager; and Patrick Dubee, Secretary-Treasurer. The Montreal Tramways Commission was composed of J. F. Saint-Cyr, Chairman; John S. Archibald, Vice-Chairman; and Paul A. Béique, Commissioner. Under the contract between the City of Montreal and the Montreal Tramways Company the City received from the Company a rental of $500,000. Further payments by the Company to the City were $261,398 for snow removal, $352,116 for taxes, permits, etc., and $38,495 as the City's proportion of the surplus earned.

Ottawa Electric Railway Co. The Ottawa Electric Railway Company, owned by the Ottawa Traction Company, Ltd., supplied local transportation service to the City of Ottawa during the year 1929. Gross revenue amounted to $1,887,123, and operating expenses, before deduction of depreciation

and Dominion Income tax, amounted to $1,281,089. Net revenue after deduction of these two items totalled $336,781. The balance carried to surplus in balance sheet, after payment of bond and other interest, amounted to $154,191. During the year considerable trackage was renewed with heavier steel. Hon. T. Ahearn, was President of the Company, Major F. D. Burpee, Vice-President, and G. L. Snelling, Secretary-Treasurer.

Winnipeg Electric Railway Company. Street railway, electric light and power and gas services were supplied to the City of Winnipeg in 1929 by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company. Gross earnings from operations of the Company totalled $6,415,539, operating expenses, $4,068,892, and net operating income, $2,346,647. The net income for the year was $1,457,910, which represented an increase of $238,887 over the preceding year. After deduction of depreciation, payment of regular quarterly dividend of 7 per cent. on the Preferred Stock and two dividends of $1.00 per share each on the Common Stock, there was a balance in the Surplus Account of $471,827. The balance carried forward after appropriation of $74,760 to Sinking Fund reserve amounted to $397,067. Substantial additions and improvements to the property were made during the year. An active construction programme was carried on during the year in connection with the building of the new power plant at the Seven Sisters Falls. The first unit of six generating units was expected to be in operation during the Summer of 1931 and by the end of 1931 three units would be in operation, adding a total of 42,000 h.p. of installed generating capacity. Edward Anderson, K.C., LL.B., was President and General-Manager; W. R. Bawlf, Vice-President, with J. S. MacKenzie, Treasurer, and L. Bald, Secretary. The Annual Meeting took place in Winnipeg on Apr. 7, 1930.

British Columbia Electric Railway. The Cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, and adjoining municipalities were supplied with street railway, power, light and gas services in 1929 by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, controlled by the British Columbia Power Corporation. Passengers carried during the year ended June 30, 1929, totalled 77,694,731, representing an increase of over 600,000 in 1928. Revenue from passenger traffic amounted to $4,918,478. Freight tonnage hauled during the year and revenue derived therefrom showed substantial increases over the preceding year, the figures being 533,391 tons and $992,546 revenue. The Executive of the Company was constituted as follows: President, W. G. Murrin; Vice-Presidents, E. H. Adams, J. I. Newell and A. T. Goward; and J. V. Armstrong, Secretary.

Quebec Power Company. Street railway and other public services were supplied to Quebec City and its environs during the year 1929 by the Quebec Power Company. In addition to serving the City of Quebec with electric current and gas, the Company served 69 towns and municipalities. The gross earnings of the Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, amounted to $3,543,795, and net revenue before depreciation amounted to $1,652,526, both items showing a substantial increase over the preceding year. After making the usual appropriations and payment of dividends, the sum of $403,421, subject to deduction for 1929 Income Tax, was carried forward to surplus. The number of passengers carried during the year totalled 20,640,033. $5,000,000 was spent during the year in construction, extensions and improvements. Julian C. Smith was President; Howard Murray O.B.E., Vice-President; W. S. Hart, Treasurer; James Wilson, Secretary; and J. E. Tanguay, General Manager.

Other Electric Railways. The City of London, Ont., continued to be supplied with electric railway and motor bus service by the London Street Railway Company. In December, 1928, the electors rejected the proposal to purchase the railway and operate it by a commission. On Dec. 2, 1929, the electors approved of a new franchise being granted the Company. The main features of this franchise were: exclusive franchise for operation of street cars and buses within the City limits for a period of 5 years; relief from surface-paving of track allowances; operation of safety cars with one employee and a cash fare of 7 cents or 9 tickets for 50 cents with limited fare tickets at 5 for 25 cents and children's

fares 3 cents, or 2 tickets for 5 cents. Gross earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, amounted to $584,107, operating expenses, 495,218, and net earning from operation, $97,625. Net income after payment of fixed charges amounted to $3,329; no dividends were paid. R. G. Ivey succeeded Charles Currie (deceased) as President of the Company. The Manager and Secretary-Treasurer was L. Tait.

Calgary Street Railway, municipally owned and operated, showed very satisfactory results for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929. Gross revenues amounted to $1,037,016; operating surplus amounted to $99,604. $87,337 was expended in purchase of new cars, leaving $12,266 to be carried forward as surplus. During the year 15,580,788 passengers were carried. The average fare per passenger was 5.989 cents as compared with 5.627 cents in 1928.

Edmonton Street Railway showed satisfactory results for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929. Gross earnings were the highest on record and amounted to $848,712, an increase of $47,500 over the preceding year. Maintenance charges totalled $146,935; capital and depreciation, $289,176; and expenses chargeable to operation totalled $402,232, leaving a net surplus of $10,368 as compared with $2,189 in 1928.

During the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, the City of Halifax was supplied with tramway, light, power and gas services by the Nova Scotia Light & Power Company, Ltd. Gross earnings from all operations were $1,819,322; operating expenses, $1,106,226; net operating income, $713,096. Dividends of $45,000 and $34,523 were paid on the preference and ordinary stocks respectively. The credit balance at Dec. 31, 1929, stood at $167,104 as compared with $3,597 at the end of the year 1928. Two million more passengers were carried than in the preceding year. Substantial improvements and additions were carried out. The improved operating results made it possible to grant a 5 per cent. increase in wages to company employees. A pension plan and group insurance to cover sickness and accident relief were established. The Officers of the Company were: President, W. H. Covert, K.C.; Vice-President, J. C. MacKeen; Manager, J. B. Hayes; Treasurer, A. W. Wentzell; and Secretary, C. J. Hayes.

Results of operation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, of the Regina Municipal Railway were eminently satisfactory. Gross revenues were $431,407; operating expenses, $262,254; fixed charges, $118,520; depreciation, $23,000; surplus, $27,631. Revenue passengers carried totalled 6,511,428, representing an increase of, roughly, 1,000,000, as compared with the preceding year. D. W. Houston was Superintendent.

Aviation in Canada During 1929-30.

All phases of civil aviation made great advances during 1929. The Dominion Air Service and Provincial Governments extended their activities in forest fire protection, air photography and transportation. Commercial operators increased the range and variety of their operations. Transportation in the far north by air had become an established and efficient link in Canada's transportation system. Air mail services were extended, half the Continent being spanned by air routes, including night air mail routes in the Prairie Provinces and daily mail services between Windsor and the Maritimes.

There were in Canada in 1929, 85 commercial aircraft operators; 445 licensed civil aircraft (of which 340 were registered in 1929); 445 licensed commercial air pilots; 370 private air pilots; 308 licensed air engineers and 71 licensed airdromes. Comparative figures showing flying activities, as indicated in the Report on Civil Aviation of the Department of National Defence, are given below for the years 1928 and 1929. These figures include the Ontario Provincial Air Service, whose pilots flew approximately 669,423 miles, and the Light Aeroplane Clubs whose pilots flew approximately 1,300,000 miles.

	1928	1929
Number of flights	75,285	144,143
" " hours	43,071	79,786
" " passengers	74,669	124,751
" " passenger miles	2,883,782	6,114,997
Pounds of freight carried	2,404,682	3,903,908
" " mail carried	316,631	430,636

(The above figures indicate all flying done in Canada, except that of the Air Services of the Department of National Defence and privately-owned craft).

The greatest volume of flying was done in Canada by the fixed-base and itinerant operator, comprising flying instruction, air photography, timber cruising, forest and fishery patrols, passenger and express services, "taxi" and sight-seeing tours, exhibition flying, etc. 73 operators were engaged, of which 16 conducted schools of flying; 560 pupils received flying instruction and nearly 3,500,000 miles were flown. Four mining companies employed aircraft as an aid to exploration and prospecting in various parts of Canada; their pilots flew a distance of 527,908 miles, and went as far north as Herschel Island and Coronation Gulf.

In British Columbia the Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands awarded a contract to Western Canada Airways, Limited, for forest dusting operations over an area of 40 acres of forest land at Indian River attacked by the Hemlock looper larvae and also a contract to Dominion Airways, Limited, for forest protection and patrols and sketching in the Kootenay and Arrow Lake region, covering an area of about 3,500 square miles.

In Ontario, the Provincial Government maintained its own Air Service as part of the Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests. This Service owned and operated 25 air-craft, whose total flying time for the year 1929 was 11,602 hours. The main base of the service was located at Sault Ste. Marie, where a completely equipped hangar, with workshops and store-rooms was built. Operating bases were located at Sudbury, Orient Bay and Sioux Lookout, with subsidiary bases during the operating season as required. Forest fire protection and suppression, mapping by photography, sketching for inventory work and transportation to outlying points were carried out.

In Quebec, the Provincial Forest Service carried out work similar to that done in Ontario by contract with commercial aviation firms.

In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, two firms operated in passenger and mail-carrying and flying instruction. Aircraft hours for the three Provinces totalled 2,321 and aircraft miles, 185,121 during the year 1929.

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 21 companies operated aircraft in passenger, mail and freight transportation, instruction and exhibition flying, air photography, etc. Aircraft hours in 1929 totalled 21,590 and total aircraft miles for the three Provinces totalled 1,660,632.

The Directorate of Civil Government Air operations was maintained to carry out any civil flying required by the various Government Departments. Headquarters were in Ottawa and bases were maintained at Vancouver, B.C.; High River, Alta.; Winnipeg, Man.; Ottawa, Ont., and Dartmouth, N.S. Forest fire protection operations for the Department of the Interior, Forestry Branch, covered 92,005,466 acres. Eight self-contained Photographic Detachments were engaged in air photography and during the year 1929, 97,742 photographs were taken, covering an area of 74,655 square miles. The total flying time of all units under the Director was 12,257 hours.

The statistical summary of civil accidents in aviation during the year 1929, prepared by the Department of National Defence, showed a total of 25 persons injured and 31 killed; of the latter figure 14 were pilots, 16 passengers and one other. The number of air-craft miles per accident in 1929 was 216,692 as compared with 151,579 in 1928. The number of aircraft flights per accident was 4,970.4 and number of aircraft hours per accident, 2,751.3. Passengers injured per 1,000 passengers carried was .0887 and passengers killed per 1,000 passengers carried was .1290.

Canada's Air Mail Service. Few countries are in a position to derive, nor have any obtained, more positive and immediate benefits from internal air post services than the Dominion of Canada. Vast areas and the comparatively attenuated population of the country; the great distances separating the principal urban centres, and the various widely scattered settlements and mining and fur-trading areas unaccessible by other means, especially during the winter months, combine to render postal communications by air peculiarly and well-nigh indispensable in Canada. In addition, under a reciprocal arrangement with the Post Office Department of the United States, Canada has established numerous points of contact with the extensive network of air mail services in the United States, and has full advantage of the facilities existing not only in that country but from thence to Mexico, the West Indies, and Central and South America.

On July 15, 1929, the Montreal-Toronto daily service, established Oct. 1, 1928, was extended to Detroit, Mich., *via* Hamilton, London and Windsor, affording a contact with the westward United States mail routes and providing the most densely populated portion of Ontario with a fast air mail service. On the same date an additional connection with United States air mail routes was provided by the establishment of a daily service between Toronto and Buffalo.

Undoubtedly the most brilliant achievement of the Canadian Air Mail Service was the establishment of contract air mail service in the Mackenzie River district, the most northerly of all air mail services. The first planes in this service of 1,700 miles from Fort McMurray down the Athabaska and Mackenzie rivers to Aklavik left McMurray on Dec. 10, 1929. 10,000 pounds of mail were carried on the first flights with over 1,000 pounds for Aklavik alone, as compared with less than 200 pounds for the whole of the previous Winter carried in by dog-team. This service was maintained the year round.

During the year 1929, 16 regular air mail routes were in operation. During the year 430,636 pounds of mail were conveyed. The total length of air mail routes was 5,139 miles. 2,162 single trips were completed out of 2,344 scheduled. The approximate total distance flown by mail contractors was 490,640 miles. The following services were provided:—Summer services: (1) Rimouski—Montreal; (2) Montreal-Ottawa; (3) Lac du Bonnett—Bissett—Wadhope. Winter services: (1) Leamington—Pelee Island; (2) Quebec—Seven Islands; (3) Seven Islands—Anticosti; (4) Moncton—Magdalen Islands; (5) Moncton-Charlottetown. Yearly services: (1) Montreal-Detroit; (2) Montreal-Albany; (3) Kississing-Cranberry Portage; (4) Sioux Lookout-Gold Pines; (5) Red Lake-Narrow Lake-Jackson Manion; (6) Toronto-Buffalo; (7) Calgary-Regina; (8) Regina-Winnipeg; (9) Regina-Edmonton; (10) Fort McMurray-Aklavik; (11) Oskalaneo-Aklavik; and (12) Oskalaneo-Chibongamau. In addition, an experimental service was established between Montreal and Saint John. The route from Winnipeg to Calgary was developed for night flying, with radio beacon stations established at suitable intervals.

Following the decision of the Dominion to participate in Empire Air Communications an airship base and aerodrome was constructed at St. Hubert, about seven miles from the City of Montreal. A mooring tower was erected and equipped with the most efficient machinery for the reception of the British Airship R-100*. A silicol process hydrogen plant generating a minimum of 20,000 cubic feet per hour and a reserve gas holder of 50,000 cu. ft. capacity were completed, as well as a radio station.

Progress of Flying Clubs. To stimulate airmindedness, to promote the knowledge and use of aviation among the rising generation, and to encourage the provision of flying fields, the Dominion Government continued to lend assistance in the formation of light aeroplane clubs in the chief centres of population. Two light aeroplanes, complete, were issued to each club approved by the Minister of National Defence. Each club received a grant of $100 for each pupil trained by the club. During the year 1929, 23 clubs were active. These clubs had a total membership of 5,233. During the year a total of 16,613 hours were flown and 49,208 flights made. 183 private and 58 commercial licences were obtained by members.

Aviation League of Canada. The Second Annual Meeting of the Aviation League of Canada was held on Apr. 25, 1930. While the official Report was for the calendar year 1929 it covered the activities of the League since the last Annual Meeting held, May 27, 1929. An invitation had been extended to the Flying Clubs throughout Canada to act as Branches of the League. A Head Office had been established at Ottawa and Branches had been organized in the following places: Vancouver (Aero Club of British Columbia), Winnipeg, Windsor, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston (Kingston Flying Club), Ottawa, Montreal, Saint John and Halifax. The Executive had communicated with the Federation Aeronautique Internationale and also with the Royal Aero Club of

*NOTE.—The R-100 arrived July 31, 1930.

Great Britain respecting the representation of the former body by some aviation organization in Canada. The League had been invited by the International Congress for Aerial Safety, Paris, France, to act as their correspondent society in Canada. The policy adopted for the ensuing year included the following items: that all possible encouragement be given to gliding and to the organization of glider clubs in suitable centres; that close co-operation with the flying clubs be continued and every assistance be given them wherever and whenever possible; that close touch be maintained with the Air Service, Department of National Defence, operating and manufacturing companies in the hope of being able to assist these organizations in the development of aviation in Canada. The Junior Branch (the Model Aircraft League) reported a greatly increased membership and extension of activities.

Officers elected for 1930 were: President: Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Ottawa; Vice-Presidents: Air Commodore R. H. Mulock, C.B.E., D.S.O., Montreal, Group Captain J. S. Scott, M.C., A.F.C., Ottawa, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Woods, Calgary; Honorary Secretary: Lieut.-Col. Livius Sherwood, V.D., A.D.C., Ottawa; Honorary Treasurer: Major W. Creighton, M.C., Ottawa.

The Manufacture of Aircraft. Marked progress was made during the year 1929 in the manufacturing of aircraft. Of the 445 aircraft licensed and operated during the year, 29 were wholly built and 155 were assembled by aircraft constructors in Canada. Canadian Vickers, Limited, continued to maintain their output of Canadian-built machines. Their outstanding product was the *Vedette*, 22 of which were built and delivered during the year, six being delivered to the Chilean Government. In addition, 15 Fokker Super-Universal aircraft were manufactured. The De Havilland Aircraft Co. of Canada, Ltd., built a new modern factory at Donview, North York Township, Toronto. During the year the Company delivered 130 new *Moth* aircraft and 36 new De Havilland *Gypsy* engines.

The Curtis Reid Aircraft Company, Limited, of Montreal, produced the Reid *Rambler*, a two-seater light aeroplane, manufactured entirely of metal covered with fabric, fitted with the De Havilland *Gypsy* or Cirrus *Hermes* engines. The Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Ottawa, early in 1929 obtained the sole Canadian manufacturing and sale rights of the Avro *Avian*, product of the A. V. Roe Company, England. During the year 25 machines of this type, a two-seater metal fuselage with Armstrong-Siddeley Genet engine, were built and sold. Approximately 110 aero engines were overhauled and six all-metal Siskin aircraft repaired by this Company during the year. The Fairchild Aircraft Limited of Montreal, in co-operation with the Fairchild Aviation Corporation, completed the organization of Fairchild Aircraft of Canada Limited, early in the year. A modern factory and aerodrome was under construction at Longueuil, P.Q.

The Boeing Aircraft of Canada Limited, formed early in the Summer of 1929, erected a large aircraft plant in Vancouver, and in September commenced work on a fleet of six-place cabin flying boats. The Bellanca Aircraft Company of Canada, Ltd., was formed in August, 1929, in Montreal, and contracted with the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation of America, for the exclusive right to distribute and service Bellanca aircraft in Canada. General Aircraft Builders of Montreal specialized in the construction of all metal floats, producing six standard models suitable for all types of aircraft in use in Canada. The Armstrong-Siddeley Motors Limited of Ottawa extended the activities of their plant, and constructed an aero engine test house at Victoria Island. 80 engines were assembled and tested during the year. Aero Engines of Canada Limited established service facilities in Montreal for the Wright *Whirlwind*, Wright *Cyclone*, and Bristol *Jupiter* engines. The Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., established a Service Depot at Longueuil, P.Q.

Aeronautics Reference to Supreme Court of Canada. On Apr. 10 and 11, 1930, before the full court of the Supreme Court of Canada, the following questions were argued and submitted for consideration of the Court:

> "1.—Have the Parliament and Government of Canada exclusive legislative and executive authority for performing the obligations of Canada, or of any Province thereof, under the convention entitled 'Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation?'

"2.—Is legislation of the Parliament of Canada providing for the regulation and control of aeronautics generally within Canada, including flying operations carried on entirely within the limits of a Province, necessary or proper for performing the obligations of Canada, or of any Province thereof, under the Convention aforementioned, within the meaning of Section 132 of the British North America Act, 1867?

"3.—Has the Parliament of Canada legislative authority to enact, in whole or in part, the provisions of Section 4 of the Aeronautics Act, Chapter 3, *Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*?

"4.—Has the Parliament of Canada legislative authority to sanction the making and enforcement, in whole or in part, of the regulations contained in the Air Regulations, 1920, respecting:

(a) The granting of certificates or licences authorizing persons to act as pilots, navigators, engineers or inspectors of aircraft and the suspension or revocation of such licences.

(b) The regulation, identification, inspection, certification, and licensing of all aircraft; and

(c) The licensing, inspection and regulation of all airdromes and air stations."

Judgment of the Court was reserved. Counsel were : for the Dominion, Hon. Lucien Cannon, K.C., Solicitor-General of Canada, and C. P. Plaxton, K.C., of Senior Advisory Counsel, Department of Justice; for Quebec, Aimé Geoffrion, K.C.; for Ontario, F. D. Hogg, K.C.; and for Manitoba, Francis Chrysler, K.C.

Outstanding Events in Aviation in 1929-30. Early in September, 1929, word was flashed across the Continent that the Dominion Explorers' expedition of eight men under the leadership of Col. C. D. H. McAlpine was lost in the Arctic. The party had left Le Pas, Manitoba, early in September, travelling in two cabin planes, to look over the possibilities of mining development in the Coppermine country on the fringe of the Arctic. As time passed with no word from the party, anxiety for their safety increased. The greatest aerial forces ever gathered together for such a purpose were centred in Winnipeg, from which point the search for the missing men was directed. The best equipment available in Canada and the United States and the most experienced air-men were pressed into service. The heroism, hardship and adventure of the following weeks present a more stirring story than any novel. On Nov. 4, 1929, when Winter was rapidly setting in and hopes for the safety of the party were waning, a faint message came out of the North announcing that the party had been located and all were safe at Cambridge Bay. (*The Daily Colonist*, Victoria, Nov. 5, 1929).

On Sept. 15, 1929, the greatest air tragedy in the history of flying in Canada occurred at St. Catharines. Five passengers and the pilot of a travelair cabin plane, operated by the Skyways, Ltd., Toronto, crashed to their death. An explosion followed the crash and flames quickly devoured the cabin and non-metal structure.

Sponsored by the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club, the first Canadian air pageant was opened at St. Hubert Airport on Oct. 6, 1929. The programme included races, aerobatics, bombing competitions and landing contests. One of the outstanding attractions was the formation flying of the visiting planes from the United States Army Air Service. Fully 40,000 people attended.

On Sept. 13, 1929, it was announced that Capt. G. H. Boyce, former Ottawan, and a member of the Royal Flying Corps, had been awarded the Dunning air trophy, donated annually by the British War Ministry to the flyer of any governmental air service adjudged as having accomplished the most useful work during the year. (*The Mail and Empire*, Sept. 14, 1929).

Officials of the McGill Light Airplane Club announced on Oct. 9, 1929, that as part of the instruction work of the Club three professors of McGill University would give courses in flying. The Faculty of Applied Science offered a course in aeronautics in connection with mechanical engineering.

That the World's record for air mail speed and efficiency was held by Canadian fliers was announced by *The Montreal Daily Star* on May 17, 1930. D. S.

Bondurant, air mail pilot, flew from Toronto to Montreal, a distance of 340 miles, at an average speed of 193 miles per hour. W. Fleming carried mail from Saint John, N.B., to Montreal at an average speed of 240 miles per hour. Canadian Airways Ltd. showed an operating efficiency in air mail flights of 95.3 over a period of 18 months.

On Mar. 18, 1930, Pilot Herne Simoneau and Radio Operator H. L. Robinson were killed when caught in a snow and sleet storm 40 miles from Kingston, Ont. They were Canada's first air-mail pilots to meet their death while carrying the mails. They were instantly killed when, battling snow, fog and sleet, their plane dived headlong into the frozen surface of Long Lake. The jury investigating the disaster found death to have been purely accidental.

On Apr. 10, 1930, announcement was made that R. Carter Guest, former Toronto Flying Club Instructor, had been appointed aviation inspector under the Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of National Defence, with headquarters at Vancouver, B.C.

On Mar. 12, 1930, Col. W. G. Barker, V.C., one of Canada's foremost aces in the War, was instantly killed when his plane crashed at Ottawa.

Inauguration of the air mail service and the lighting of the great air port beacon on the roof of the Hudson's Bay Company's store in Winnipeg was the occasion for an impressive ceremony on Mar. 4, 1930. The service linked eight of the principal cities in Western Canada by day and night flying service.

Brantford's municipal air port was opened on June 6, 1930; J. A. Wilson, Comptroller of Civil Aviation, offered the formal honours. A squadron of 18 planes from Selfridge Field, Detroit, participated.

Canadian Shipping Affairs in 1929-30; Navigation Companies

The year 1929 was a most disappointing and difficult one for ship-owners operating from St. Lawrence and Maritime ports. General cargo of every description, including flour, apples, cheese, eggs, lumber, pulp, etc., showed a decline, whilst grain shipments, upon which liners depend to supplement their package freight, did not offer any appreciable volume, and when available, had to be carried at unremunerative rates. The year 1929 was particularly unfortunate for the "tramp" vessels which find employment in the carriage of bulk cargoes. Owing to the abnormal situation in the marketing of the Canadian grain crop, large quantities of export grain were held on this side awaiting more favourable markets, and steamers accustomed to obtaining loads in eastern ports were forced to look elsewhere. During the 1928 season 486 tramp vessels loaded full cargoes of grain at Montreal, while in 1929 the number was only 156, a decrease of 330. In addition, the rates of freight secured by this class of tonnage during 1929 were exceptionally low.

The review of 1929 activities by R. W. Redford, President of the Shipping Federation of Canada, presented to the members at the Annual Meeting held in Montreal on Feb. 12, 1930, offered an interesting survey of shipping conditions. Speaking of the great decrease in freight tonnage offered during the 1929 season, Mr. Redford stated: "The external trade of our country during the past few years has materially increased, but imports from and exports to Overseas countries, in the carriage of which ocean tonnage finds its employment, have not yet developed to a point where they utilize, in full, the space provided by the lines now serving the Canadian route. In spite of this fact, however, liner companies operating vessels to Eastern Canadian ports continued to maintain regular schedules, so that importers and exporters were not allowed to suffer inconvenience through infrequent sailings even during a period of cargo scarcity . . . The shipping industry rightly prides itself on its record of furnishing suitable tonnage to keep pace with trade, and Canada can depend upon whatever class of tonnage is required, now and in the future, to assist in her trade development with Overseas countries." Other features dealt with by Mr. Redford in his Report to the Federation included: the need for more pilots between Montreal and Quebec and between Quebec and Father Point; the St. Lawrence Ship Channel; the Beauharnois Power Canal; the Chicago Drainage Canal; labour relationships; the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea; and the Thirteenth International Labour Conference held

at Geneva in October, 1929, which dealt exclusively with maritime subjects. The total tonnage of vessels entered in the Federation during the year 1929 was 1,585,981 gross tons, a decrease of 457,476 tons from the preceding year. The liner tonnage was increased by 119,970 gross tons, but the heavy falling off in the "tramp" tonnage trading to the St. Lawrence resulted in a very heavy decrease in the number of vessels of this class.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine Limited, Canada's government-owned steamship line, had at Dec. 31, 1929, a fleet of 38 vessels of dead weight tonnage of 243,710. Seven vessels were sold during the year. Operating revenues totalled $8,371,441, a decrease of $741,069 as compared with the year 1928; operating expenses were $9,250,348, a decrease of $1,071,245; net operating loss amounted to $878,907 as compared with $1,209,083 in 1928. After adding depreciation on vessels and interest on Government notes and advances the total loss was $5,928,758 as compared with $7,545,525. The decrease in operating revenue was largely due to cessation of the London-Antwerp and Cardiff-Swansea services due to obsolete tonnage being unable to compete with up-to-date vessels of other lines and to the fact that the West Indies service was made the subject of a separate report.

The First Annual Report of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, was sent to the Minister of Railways and Canals by Sir Henry Thornton, Chairman and President, on Apr. 15, 1930. Operating revenue amounted to $3,332,683; operating expenses, $3,780,524; net operating loss, $447,841. After debiting $227,315 for depreciation and $442,739 representing interest on notes and advances, the total book loss for the year was $1,117,896. On account of the unsettled condition of the sugar trade in the West Indies less revenue resulted from that source than was expected. This condition, together with the heavy expenses necessary in inaugurating a new service, were mainly responsible for the deficit. Competition from other sources was heavier than anticipated. Passenger trade was fully up to expectations; the Eastern Service carried 22,375 passengers and the Western Service, 2,682.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway, made a notable contribution to the development of Canada's overseas trade during the year 1929. The net operating results of the combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets showed an increase for the year, in spite of a decrease in profits from the Pacific fleet due to the unsatisfactory state of business which prevailed in the Far East. The Atlantic fleet was augmented during the year by the commissioning of the *Duchess of Richmond* and the *Duchess of York*. The larger vessels of the Atlantic fleet were utilized during the winter months in cruising work with satisfactory results in spite of intensive competition from other sources. The grain situation and the disturbance in ocean freight rates were reflected in the reduced revenues obtained from freight service. During the year the S. S. *Montnairn* and S. S. *Marloch* of the Atlantic fleet and the S. S. *Princess Beatrice* of the Pacific Coast fleet, were sold. Net earnings from Ocean and Coastal Steamships amounted to $3,219,638, an increase of $962,092 over 1928. The ocean and coastal fleet at this time consisted of 54 vessels with a gross tonnage of 425,648. In order to provide a larger and faster vessel for the service between Saint John and Digby, Mr. E. W. Beatty, LL.D., announced in his Report to the shareholders on May 7, 1930, that a contract had been entered into with William Denny and Brothers for the construction at a cost of £224,940 of a twin screw, oil burning, passenger and cargo vessel, 332 feet in length, 50 feet 6 inches in breadth and 18 feet in depth, with a speed of 19 knots, to be delivered in August, 1930.

June 11, 1930, added another floating palace to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's fleet of ocean liners when the Prince of Wales acted as sponsor in the launching of the 42,000-ton S. S. *Empress of Britain*, the largest ship to enter a Canadian port, at Clydebank, Scotland. The impressive ceremony was witnessed by a crowd in excess of 20,000 people and the addresses of His Royal Highness and the President, Mr. E. W. Beatty, were heard by millions of listeners-in through a world-wide radio broadcast hook-up.

On July 20, 1929, announcement was made at Ottawa that at a Cabinet meeting on the previous day a contract had been entered into with the Australian and British Columbia Steamship Company for a monthly freight service between

different British Columbia ports and the southern Dominions. The annual contract price was stated to be $92,400 for three years, the service to be performed by ships of British register of 7,000 tons capacity and capable of carrying four million feet of lumber. A material stimulus to trade with Australia was expected as a result of this increased means of communication. (*The Calgary Herald*, July 20, 1929).

A Press despatch of May 1, 1930, announced that by an Order-in-Council just passed, Elder, Dempster & Co., Limited, of Liverpool and Montreal, had been awarded the contract for a direct steamship communication between St. Lawrence ports in the Summer and Canadian ocean ports in Winter, and Mediterranean, Egypt, Palestine and British East Africa, the annual subsidy granted being $165,000, or an equivalent of $13,750 per trip. (*The Globe*, Toronto, May 1, 1930).

Great Lakes Navigation. The 1929 season of navigation on the Great Lakes was a most trying and unprofitable year for those engaged in the transportation of freight on the Great Lakes. The primary cause of the distressing conditions was to be found in the lack of available cargo, due to the abnormal conditions surrounding the removal of the grain crop, brought about by the lack of demand for Canadian wheat in Europe and the consumption of home grown wheat in many European countries. During the middle of August the large steamship concerns felt the pinch keenly with probably half of their ships standing idle, while the lot of the small owner, the man with one or two ships, was even more serious. On Aug. 20, 1929, there were said to be 120 inland ships laid up in ports between the head of the lakes and the Atlantic; 1,800 Canadian sailors were idle; the bins of the elevators at the head of the lakes and at points in Eastern Canada were full of grain. (*The Morning Leader*, Regina, Aug. 21, 1929). Canada Steamship Lines reported on this date 30 boats laid up for lack of cargoes at Fort William, Sarnia, Collingwood, Midland and Kingston. Operators in Montreal estimated that Montreal storage space had 12,620,123 bushels of its 15,000,000 bushel capacity in use, 36 lake boats waiting to unload and export orders for only 315,070 bushels on hand. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Aug. 21). On Sept. 27 it was announced by the Canadian National Railways that, effective midnight Sept. 30, rationing of grain cars at prairie points would become effective, due to the heavy storage in elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William and the failure of the grain to move eastward. On that date it was reported that over 70,000,000 bushels of grain were in the elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, the capacity of which was 86,000,000 bushels, which required a working margin of approximately 10,000,000 bushels. On Sept. 26 only 71,000 bushels were taken out of the lake head elevators by eastbound boats. The restrictions put into force by the Canadian National Railways prevented acceptance of grain consigned to elevators at Winnipeg, St. Boniface or Transcona, Manitoba, except on permits issued by the Superintendent of Car Service, such permits being available to stations only where storage was conjested. (*The Calgary Herald*, Sept. 27). Similar action was followed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on Oct. 1 according to report of *The Gazette*, Montreal, on Oct. 2. By the middle of October the crisis in the grain handling dilemma seemed to have passed and the embargo which had been in force on shipments eastward to the head of the lakes was removed. It was announced at that time that during the two week embargo, stores of grain in Prairie elevators had increased almost 18,000,000 bushels and on that date, namely, Oct. 15, 71,500,000 bushels were in storage at the head of the lakes, which was practically the same amount as when the car rationing went into effect on Oct. 1, during which period however some 13,000,000 bushels had been shipped eastward. It was this slight relaxation in the situation which accounted for the raising of the embargo. (*The Montreal Daily Star*, Oct. 15, 1929). Conditions improved only slightly between the middle of October and the close of navigation.

One of the largest operators of steamships, both freight and passenger, on the Great Lakes in 1929 was Canada Steamship Lines, Limited. The Directors' Report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, dated Mar. 12, 1930, stated that the total revenue was $13,876,651, a decrease of $3,785,333 from 1928. The net earnings for the year, before interest, bond discount, depreciation and income taxes were taken care of, were $2,930,600, a decrease of $1,544,842 from 1928. The net profit for the year, after all charges, bond discount, and reserves for depreciation,

was $230,601.81, a decrease of $1,117,031 from 1928. Through operation of sinking funds the Company's 5% debenture stock and 6% fees and general mortgage gold bonds outstanding in the hands of the public were reduced $475,169. The Company's property was maintained in sound physical condition; one new lower lake bulk freighter was equipped with Diesel engines and one new upper lake bulk freighter was constructed; one lower lake steamship was purchased; the passenger steamship *Saguenay* was rebuilt; a new package freight terminal at Hamilton and a new grain elevator at Kingston were under construction. Capital expenditures for the year aggregated $4,900,000. The Company's total freight traffic amounted to 5,895,000 tons, a decrease of 2,275,000 tons from 1928, caused entirely by decrease in grain tonnage; total passengers carried aggregated 1,308,000, a decrease of 20,000. The fleet consisted of 106 steamships, of which 85 were freight and 21 passenger. Executive Officers were: W. H. Coverdale, President and Managing Director; A. J. Brown, K.C., Vice-President; T. R. Enderby, General Manager; J. I. Hobson, Treasurer; and R. B. Thomson, Secretary.

The Dominion Marine Association held its Annual Meeting in Toronto on May 2, 1930. The Annual Report of the General Counsel dealt with the Association's various activities during the year. It showed the steam tonnage enrolled in the Association in 1929 to be 361,795 net registered tons. The principal subjects dealt with in the Report were: legislation; votes for mariners; coasting law; movement of grain in 1929; transfer and storage elevators for Welland Ship Canal cargoes; grain bills of lading; water levels; the Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Ontario-St. Lawrence, Quebec and St. Lawrence and Welland Ship canals; Bills in United States Senate affecting Canadian ships and seamen; proposed load line legislation in United States; Beauharnois development; Maritime Conventions Act; fees for inspection of ships for lay-up cargoes; sick mariners' dues or hospital tax in Quebec Province; allowance for depreciation of steel hulls in Dominion income tax returns; double courses on Lake Huron and Lake Superior; bridges, pilotage between Kingston and Montreal; coastwise customs clearances; radio; wreck investigations; diversion of water from the lakes at Chicago; aids to navigation, opening and closing of navigation, 1929. Officers of the Company were: President, T. R. Enderby, General Manager, Canada Steamship Lines; Vice-Presidents: Capt. J. B. Foot, Toronto, and W. J. McCormack, Sault Ste. Marie; and General Counsel, Francis King, K.C., Kingston, Ont.

The Great Lakes Division of the Canadian Navigators Federation held its Annual Meeting at Toronto on Jan. 14 to 17, 1930, and discussed numerous matters connected with the operation of steamships on the Great Lakes. The most important resolutions passed referred to buoys, lights and fog signals, establishment of pilotage system for the St. Lawrence River between Kingston and Montreal; the establishment of life saving stations on the Canadian side of the Great Lakes, and the strict enforcement of coasting laws. Officers elected were: Grand President, Capt. F. J. Davis, Port McNicoll; Grand Vice-President, Capt. J. W. Alexander, Sault Ste. Marie; Grand Treasurer, Capt. W. A. Geddes, Toronto; Grand Secretary, Capt. William J. Stitt, Toronto.

The Lake Shippers Clearance Association, primarily interested in the shipment of grain with headquarters in Winnipeg, held its Annual Meeting there on Sept. 27, 1929. The President, Capel Tilt, reported that during the fiscal year 1928-29 the volume of grain handled was the largest in the history of the Association, being 376,000,000 bushels by vessel and 10,000,000 bushels by rail. Of this grain 190,000,000 bushels were loaded to Canadian ports and 186,000,000 to United States ports. Canadian vessels carried to Canadian ports 170,000,000 bushels and to United States ports 21,000,000 bushels. United States vessels carried to United States ports 166,000,000 bushels and to Canadian ports 19,000,000 bushels. The following officers were elected for 1930: President, C. Tilt; Vice-President, H. T. Swart; Treasurer, C. C. Fields; Secretary, S. T. Smith. J. A. Spiers was General Manager with office at Fort William, and E. G. Beamish was Manager of the Winnipeg office.

Lake transport officials in conference at Port Arthur on Oct. 7, 1929, decided to request the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada not to permit any suspension of the coastal laws, by which suspension United States vessels would be permitted to take on "last-trip storage" at Port Arthur or Fort William for delivery

to a Canadian port in the Spring of 1930. It was stated that annual requests of United States boat owners for suspension of the laws had been granted for the previous half dozen years by the Department of National Revenue. (*The Globe*, Toronto, Oct. 8, 1929).

The St. Lawrence Development. The development of the St. Lawrence Waterway for navigation and power purposes was an important question of public interest during the year 1929-30. One of the most important features during this time was the publication of the Report following the Conference of members of the Canadian section of the Joint Board of Engineers and representatives of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission who investigated the deep water navigation and power possibilities of the St. Lawrence in the international rapids section of the river. A double-stage deep water navigation and power development, costing in the neighbourhood of $274,000,000 or $281,963,000 according to certain alternative features of the project, was envisaged in the Report. The Report, which was made public from the office of the Prime Minister at Ottawa on July 9, 1930, was dated Dec. 30, 1929, and embodied the unanimous recommendation of the Conference.

In the Report of the Canadians in their Conference with the United States members of the Joint Board several years before, two schemes had been submitted, the first contemplating a double-stage development scheme, with the first stage at Ogden Island, near Morrisburg, Ont., and the lower one at Barnhart Island about 2½ miles above Cornwall, Ont. The alternative project was to install the first stage at Crysler Island, about three miles down stream from Morrisburg. The Report dated Dec. 30, 1929, definitely recommended this Crysler Island development in preference to the Ogden Island one, the second stage remaining as before, the Barnhart Island.

Certain features of the two-stage Crysler Island project described in the Report of the Joint Board of Engineers were changed by the 1929 Report in the following respects: (a) It was proposed to rehabilitate Morrisburg by raising the low part of the town instead of protecting it by dykes and drainage works; (b) The relocation and reconstruction of the Village of Iroquois was provided for instead of dyking the part affected as formerly proposed. (c) In order to preserve an area of land between Morrisburg and Crysler Island, previously proposed to be flooded, a dyke was provided. (d) The power house at Barnhart Island was to be so located as not to necessitate changing the international boundary.

The Conference of 1929 recommended that the side canal and lock for deep navigation should be placed on the Canadian side, although these works could be built on the United States side at the same cost. At Barnhart Island the side canals and locks for carrying deep navigation past this development could be constructed more economically on the United States side, but they could be built in Canadian territory at an increase in cost ranging from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000.

Advantages of the double-stage project over the single-stage, shown in the Report, were that by the operation of gates and turbines, the flow of water could be controlled at Crysler Island, the levels of navigation channels in and below Montreal Harbour safeguarded, and the first stage could be proceeded with even if that at Barnhart Island were delayed. This would make a large block of power available about three years earlier than would be possible with a single-stage scheme, and power could be delivered from Crysler Island within five years after the commencement of construction. The installed capacity at Crysler Island was estimated by the Conference at 592,000 horse power, and at Barnhart Island at 1,607,000 horse power. Estimates for navigation works were prepared on a basis of 25 and 27 foot depths. In concluding the Report stated: "In view of the importance of co-ordinating the improvement for navigation and for power in the international rapids section, it is recommended that the Province of Ontario be consulted with regard to those technical features which affect power when such works are being finally designed." The Report was submitted by D. W. McLachlan, O. Lefebvre, C. H. Mitchell, members of the Canadian section of the Joint Board of Engineers and F. A. Gaby and T. H. Hogg, members representing the Province of Ontario.

The other outstanding feature of this development was the Conference held in Ottawa of the heads of the Dominion Government and the Governments of Ontario and Quebec on Jan. 24, 1930, when the questions of power ownership and development and the relative rights of the Dominion and the Provinces were discussed. The Conference, which was in the nature of a round table discussion, concluded on that day, and the Premiers of Ontario and Quebec declined to divulge the nature of the discussion, stating that they would submit what had been discussed to their colleagues before making it public. The Dominion Prime Minister (Mr. King) stated that all phases of navigation and waterways had been discussed, including the St. Lawrence project. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Jan. 25, 1930).

After insistent demands as to what his stand was as to the important question of the St. Lawrence Waterway, Mr. Mackenzie King in a speech at Peterborough on June 17, 1930, during the Dominion General Election campaign* stated that he was solidly in favour of the project and that delay in getting it under way was due to the tactics pursued by the Prime Minister of Ontario. Mr. Ferguson replied by accusing Mr. King of bad faith in divulging the results of the Conferences held during the preceding Winter which were, he said, of a confidential nature; and in a statement handed to the Press and appearing in the daily issues of June 30, outlined his version of the conferences and released for publication correspondence which had passed between Mr. King and himself.

Canada's Ports in 1929-30. The export grain situation which was so clearly reflected in the operations of railway carriers, canal traffic, and general business conditions throughout the Dominion, was even more vividly portrayed in the returns for the year 1929 from Canada's principal ports, the activities of which were so closely linked with the disposal of the country's most important product.

The Harbour of Montreal was administered by a Commission composed of Hon. W. L. McDougald, President, and Milton L. Hersey and Alfred Lambert, Commissioners. The Report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, indicated decreases in revenue; in the number of vessels trading to the Port; in net registered tonnage of shipping; and in tonnage of export commodities. Such decreases were directly attributable to the failure of the grain crop to move forward in a normal manner to the markets of the World. On the other hand, the general business of the Harbour, exclusive of grain, recorded a satisfactory normal increase. Import tonnage, domestic tonnage, number of railway cars handled, imports of coal, of bananas, and other special commodities, and exports of hay, etc., increased over any previous year. New vessels were placed on the Montreal route by both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Steamships, and the number of passengers carried to and from the Port gained appreciably over previous years. During the year 1929 the total amount of grain delivered for export through the Port of Montreal was 90,641,258 bus., the lowest volume recorded since 1920, when the total stood at 44,435,000 bus. In 1928 the figure was 210,531,181 bus. Gross revenues of the Commissioners in 1929 amounted to $5,089,561, a decrease, roughly, of a half million dollars from the previous year. The number of ocean-going vessels trading to the Harbour was 1,283 as compared with 1,607 in 1928, and the net registered tonnage declined from 5,494,062 tons to 4,637,000. The number of inland vessels also declined. The decrease in tonnage was mainly confined to tramp vessels, as during the later months of the season charterings for grain cargoes were very few. Tonnage of import merchandise increased from 2,543,685 tons in 1928 to 3,256,961 in 1929; export tonnage declined from 6,838,108 tons to 3,418,896 in 1929; domestic tonnage increased by 57,000 tons. The total tonnage handled declined from 12,589,126 in 1928 to 9,936,872 in 1929; 3,346,487 tons of this decline were accounted for by decreased grain exports. Despite the vast decline in the volume of grain Montreal continued its leadership in the list of North American seaports equipped to export grain. In 1929 the Port of New York, next to Montreal in point of tonnage, handled 68,895,992 bushels as compared with 84,782,462 in 1928. An interesting recommendation of the Commissioners' Report was the establishment of a "free port" at Montreal.

Official opening of the new Montreal Harbour bridge took place on May 24, 1930. Stretching from the island on which Canada's largest city is situated, across

*NOTE.—See Section: Dominion General Election, 1930, in this volume.

to St. Helen's Island and thence to the south shore of the St. Lawrence, two miles distant, it is one of the great bridges of the world. Following are a few pertinent facts in connection with it: length of bridge, 11,236 feet, or 2½ miles; main cantilever span, 1,907 feet; channel span, 1,000 feet clear between wharf and river pier; clearance above high water, 162 feet; width of clear roadway, 36 feet, 10½ inches; weight of steel in bridge and pavilion, 33,267 tons; total number of rivets driven, about 4,000,000. The first sod for the building of the bridge had been turned on May 26, 1925.

The results of the operation of the Port of Saint John during the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, were most encouraging, as indicated by the Report of the Harbour Commissioners under date of Mar. 1, 1930. Imports and exports, vessels arriving and departing, during the year showed a decided increase over the year 1928. 539 vessels with a tonnage of 1,482,207 tons arrived in the Port during the year as compared with 410 with a tonnage of 1,182,750 in 1928. Imports totalled 592,591 tons, an increase of about 100,000 tons; exports totalled 1,150,723 tons and 10,751 pieces of piling. The quantity of grain shipped during the Winter season far exceeded all previous comparative periods. During the first four months of the year 50 per cent. more grain was shipped than in any other comparative period. But, owing to the wheat marketing conditions, there were practically no shipments in November and December and the total for the year fell below that of the previous year. Work upon the new facilities, deep water dredging, new piers, and new elevator, made favourable progress during the year. Plans were prepared and negotiations carried on with the Canadian National Railways and the City of Saint John for the construction of a joint highway and railway bridge across the Harbour. The Profit and Loss account of the Commissioners showed a net profit of $18,016 for the year 1929. By Order-in-Council of Dec. 21, 1929, Mr. B. M. Hill was appointed Commissioner to fill the vacancy on the Board due to the death of Col. Alex. McMillan. President of the Commission was Mr. W. E. Scully, and the Third Commissioner was Mr. R. T. Hayes.

The American Association of Port Authorities, including all the leading ports in the United States and Canada, held its 18th Annual Convention in Quebec City, Sept. 23-26, 1929, under the Presidency of Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., General-Manager and Chief Engineer of the Port of Quebec. The sittings were attended by a large number of members and guests of the Association, including representatives of leading ports in France and Great Britain. Interesting and instructive addresses dealing with port problems were given by outstanding members of the Association and inspection trips of the Harbour were made.

The Port of Quebec was administered in 1929 by a Commission composed of Hon. W. Gerard Power, M.L.C., Chairman; Jules Gauvin and J. Boutin-Bourassa. Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay was General Manager and Chief Engineer. Import and export traffic handled at the Port of Quebec decreased 10 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively during the year 1929 as compared with 1928. The decreases were directly attributable to the grain situation. 1,079 ocean and coasting vessels entered the Harbour in 1929 as compared with 1,095 in 1928. The number of railway cars handled totalled 33,469, a decrease of 6,624. Grain received totalled 7,765,592 bushels, a decrease of 3,298,169 bushels from the previous year. Import tonnage amounted to 911,158 tons as against 1,007,586 tons in 1927. Export tonnage totalled 286,261 tons, a decrease of 166,084 tons as compared with 1928. Immigrants landed at the Port during 1929 numbered 70,696 as compared with 74,644 in 1928. Revenue of the Commission in 1929 amounted to $735,593; operating expenses, $697,021; and surplus, $38,572. Construction work on the Harbour and facilities was actively carried on during the year.

During the course of the year's navigation season, the H.M.S. *Despatch*, Flag-ship of the West-Indies and North Atlantic Squadron, the H.M.S. *Capetown*, H.M.S. *Heliotrope*, H.M.S. *Wistaria*, and the H.M.C.S. *Champlain* visited the Port of Quebec. The *Ville d' Y's*, light cruiser of the French Navy, also called at Quebec during the 1929 season.

Vancouver Harbour was administered during the year 1929 by a Commission composed of F. R. McD. Russell, President; A. M. Pound and B. George Hansuld. 23,296 vessels of all classes with a net tonnage of 11,911,026 entered the Harbour in

1929 as compared with 23,084 vessels with a net tonnage of 11,742,571 tons in 1928. 1,295 deep sea vessels entered the Port in 1929 compared with 1,344 in 1928. Total imports for 1929 amounted to 5,068,912 tons as against 4,846,166 tons in the previous year. Exports in 1929 totalled 4,528,977 tons as compared with 5,053,621 in 1928. Exports to the Orient reached a total of 1,607,818 tons, showing an increase of 84,766 tons over the previous year. Barrels of flour exported totalled 2,759,144, 1,737,782 of which went to China. Grain exported totalled 73,984,114 bushels as compared with 97,500,000 in 1928. Trade with Eastern Canada *via* the Panama Canal developed considerably; the movement of general merchandise *via* this route increased by 174,624 tons. 1,398,525 cases of canned fish were exported during the year, the bulk of which was destined to Australia, France, Italy and the United Kingdom. 550,292 passengers landed and 561,753 left *via* the Port of Vancouver during 1929. Favourable progress was made in improvements to the Harbour and aids to navigation. Grain storage capacity in the Port was increased by 3,750,000 bushels.

Toronto Harbour was administered by a Board of Harbour Commissioner composed of Thomas Jenkins, Chairman, Major William C. McBrien, J. E. Ganong, George W. Porter, P. J. Mulqueen, and Brig.-Gen. J. G. Langton as General Manager and Secretary. Major McBrien resigned in June, 1930, and was succeeded by B. J. Miller. Construction during 1929 consisted principally of the foundations and approach piers for the Bascule Bridge over the Ship Channel at the foot of Cherry Street, the completion of which was immediately followed by the erection of the steel work which was still in progress in 1930. Section 9 of the Harbour Headwall extending from the marginal way wall westerly along the north side of the Polson Extension was also commenced. A temporary Air Harbour was constructed in the Central Harbour Front immediately east of Yonge Street, giving landing facilities for seaplanes and amphibians from Montreal, Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, New York, Cleveland, Pittsburg, and Milwaukee. A daily passenger and mail service was established between Toronto and Buffalo for distribution in the United States and was begun on the permanent Air Harbour located on the property south of the Western Channel. Property had been acquired by the following companies for expansion: The Imperial Oil Co. Ltd. and the McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Ltd.—in the Eastern Harbour Terminals; the Shell Co. of Canada, Ltd. and the Sun Oil Co., Ltd.—in the Turning Basin and Ship Channel, for the erection of storage plants; the Hamilton Bridge Co. Ltd.—on the waterfront with wharfage facilities where new buildings were being erected and old ones re-modelled. The King-Spadina, Ltd. erected a large warehouse on Fleet St. for the storage of steel and iron; The Tip-Top Tailors Ltd., a five-story factory on the Boulevard Drive West of Bathurst Street; and the Yardley Company of Canada Limited commenced a seven-story warehouse with offices and showrooms at the south-west corner of Fleet and York Streets.

Considerable progress was made during 1929-30 with the Great Lakes terminal project at Prescott, Ont. During this time the foundation work was completed, and rail connections made to both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways. The dredging of slips to accommodate grain vessels was completed, and a contract awarded to the Atlas Construction Company for the erection of a 5,400,000 bushel capacity terminal elevator, which it was expected would be in readiness to receive and forward grain in August, 1930.

Canada's Canals in 1929. Canada had in 1929 ten canals:—Sault Ste. Marie, 1.30 miles; Welland, 26.75 miles; St. Lawrence, 45.99 miles; Chambly, 12.12 miles; St. Peters, 0.49 miles; Murray, 5.17 miles; Ottawa, 6.62 miles; Rideau, 133.25 miles; Trent, 238.60 miles; and St. Andrew's (one lock). The St. Lawrence Canal was used 246 days during the year, from Apr. 11, 1929, to Dec. 12, 1929, inclusive. The number of vessels using these canals during the season was 28,317, a decrease of 6,231 as compared with the year 1928, and the tonnage of vessels passing through the canals was 16,064,421, a decrease of 4,641,346 as compared with 1928. The freight carried amounted to 13,699,647 tons, a decrease of 5,020,794 as compared with 1928. Of the total tonnage passing through Canadian canals 70.73 per cent. was of Canadian origin and 29.27 per cent. originated in the United States. 89.79 per cent. of the tonnage was carried in Canadian vessels and 10.21 per cent. in United States vessels.

The light grain crop in Western Canada in 1929 and the slow movement of the crop held over from the previous year was the principal cause for the large decrease in tonnage through Canadian canals. This was especially reflected in the returns for the Welland and St. Lawrence canals where grain is the principal commodity. The estimated crops for the Prairie Provinces for 1929 were: wheat, 276,664,000 bushels and all grain, 512,023,000 bushels, as against 544,598,000 bushels of wheat and 971,635,400 bushels of all grains for 1928. Although there was a fairly heavy movement of old grain during April and May, it dropped off during June and July and the shipments from Fort William to Port Arthur from Aug. 1, the beginning of the crop year, to the close of navigation, amounted to only 81,236,788 bushels of wheat, or 29 per cent. of the crop. This was less than the shipments for November alone, the previous year, and for the five months wheat shipments in 1928 amounted to 225,001,783 bushels, or 41 per cent. of the 1928 crop. Other grains showed a more or less similar slow movement in 1929. The light crop and the slow movement combined caused a reduction in the Welland canal traffic of 2,261,405 tons of wheat and 2,858,563 tons of all grain and grain products. Bituminous coal showed an increase of 269,618 tons and petroleum and oils an increase of 51,333 tons, but the total traffic was lighter than in 1928 by 2,669,751 tons or 36 per cent.

The St. Lawrence canal traffic was similarly affected, wheat traffic decreasing by 2,236,339 tons, barley by 254,719 tons, rye by 254,325 tons and the total tonnage by 2,692,891. Coal, iron ore, sand, petroleum and oils, sugar, iron and steel, and beverages showed heavier shipments, but the loss in the grain traffic more than offset these increases. Through traffic, which includes only freight using the entire length of the canals, amounted to 4,592,312 tons, which was less than the 1928 tonnage by 2,729,036 tons.

Traffic on the Ottawa canal consisted largely of sand, principally for Montreal. The sand tonnage, amounting to 431,736 tons, was heavier than in 1928 by 59,649 tons and the total traffic was heavier by 49,251 tons. Traffic through the Canadian lock at Sault Ste. Marie was heavier than any year since 1919 when the fourth United States lock was completed, probably due to the higher lake level prevailing during the early months of the year.

During some years previous to 1929 an increasing amount of freight had been brought up the canals and Great Lakes from European ports and a lesser amount had been shipped out direct to trans-Atlantic ports. The inbound shipments from European, from Canadian and United States Atlantic ports during the 1929 season of navigation amounted to 29 cargoes of iron and steel, totalling 60,000 tons, 6 cargoes of 7,841 tons of English China clay, 20 cargoes of British coal, one cargo of 1,976 tons being for Fort William and the remainder of 39,334 tons being for Toronto, 10 cargoes of 12,090 tons of sugar, 3 cargoes of 5,500 tons of petroleum, 52 cargoes of 106,984 tons of pulpwood from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and lower Quebec ports, and 3 cargoes of feldspar, manganese ore and pebbles. The cargoes outbound passing through Canadian canals and destined to Atlantic and European ports amounted to only 21 or 18,053 tons.

During the 1929 season a total of 157,852,191 bushels of wheat was carried through the Canadian and United States canals at Sault Ste. Marie. 10,649,345 bushels went to Montreal, 35,150,521 bushels (1928: 70,684,105 bushels) to Goderich and Georgian Bay; 28,936,195 bushels (1928: 61,765,556 bushels) to Port Colborne; and 83,116,130 bushels (1928: 170,462,735 bushels) to Buffalo and other United States ports.

Following a revival of the project to connect the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy by means of a canal across the Isthmus of Chignecto through the efforts of the Canal Committee of Amherst Board of Trade, under the Chairmanship of Senator Hance J. Logan, K.C., the Government instructed engineers to make a survey and to investigate the feasibility and economic aspects of the situation. Work upon the survey was commenced in September, 1929. In response to a question in the House of Commons on Mar. 7, 1930, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways and Canals, stated that the field work was all completed and that the data was being collected and put in the form of a report. (*Debates of the House of Commons, Vol. LXV.*, p. 386). At the close of the Session the Report had not been tabled in the House. On June 21, 1930, the *Telegraph-Journal*, Saint

John, N.B., reported the appointment of a Commission by the Dominion Government to inquire into the feasibility of the canal across the Isthmus of Chignecto. The Members of the Commission were: F. M. Ross, of Saint John and Montreal; Prof. A. B. Balcom, of Acadia University; James Johnston, of Charlottetown; and Prof. D. McArthur, of Queen's University.

Steady progress was made throughout the year 1929 toward completion of the new Welland Ship Canal. A Report under date of Oct. 1, 1929, prepared by the Engineer in charge of construction, indicated that work upon the new canal was rapidly nearing completion. On Sept. 16, 1929, the Report stated, Lock No. 8, 1,380 feet long between the inner gates, the longest lock in the world, was put into service. "Captain J. J. Manley, of St. Catharines, Ont., a veteran Great Lakes Master, was deputed to pull the switches opening the lower gates, thus allowing four ships, which were already in the lock, to pass down, the leading ship, the S.S. *Meaford* of the Canada Steamship Lines, breaking the silk ribbon strung across the lock." On Apr. 22, 1930, *The Globe*, Toronto, reported that the Canada Steamship Lines' freighter, S. S. *Mapleton* was the first ship to come through the locks into Lake Ontario. The report stated that locks one, two and three opened on Apr. 21, 1930, would remain in use until the official opening of the entire Canal, which was expected to take place on July 1, 1930. However on May 21, 1930, it was announced by the Department of Railways and Canals that the official opening would not take place until Sept. 1, 1930 (*The Globe*, May 22, 1930).

The Report of the Chief Engineer gave the following information, with the percentages of the total required at completion of the project extended to cover the fall of 1929: rock excavation, 8,961,000 cu. yds. (90.9%); earth excavation, 50,-731,000 cu. yds. (86.9%); water tight embankments, 4,771,000 cu. yds. (88.4%); concrete, 3,516,000 cu. yds. (93.8%); re-inforcing steel, 28,701,000 lbs. (93.0%); and steel sheet piling, 37,590,000 lbs. (95.8%); Some of the dimensions and notable features of the Ship Canal are as follows:—

Number of Lift Locks, including Guard Lock (Three o fabove are twin locks in flight similar to the Gatun locks of the Panama Canal)	8
Useable length of locks	820 ft.
Useable width of locks	80 ft.
Depth of water on Sills	30 ft.
Lift of locks	46½ ft.
Height of lower mitre gates	82 ft.
Greatest Height of Lock Wall (Between Locks 4 and 5)	130.8 ft.
Width on bottom of prism	200 ft.
Width at water line	310 ft.
Navigable depth-minimum	25 ft.
Approx. weight of metal in each leaf lower gate	454 tons
Total estimated weight of metal in lock gates with fixed parts and machinery	23,000 tons
Total estimated weight of metal in valves of locks and weirs and their machinery	3,800 tons
Estimated connected motor load for operating Canal and Port Colborne elevator	15,300 h.p.
Time required to fill lock	8 min.
Estimated time for vessel to pass through the Canal	8 hrs.
Total Lift	326½ ft.
Length	25 M.
Number of Railway and Highway Bridges across the Canal	20
Syphon Culvert under Canal at Welland for Chippawa Creek 22 ft. diameter concrete tubes	6

The total amount of money expended on the new Welland Ship Canal at Mar. 31, 1929, was $103,293,625. The amount expended during the fiscal year 1929-30 was $10,238,997 and up to July 31, 1930, the sum of $973,614 was expended out of the appropriation of $7,600,000 for the year 1930-31. The estimated expenditure for the balance of 1930-31 was placed at $6,626,385. The total estimated cost to Mar. 31, 1931, was placed at $121,132,623. (Audits Branch, Dept. of Railways and Canals, Aug. 1, 1930).

The Telephone, Telegraph and Radio in 1929-30

At the beginning of 1929, according to the latest Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics dated Jan. 8, 1930, there were 1,334,534 telephones installed, or an average of 13.82 per 100 of population. The only country in the world to exceed this density is the United States, with an average of 15.8 in 1927, while the only other countries to approach it are New Zealand, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, which range from 10 to 6.4 telephones per 100 population, respectively. Reference to the table elsewhere shows that

although Ontario had by far the largest number of telephones, the highest *per capita* distribution was in British Columbia, which showed an average of 20.8 telephones per 100 population, as compared with Ontario at 18.3. Saskatchewan was third with an average of 13.2, while Quebec was sixth at 10.4, although second in the total number of telephones.

According to a Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the number of telephone conversations during the year 1928 was 2,292,000,000 local calls and 36,177,000 long distance calls. Worked out on an average basis, this shows 1,717 local, and 27 long distance calls per telephone, and 241 telephone conversations *per capita*, as compared with 221 in the previous year. The estimated average in the United States in 1927 was 225, and for New Zealand, 179.

There were in Canada no less than 2,447 individual telephone systems; in Ontario and Quebec, the Bell Telephone Company supplied probably 75 per cent. of all telephone service. Nearly half of this number, however, consisted of co-operative telephone systems in Saskatchewan, of which in 1928 there were 1,186 operating.

At the end of December, 1928, the total capital of the telephone business in Canada stood at $207,000,000—an increase of exactly $15,000,000 over the figure in the previous year. Of this, about $5,000,000 was in bonds and $10,000,000 in capital stock.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS OF CANADA

	For year ended: Dec. 31, 1928	Dec. 31, 1927
Capital stock	$85,913,239	$76,460,540
Funded debt	121,528,627	115,981,955
Total capital	207,441,866	192,442,495
Cost of plant	263,201,651	243,999,135
Income	61,791,333	56,907,338
Expenditures	51,542,544	48,561,916
Net income	10,248,789	8,345,422
Salaries and wages	28,501,378	26,254,605
No. of employees	24,373	23,437
No. of telephone systems	2,447	2,462
Pole line mileage*	207,566	204,245
Wire mileage	3,982,867	3,591,035
Telephones, number	1,334,534	1,259,987
Telephones per 100 population	13.82	13.24
Miles of wire per 100 population	41.24	37.72
Miles of wire per telephone	2.99	2.85
Miles of wire per mile of pole line	19.2	17.6

Results of operations during the year 1929 were eminently satisfactory to the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, operating in Ontario and Quebec. Telephone operating revenues totalled $40,031,357, an increase of more than $4,500,000 over the year 1928; operating expenses were $30,113,272; operating income, $8,068,005; gross income, $8,987,642; net income, $5,528,068; dividends, $4,859,942; balance for corporate surplus, $668,125. Gross additions to plant in 1929 amounted to $30,529,000, exceeding the amount expended in the previous year by approximately $8,000,000. The total pay-roll for the year was $22,527,653; the total number of employees was 18,067. The number of stations at the end of the year was 761,456, representing a net gain over the year 1928 of 45,862. Connecting with its system were 833 other systems with 140,038 telephones. The Company had 25,059 miles of pole lines; 886,472 miles of aerial wire and 1,973,641 miles of underground and submarine wire. The average daily exchange connections were 5,146,629 and the average daily long distance connections, 70,279. On May 1, 1929, Royal assent was given to a Bill increasing the capital stock of the Company from $75,000,000 to $150,000,000. 140,000 new shares were issued at not less than $125.00 per share. Shareholders were given the opportunity to subscribe for one new share for each five shares held. Over 99 per cent. of the issue was subscribed for. At the end of the year the number of shareholders was 16,334. The dial system conversion programme was continued in Montreal, Toronto and Quebec and extended to the City of Hamilton. At the end of the year there were 224,255 dial telephones in service, representing over 50 per cent. of the stations in the above

*NOTE.—Includes 4,546 miles of underground conduits in 1928 and 4,214 miles in 1927.

cities, and over 29 per cent. of the total Company stations. During the year Hume Cronyn, of London, resigned from the Board owing to ill health. On Oct. 23, 1929, Hon. Henry Cockshutt, LL.D., of Brantford, was appointed for the remainder of Mr. Cronyn's term. Other Officers were: President, C. F. Sise; Vice-Presidents, K. J. Dunstan; J. E. MacPherson; Vice-President and Comptroller, E. Palm; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Black. On Feb. 28, 1930, the resignation of L. B. McFarlane as Director and Chairman of the Board of the Bell Telephone Company was announced. For 50 years Mr. McFarlane had been engaged in telephone work, having been Superintendent of the Dominion Telegraph Company, one of the two small organizations which once formed the nucleus of the present great system. J. E. MacPherson was elected to the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy created through Mr. McFarlane's resignation.

The Manitoba Telephone System, which was owned by the Province, showed satisfactory results from operations during the year ended Nov. 30, 1929. Gross revenue amounted to $3,873,386; total expenses, $2,566,172; surplus, $353,199, an improvement of $46,644 over 1928. In the 22nd Annual Report to the Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, J. E. Lowry, Commissioner, pointed out that the accumulated deficit of over $884,000, dating back from 1921, had been entirely wiped out, and that in its place there was on Nov. 30, 1929, a net surplus of $155,-325. The total replacement reserves stood at $7,248,239. Capital expended on additions during the year amounted to $1,277,177. The System had in service at Nov. 30, 1929, a total of 76,042 telephones, an increase of 2,206 for the year. In addition there were in the Province, 3,504 telephones owned by connecting companies. At the end of October, 1929, the worst storm in the history of the System was experienced; 6,500 poles were pulled down by wind and sleet; 2,936 rural telephones were out of service; the loss involved was $35,000. Total revenue from the Radio Department operating a 5,000 watt station in Winnipeg and a 500 watt station in Brandon, was $54,322; operating expenses, $44,330; and net loss after deduction of interest and depreciation, $2,570.

In Saskatchewan the Department of Telephones reported a total income for the year ended April 30, 1929, of $2,964,929; operating expenses, $1,554,596; interest, $554,442; sinking fund, $26,564; and reserves, $829,326. The number of Rural Telephone Companies connecting with the Government System was 955. Subscribers to rural systems numbered 70,974.

The Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company, operating in Nova Scotia, showed an increase of 1,800 in the number of its stations, the largest in many years, and at Dec. 31, 1929, had in service 46,256. Extensive improvements and additions were effected during 1929 and arrangement made for further additions on a large scale during the year 1930. Total operating revenues amounted to $1,806,416; operating expenses, $1,259,931; net operating revenues, $546,485; net profit, $320,272. Dividends amounting to $257,000 were paid, representing 7 per cent. on the preferred and 8 per cent. on the common stock. Officers were: President, O. E. Smith; Vice-President, George E. Faulkner; Managing Director, J. H. Winfield; General Manager, W. H. Hayes; Comptroller, C. A. B. Bullock; and Secretary-Treasurer, T. N. Goudge.

The New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited, operated in New Brunswick. Operation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, showed a satisfactory growth and development. Gross earnings were $1,413,303; operating expenses $1,094,935, and net revenue, $318,367. The amount paid in dividends was $336,245. At the Annual Meeting held at Fredericton on Feb. 20, 1930, it was reported that 658 miles of copper and 160 miles of iron circuit were added to the system. 1,314 new telephones were installed during the year, bringing the total installation up to 32,268. Anticipated outlay on capital account for the three years, 1930-32. to keep pace with the demand for service was estimated at $2,800,000. Officers were: President, Hon. F. B. Black; Vice-Presidents, R. O'Leary and H. P. Robinson; Secretary-Treasurer, N. E. Moore; and General Manager, O. J. Fraser.

The Preliminary Report of the Quebec Telephone and Power Corporation for the year 1929 indicated very satisfactory results. The Company controlled and operated a number of independent telephone organizations in the Province of Quebec. It had in excess of 2,600 miles of line in service, serving a population of

350,000 people; its lines connecting with those of the Bell Telephone Company, New Telephone Company and other independent systems, and supplying a link between Quebec and Maritime systems over the all-Canadian route. During the year three additional systems were acquired which had a total of 646 telephone subscribers. Gross earnings for the year 1929 were estimated at $200,000 with a net of $100,000. Officers were: President, J. A. Brilliant; Vice-President, Hon. Antonin Galipeault, K.C.; Managing Director, Ernest Beaubien; and Comptroller, Camille Ross.

The 24th Annual Convention of the Canadian Independent Telephone Association, composed of many of the smaller systems, was held in Toronto on Nov. 26-27. Relations with the Bell Telephone Company, divisions of long distance tolls, and relations with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario were among the important matters discussed. Resolutions adopted included: (1) expressing appreciation of the increasing interest of Independent Telephone Associations from the United States; (2) recommending a committee for the purpose of drafting a standardized system of telephone accounting suitable to members of the Association; (3) expressing dissatisfaction as to division of long distance tolls; and (4) recommending certain amendments to the Assessment Act and Telephone Act. A number of technical papers were presented. The following officers were elected: President, J. A. Connell, Leeds-Grenville Telephone Company; Vice-President, S. Adamson, Blanshard, Municipal Telephone Co.; Secretary, A. Hoover, Markham, Ont., and Treasurer, F. D. Mackay, Toronto.

The larger telephone systems were members of the Telephone Association of Canada. The Association held its 9th Annual Convention at Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper, Alta., Aug. 30 to Sept. 3, 1929. Valuable papers were read dealing with problems of engineering, tolls, executive, plant, training of employees, and sales in the telephone business. Officers elected were: President, J. Hamilton, Vice-President and General Manager, British Columbia Telephone Co., Vancouver; Vice-President, J. E. Lowry, Commissioner, Manitoba Telephone System, Winnipeg; Secretary-Treasurer, A. M. Mitchell.

The Halifax Chronicle of Dec. 19, 1929, reported that plans of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company for the laying of a trans-Atlantic telephone cable from North Sydney, N.S., to the British Isles, *via* Newfoundland, were progressing rapidly. Completion of the project would enable direct and constant telephone communication between the two continents, ensuring a privacy for business and other purposes which could not be attained by means of radio telephony.

The laying of the fifth and principal submarine section of the British Columbia Telephone Company's direct cable from Vancouver to Victoria was completed on Mar. 28, 1930.

Telegraphs. Gross revenues of all telegraph and cable systems operating in Canada during 1929, according to a Report issued in 1930 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, amounted to $16,256,441, an increase over 1928 of $1,515,800. Operating expenses amounted to $12,590,364, an increase of $943,301. The total net revenues were $3,666,077 as against $3,093,578 in 1928. Pole line mileage amounted to 52,835 miles, 942 miles less than for 1928, while wire mileage amounted to 360,883 miles, an increase of 22,912. Number of employees was 8,056, an increase of 417 over 1928, and salaries and wages amounted to $9,379,779. Telegraph offices numbered 4,766, a decrease of 143. Telegrams transmitted, including messages originated at Canadian stations and messages received from United States lines destined to Canadian stations, amounted to 18,029,973, or 1,172,753 more than in 1928. Number of cablegrams sent was 1,151,138 and cablegrams received, 4,059,788, which included 3,160,522 cablegrams relayed to the United States by the Western Union Telegraph Company at their Canso station. Excluding these relays, the number of cablegrams received amounted to 899,266. The sum of $11,295,857 was transferred by telegraph as against $9,776,090 in 1928.

The Canadian National Telegraphs reported for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, as follows: gross revenue, $6,885,869; operating expenses, $5,675,976; net operating revenue, $1,209,893, while net corporate income was $353,954, a decrease

over 1928 of $399,645. Pole line mileage amounted to 24,565 and wire mileage, 166,121. The system had 3,927 employees receiving $4,875,523 in salaries, and 2,135 offices including 7 outside of Canada. 7,064,922 land messages were sent, and 2,423,286 received from the United States. Cablegrams sent, including messages to and from wireless stations, numbered 452,149 and those received, 386,718.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. reported a gross revenue for 1929 of $6,011,458; operating expenses, $3,445,524; net operating revenue, $2,565,934, and net corporate income, $2,294,646. Pole line mileage was 16,794 and wire mileage, 167,664. Employees numbered 2,259, with salaries amounting to $2,872,205; and offices, 1,642, including 15 outside of Canada. Number of land messages sent was 6,415,646 while 843,559 were received from the United States; cablegrams sent numbered 364,042; those received, 303,370.

The negotiations entered into with the United States Government in February, 1927, with a view to formal division of the broadcast channels between Canada and the United States on an equitable and mutually satisfactory basis having failed, there was no change in the frequencies used by Canadian stations. A formal communication from the Department of Marine and Fisheries to the International Bureau at Berne was circulated to all nations on Feb. 1, 1929. It read as follows:

> "The question of the division of frequencies in the broadcast band between the broadcasting stations in the North America area has been the subject of negotiation between the interested countries, but, so far, no agreement has been reached. The International Radio-Telegraph Convention of Washington, 1927, becomes effective on January 1, 1929, and in submitting Canada's list of broadcasting stations for publication in the Official List, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, the Canadian Administration has refrained from notifying the temporary and inadequate assignment on which its broadcasting stations are now operating and desires it to be understood that, pending the consummation of an agreement between the administrations in the North America area in regard to broadcasting, the Canadian Administration in no way waives the right it considers it enjoys under the International Radio Convention in regard to the use of a reasonable proportion of the broadcast frequencies available in the above mentioned area."

The Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting appointed by Order-in-Council of Dec. 6, 1928, "to examine into the broadcasting situation in the Dominion of Canada and to make recommendations to the Government as to the future administration, management, control and financing thereof" submitted its Reports to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on Sept. 11, 1929. The members of the Royal Commission were: Sir John Aird, (Chairman), Toronto; Charles A. Bowman, Ottawa; Augustin Frigon, D.Sc., Montreal; and Donald Manson, Chief Inspector, Government Radio Service, Ottawa. The following is a summary of the principal recommendations of the Commission, *viz.*:—

(a) That all broadcasting stations in Canada should be owned and operated by a private company under Government control; and that a Provincial radio broadcasting Director should be appointed for each Province; (b) that high-power stations should be erected across Canada to give good reception over the entire settled area of the country during daylight; that the nucleus of the system should possibly be seven 50,000 watt stations; that supplementary stations of lower power should be erected in local areas, not effectively covered by the main stations, if found necessary and as experience indicated; (c) that compensation should be allowed owners of existing stations for apparatus in use as may be decided by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries; that such apparatus should become the property of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Company; that the more modern and efficient of these sets of apparatus should be held available for re-erection in local areas not effectively served by the high-power stations; that the cost of compensation should be met out of an appropriation made by Parliament; (d) That expenditure necessary for the operation and maintenance of the proposed broadcasting service should be met out of revenue produced by licence fees, rental of time on stations for programmes employing indirect advertising, and a subsidy from the Dominion Government; (e) that specified time should be arranged and regulations made for the different types of programmes; (f) that

legislation covering interference by electrical apparatus should be considered; (g) that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries should have control of the issuing of licences and the collection of licence fees.

Publication of the Report was followed by widespread comment throughout the Dominion. Public opinion as reflected in the Press seemed to favour the recommendations of the Commission involving the policy of radio broadcasting upon the basis of public service and calling for the formation of a Canadian Radio Broadcasting Company owned by, and drawing its powers from, the Dominion Government. On Apr. 9, 1930, the Report of the Royal Commission was, upon motion of the Prime Minister, referred to a Special Committee of the House of Commons. (*Debates of House of Commons*, p. 1461). On May 30, 1930, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine & Fisheries, stated that shortly after the matter had been placed before the Committee it was decided, in view of the coming Election, that it would not be possible to deal with it at that Session. The Committee did not hold any sittings to consider the Report.

The Canadian Marconi Company. This Company engaged in both wireless communication and the manufacture of radio apparatus. Satisfactory progress was made during 1929 in view of the abnormal conditions prevailing during the latter part of the year. Revenue from operations after deduction of operating and administration expenses, including taxes, amounted to $506,220: $205,914 was set aside for depreciation on plant and $137,500 written off patents and patent rights, leaving a net profit for the year of $162,806.

An agreement was entered into with the British merger resulting in all the British-owned systems of Overseas communications being worked as a single undertaking so far as Canada was concerned. W. N. Tilley, K.C., resigned from the Board due to pressure of other duties. Mr. Grant Hall was nominated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to succeed Mr. Tilley as its representative. G. Ruel, K.C., represented the Canadian National Railways on the Board, which had as its Chairman and President, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart.

Radio Service. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, radio licences were issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, to 423,557 persons exclusive of 589 to the blind, as compared with 296,756 licences issued in the preceding fiscal year. Ontario led all Provinces with a total of 211,775 and Quebec was next with 71,757. Registrations in the other Provinces in order were as follows: British Columbia, 35,998; Saskatchewan, 32,906; Manitoba, 26,370; Alberta, 21,456; Nova Scotia, 13,379; New Brunswick, 8,783; Prince Edward Island, 985; and the Northwest Territories, 148.

Transmitting licences were issued to 1,289 stations during the fiscal year according to the following classes: private commercial broadcasting, 81; amateur broadcasting, 10; limited coast, 4; public commercial, 47; experimental, 71; private commercial, 138; training school, 6; amateur experimental, 610; aircraft (Dominion), 3; ships (Dominion), 319.

Motor Transportation and Highways* in 1929

The number of motor vehicles registered in Canada during 1929 was 1,193,889, which was an increase over the 1928 registrations of 117,070, or 10.9 per cent. Passenger automobiles numbered 1,013,663 or one for every 9.7 persons, an increase of 92,268 over 1928. Ontario had 542,771 vehicles, or one for every six persons; Quebec, 169,547 (15.9); Saskatchewan, 130,229 (6.7); Alberta, 99,650 (6.5); British Columbia, 591,000 (6.2); Manitoba, 77,840 (8.5); Nova Scotia, 40,014 (13.8); New Brunswick, 31,852 (13.2); Prince Edward Island, 6,141 (14.0) and Yukon, 198 (15.2). The total for Canada represented an average of one to 8.2 persons.

Revenue collected by the Provinces from registrations of motor vehicles, chauffeurs, operators, dealers, mileage tax on buses and trucks; garage and gasoline station licences, etc., totalled $22,514,030, an increase of $3,697,613, or 19.5 per cent. Taxes collected from the sale of gasoline amounted to $18,760,543

*NOTE.—Highways Report for year 1929 not available at time of going to press.

as compared with $12,400,453 in 1928. The tax was 5 cents per gallon in all Provinces except Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia where the rate was 3 cents per gallon. Ontario and Alberta increased the rate from 3 to 5 cents per gallon on Mar. 28 and June 1, respectively. The gross receipts for the Dominion, levied by the Provinces in the way of registration and gasoline tax totalled $41,274,573.

The Report issued on June 20, 1930, by the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, indicated 1,294 deaths from automobile accidents throughout Canada in 1929 as against 1,082 in 1928, 865 in 1927 and 606 in 1926. The figure for 1929 gives a proportion of 13.2 deaths per 100,000 population as compared with 11.2 in 1928. In these figures are reflected the increase in motor vehicle registrations as well as population although other important factors are indicated by the returns from the larger cities. In the City of Montreal there were 151 deaths* during the year 1929 as compared with 109 in 1928; in Toronto, 107 (1928, 81); Vancouver, 45 (1928, 42); Winnipeg, 25 (1928, 24); Hamilton, 36 (1928, 29); Ottawa, 26 (1928, 17); Quebec, 17 (1928, 10) and London, Ont., 16 (1928, 13).

Canadian Good Roads Association. This inter-Provincial Association, whose primary object was the improvement of highways throughout the Dominion, held its Sixteenth Annual Convention at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Sept. 17-19, 1929. A full representation from the various Provinces of Canada and in addition a representative from Newfoundland were in attendance. Interesting addresses upon technical and historical questions relating to highway construction were delivered by prominent members of the Association. Problems affecting the various Provinces were presented by outstanding Members of the Governments. Resolutions were passed: requesting the Dominion Government to carry out research work in connection with the production of materials in Canada for use as dust-layers for gravel roads; re-affirming the Association's belief in Federal aid to highways and requesting additional grants from the Dominion Government; expressing the appreciation of the interest taken by the Board of Railway Commissioners in the protection of the public at level crossings, and of the action of the Dominion Government in amending the Railway Act with reference to the Grade Separation Fund. Officers elected for the year 1929-30 were as follows: Honorary President, Hon. O. L. McPherson, Alberta; President, Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, New Brunswick; Vice-Presidents, Hon. J. E. Perrault, K.C., Quebec, and Hon. B. S. Lougheed, British Columbia; and Secretary-Treasurer, George A. McNamee, Montreal.

Automobile Associations in 1929. The Canadian Automobile Association, organized for the purpose of securing better conditions for those operating automobiles and with W. G. Robertson as General Manager, held its 16th Annual Meeting and Conference at Quebec on Sept. 23 and 24, 1929. Resolutions were passed affecting the following matters: urging the Dominion Government to complete the Trans-Canada Highway; endorsing the plan of the Quetico-Superior Council, an organization interested in protecting and developing Superior National Forest and Quetico Provincial Park and similar public areas forming the boundary between Minnesota and Ontario; approving a plan of reciprocal services between recognized automobile clubs; *re* level crossing protection; restrictions upon importation and resale of used motor cars and trucks; *re* imitation automobile clubs; uniformity of direction and warning signs; and foundation of a Press Bureau for the Canadian Automobile Association. During the course of the Convention many other important questions were discussed. Hon. Frank Oliver, of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, addressed the meeting on the question of railway-highway crossings. During the course of his address Mr. Oliver declared himself as unequivocally opposed to "Stop at Railroad Crossing" laws. Dr. P. E. Doolittle was re-elected President for the tenth consecutive term. W. G. Robertson, Toronto, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The Provincial body in Ontario was the Ontario Motor League. The Annual Meeting and banquet were held in Toronto on Feb. 10, 1930. In reviewing the

*NOTE.—For number of persons killed and injured through collisions between motor vehicles and trains at railway level crossings see page 313.

League's activities Elmer W. West, President, stated that during the year a substantial increase had been recorded in the membership and that the number of members subscribing to Emergency Road Service and Legal Defence showed an increase of 30 per cent. over the preceding year. Questions of traffic control, Trans-Canada highway; automobile insurance; accident prevention and taxation were also dealt with. T. N. Phelan, Counsel for the League, in the report of the special insurance committee, suggested amendments to the Highway Traffic Act which would seek to remove from the highways motorists who were an actual or potential menace to the public. Many of these suggestions were embodied in amendments passed at the 1930 Session of the Legislature, to become effective on Sept. 1, 1930. W. G. Robertson, Toronto, was General Manager of the League.

The Quebec Automobile Club, a Provincial organization, held its Annual Meeting at Quebec on Jan. 29, 1930. In his Annual Report J. E. Renaud, Secretary, outlined the activities of the Club during the year 1929. Suggestions of the Club in respect of Highway Traffic Law, Winter highways, taxation, examination of drivers, inspection of brakes, road signs, etc., were forwarded to the Premier and Members of the Legislature. Officers were: Auguste Pion, President; Lieut.-Col. J. L. Boulanger, Vice-President; and J. E. Renaud, Secretary.

The Royal Automobile Club of Canada had its headquarters in Montreal. It held its 26th Annual Meeting on Feb. 28, 1930. In reviewing the activities of the Club during the preceding year the President, Lieut.-Col. Paul R. Hanson, announced that the successful experiment of maintaining open winter roads originally sponsored by the Club had been taken over by the Provincial Government and had proved a decided success. Resolutions were adopted recommending legislation requiring examination of drivers; crossing of streets by pedestrians at proper intersections only; more simplified methods of registration of motor vehicles; requiring bell or other warning device at all unprotected railway crossings and requiring lights on horse-drawn vehicles at night. At a subsequent meeting of Directors the following officers were re-elected: President, Lieut.-Col. Paul R. Hanson; Vice-President, Charles M. Black; Secretary-Treasurer, George A. McNamee.

The Nova Scotia Motor League, with headquarters at 59 Granville St., Halifax, had a membership of 1,837 in 1929. In its Report for the year ended Feb. 28, 1930, the Board of Directors announced that arrangements for affiliation with the American Automobile Association had been concluded, giving full advantages of the services of that organization to members of the Nova Scotia League travelling in the United States. The advisability of increasing the membership dues to $10.00 per year, made necessary on account of rising costs of Emergency Service, was submitted to the members. The Legal Defence Service was reported as in force. Other matters dealt with in the Report were Compulsory Insurance, the monthly bulletin of the League, traffic lights and parking regulations.

The Automobile Club of British Columbia, with headquarters at 1,166 West Georgia St., Vancouver, held its Annual Meeting on Feb. 17, 1930. Resolutions were adopted favouring: reduction in Motor Vehicle and Licence fees; conference on the question of the cost of gasoline; headlight and brake testing stations under Government supervision; description of hand signals required to be given by drivers to be published on the back of Drivers' Licences; and Club insurance. The Club had 17 branches throughout the Province. Officers elected for 1930 were: President, D. E. Mackenzie, New Westminster; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Lembke, Vancouver; Rev. Montague W. I. Bruce, Victoria; R. H. Ormond, Nanaimo; and George L. Cassady, New Westminster; Honorary Treasurer, J. G. Todhunter, Vancouver; and Manager, A. D. Craddock, Vancouver.

The Saskatchewan Motor Club held its first general executive meeting under its new constitution at Regina on Mar. 1, 1930. The proposal to co-operate with the motor organizations of British Columbia, Alberta, and Manitoba in the publication of an official magazine entitled "*Western Motordom*" was endorsed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Federal Government to get together with the Provinces and work out a method of Federal participation in completion of the Trans-Canada highway. Officers elected were: President, S. J. Smith, Regina; Vice-President, C. H. McIntosh, Prince Albert; and Treasurer, Dan Bray, Saskatoon.

On Feb. 3, 1930, the first Annual Meeting of the newly re-organized Prince Edward Island Motor League was held at Charlottetown. An outline of the League's activities during the year 1929 was presented by the President and Secretary. Resolutions were adopted: (1) that emergency road service be supplied the members of the League at a cost of $5.00 per season; (2) urging the Provincial Legislature to enact legislation providing for the removal of bushes and trees on private property where they interfered with vision on curves and at intersections; (3) requiring that all vehicles on the highways at night carry lights; and (4) urging the Legislature to enforce a brake and light inspection. It was pointed out to the Meeting that the Province of Prince Edward Island did not have a single fatal accident involving motor cars in 1929. The entire Executive was re-elected: Hon. A. E. Arsenault, President; and J. M. MacFadyen, Secretary.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

The General Election of 1929; Liquor Policy again the Issue

On Monday, Sept. 16, 1929, it was announced by the Prime Minister, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had granted dissolution of the Seventeenth Ontario Legislature. The Prime Minister stated that a General Election would be held Wednesday, Oct. 30, with official Nominations on Saturday, Oct. 19.

At dissolution the standing of the Parties in the Legislature was: Conservatives (Government), 75; Liberals, 20; Progressives and United Farmers of Ontario, 14; vacancies, 3; total, 112. The vacancies were; Lanark North, where T. A. Thompson (Cons.) had resigned to contest the Federal Electoral district of Lanark; Prescott, due to the resignation of E. Proulx, (Lib.) who had been appointed to the Bench; St. David, Toronto, due to the resignation of J. E. Thompson (Cons.), who had been appointed Clerk of the Surrogate Court, Toronto. The last previous General Election had been held Dec. 1, 1926.

In a Manifesto issued on the night that dissolution was announced, Mr. Ferguson outlined the record of the Government as one showing progress and efficiency, and worthy of continued support. The policy for the immediate future included: reduction of passenger motor licence fees; reduction of rural power service charge to a maximum of $2.50 per month; legislation to enable rural power consumers to borrow money upon reasonable terms to purchase electrical equipment; more generous grants to rural schools taking up fifth-class work; increased grants for local roads in all parts of the Province; more attention and a wider range of assistance to settlers' roads in the north; legislation to make effective the promised one cent per unit bounty on iron ore produced in the Province; extensions of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway; extension of probation work of Juvenile Courts to include adults; survey of the general welfare of the Province by a Royal Commission (previously announced, see page 370, *The Canadian Annual Review 1928-29*).

He predicted a substantial increase in the Provincial Surplus at the end of the fiscal year, despite the extension of Provincial undertakings. Payments in the past three years of nearly $10,000,000 of the Provincial debt was emphasized. In respect to the liquor problem the Prime Minister maintained that the method approved by the people at the 1926 Election had been in operation a little more than two years, "and has given reasonable satisfaction to the majority of our citizens." Rigid enforcement of the law would gradually cure abuses. Weak points in the legislation would

be strengthened. "We would suggest to those who are not yet satisfied with the Liquor Control Act," said the Prime Minister, "that the present law should have a fair trial."

Events in the course of a few days indicated that the method of dealing with the liquor problem would once more be a predominating issue in an Ontario Election campaign. *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, reported on Sept. 18, that W. F. Nickle, K.C., of Kingston, former Attorney-General in the Ferguson Administration, had been asked to head a coalition of forces opposed to the Government's liquor policy. It published a statement by him in which he confirmed the report, and added that it was impossible to accept such a responsibility with what would be such a short time at his command, and "do justice to the issue which would have to be discussed before the electors and upon which they would be asked to pronounce."

A monster banquet with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ferguson as the guests of honour was given by Ontario Conservatives at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Sept. 19. All available dining rooms were necessary to accommodate the crowds, and the same was true of the King Edward Hotel where the overflow audience heard the speeches from the main banquet chamber as part of a Province-wide broadcasting arrangement. The Prime Minister also visited the King Edward and spoke in person for a few minutes. It was estimated that 8,000 people attended the concurrent banquets. In addressing his audiences, seen and unseen, Mr. Ferguson emphatically stated that so long as he was head of the Government there would be no plebiscites on questions of policy. The Government would accept responsibility at the polls for its course. He elaborated on some of the phases of his Manifesto, dealing chiefly with administration of finances, humanitarian work, and the Liquor Control Act.

W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., Liberal Leader, issued a Manifesto, Sept. 20, in which the calling of an election more than a year before the legal expiry of the Legislature's term was criticized. He held that the temperance question, in any form, ought never again to be a political issue. The Liberal party acknowledged the right of the people to change the method of handling the liquor problem whenever they decided to do so. The people were entitled to a plebiscite upon the question, and its submission to them would be granted when demanded. While the Province remained under the Liquor Control Act, there would be, if the Liberals were returned, an immediate strengthening of it and vigorous enforcement. "The present partisan method of handling the Act," said Mr. Sinclair, "will be discontinued." Among other propositions in the Manifesto were; establishment of a Department of Public Safety and Traffic Control; formation of a Council of Education to aid in an advisory capacity in school administration; abolition of the office of Civil Service Commissioner as expensive and unnecessary; wider powers of self-government, where possible, for municipalities; a survey of the general field of taxation, in order to

reduce taxation; assumption by the Province of the entire cost of Ontario's part of Old Age Pensions; reduction of the Gasoline tax; assumption of the entire cost of Provincial highways; a fixed election date at every four years; a reorganized Lands and Forests Department, with a minister in charge representing a Northern Ontario riding; and development of electric power under the Hydro-Electric policy.

In a statement published in the Press of Sept. 21, E. C. Drury, a former Prime Minister of Ontario, said that he had been approached with a request to lead an anti-Ferguson party. He had no intention of accepting such leadership or being a candidate in the Election, but he believed the Government could and would be defeated, and gave some reasons for that view. Mr. Drury subsequently addressed a number of meetings in opposition to Government candidates.

In formally opening his Election campaign tour at Elmvale, where he addressed the Centre Simcoe Conservative Party Convention, Sept. 22, Mr. Ferguson assured his audience that the Government was striving for the best possible solution of Ontario's liquor problem, and that something else would be tried if the Liquor Control Act failed to work out.

J. G. Lethbridge, Progressive Leader, in a Manifesto published in the Press Sept. 23, made bone-dry prohibition the leading plank. The Progressives, it stated, favoured taking a plebiscite on the liquor question within a year. They would present a Bill to the Legislature prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor as a beverage within the Province, the Bill to be submitted to the Privy Council to test the authority of the Province over manufacture. Conditions under the Liquor Control Act were condemned; necessity for the Election was questioned and its cost to the people stressed. Among other planks in the Progressive platform were: fixed date for a general election every four years, unless the Government in power was defeated on a want of confidence vote; Provincial construction and ownership of rural power lines to facilitate rural extensions and lower charges on rural hydro; adoption of Agricultural Committee's recommendation for a Provincial co-operative council to assist farmers in marketing their produce; full cost of Provincial highways maintenance to be borne by the Province; larger grants to township roads; reduction of automobile licence fees; maintenance of the section unit of school administration in rural municipalities; retrenchment of public expenditures; a separate Minister of Education. (Mr. Ferguson held this portfolio as well as that of Prime Minister).

Mr. Sinclair, in an address at Orono, Sept. 23, was quoted in a report of *The Globe*, Toronto, as accepting as within the four corners of the Liberal Manifesto, the stand of the Ontario Prohibition Union on the liquor question, as stated from time to time in Press reports.

A Manifesto issued by the Ontario Prohibition Union on Sept. 26 called for the passing of a law prohibiting manufacture and sale

of beverage alcohol, with submission of the measure to the Privy Council to determine the extent of the Province's authority and its becoming effective on a majority vote of the people "in a properly conducted plebiscite or referendum." The Union opposed the Liquor Control Act, contending that it did not control; it had not eliminated bootlegging; it had not promoted temperance; and it had not improved social conditions.

The Ontario Labour party in a Manifesto published Sept. 26 urged, among other things, a referendum on the liquor question; unemployment insurance; extension of the public ownership principle to include all public utilities and large scale industries; and the election of police commissioners.

The English Language School League in a Manifesto issued on Oct. 4, strongly criticized Mr. Ferguson and the Legislation Committee of the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario East and West, for their handling of the bi-lingual problem. The obliteration of French and German in public and separate schools, as teaching subjects, was affirmed as a cardinal principle of the League. The League was understood to have been organized on the initiation of Orangemen opposed to the Legislation Committee's attitude of giving the latest bi-lingual regulations a trial.

The number of manifestos issued was commented upon frequently in Press reports of the campaign, which was often referred to as "the battle of the manifestos."

A great rally was held at Oshawa on Oct. 16 in honour of the Liberal Leader, a resident-practising barrister of that City. Supporters from many parts of the Province crowded the Armouries in which the gathering was held and amplifiers on the outside of the building enabled many, who could not get in, to hear Mr. Sinclair and other speakers. The proceedings were also broadcast throughout Ontario by radio.

Nominations and Elections. Official nominations on Oct. 19 resulted in five Conservative candidates being declared elected by acclamation at the Nomination gatherings, and three others being subsequently so elected on decisions of the Chief Electoral Officer, A. M. Dymond, regarding protested Nomination papers. In all, 239 candidates were named, as follows: Conservatives, 112; Liberals, 87; Progressives, 10; Prohibitionists, 7; Independent Conservatives, 7; Communists, 6; Labour, 3; Independents, 3; United Farmers of Ontario, 2; Independent Prohibitionists, 1; Independent Labour, 1. By polling day withdrawals and acclamations had reduced candidates who went to the polls to 226. Members elected by acclamation at the Nominations were: Hon. E. A. Dunlop, Renfrew North; Hon. J. R. Cooke, Hastings North; G. W. Ecclestone, Muskoka; Lieut.-Col. T. A. Kidd, Kingston; A. Ellis, Ottawa S. The Chief Election Officer also declared Hon. C. McCrea, Sudbury; J. F. Hill, Hastings East; and D. M. Hogarth, Port Arthur, elected by acclamation. Mr. Ferguson was opposed in Grenville by a Prohibitionist, Mr. Sinclair in

Ontario South by a Conservative, and Mr. Lethbridge in Middlesex West, by a Liberal and a Conservative. There were fifteen or sixteen three-cornered contests and two ridings, Cochrane North and St. Patrick, Toronto, in which there were four candidates. In the latter Col. J. A. Currie, former Member, did not get the Party nomination and his daughter, Miss Helen Currie, ran as an Independent Conservative. On Oct. 29, the day before polling, A. P. Mewhinney, Liberal candidate for Bruce North, and Liberal Whip in the dissolved Legislature, died after an illness of two weeks, and voting in that riding was postponed.

Voting resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Government, which was returned with the largest Legislative representation ever accorded an administration in Ontario. The Prime Minister and all his Ministers were returned by substantial majorities, including Hon. J. S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture, whose illness had prevented his campaigning in his riding of Norfolk. Mr. Sinclair also had a good majority, but the Progressive Leader, Mr. Lethbridge, was defeated. The Government gained a number of rural seats. The Progressive party was practically wiped out. No one running as a Prohibitionist candidate was returned, nor was any one of several women candidates successful. The few Communist candidates polled very light votes.

The By-election in Bruce North, held Nov. 27, 1929, resulted in the return of Fred W. Elliott, Port Elgin, the Liberal candidate. The Canadian Press said that the result definitely determined the Party standing in the Legislature as: Conservatives, 91; Liberals, 12; Progressives, 4; Independent Progressives, 2; Independent Conservatives, 1; United Farmers of Ontario, 1; and Labour, 1.

At a meeting held in Toronto, Dec. 11, 1929, of Liberal Members-elect and Party candidates defeated in the General Election, a resolution of confidence in Mr. Sinclair was passed.

Harry C. Nixon (Prog., Brant.) was chosen Leader of the Progressive group in the Legislature at a meeting held in Toronto, Jan. 16, 1930.

In the following table "†" indicates a former Member of the Legislative Assembly. Official election returns have been followed for initials, names, and votes of candidates.

ONTARIO GENERAL ELECTION RETURNS

Constituency		Candidates	Politics	Votes
Addington	†	W. D. Black	Con.	4,273
		G. C Aylsworth	Lib.	2,063
Algoma	†	J. M. Robb	Con.	4,565
		C. A. Young	Lib.	2,199
Brant County	†	H. C. Nixon	Prog.	3,831
		W. A. Douglas	Con.	3,341
Brantford	†	W. G. Martin	Con.	7,740
		E. R. Read	Lib.	5,621
Brockville	†	H. A. Clark	Con.	4,633
		W. T. Rogers	Lib.	2,996
Bruce, North		F. W. Elliott	Lib.	4,520
		D. J. Byers	Con.	4,158

ONTARIO GENERAL ELECTION RETURNS—*Continued*

Constituency		Candidates	Politics	Votes
Bruce, South		W. J. MacKay	Lib.	4,983
		F. G. Moffatt	Con.	4,412
Carleton	†	A. H. Acres	Con.	3,781
		W. E. Stratton	Prohib.	1,849
Cochrane, North	†	A. V. Waters	Con.	3,121
		J. R. H. Tremblay	Ind.-Con.	2,531
		F. D. Foster	Lib.	1,298
		E. J. Stephenson	Ind.	205
Cochrane, South	†	A. F. Kenning	Con.	5,686
		J. A. McInnis	Lib.	5,092
Dufferin	†	T. K. Slack	Prog.	3,778
		G. H. Campbell	Con.	3,733
Dundas		G. H. Challies	Con.	3,362
		N. W. Beach	Prohib.	2,363
		J. W. Hamilton	Lib.	1,862
Durham	†	W. J. Bragg	Lib.	5,860
		M. J. Elliott	Con.	5,850
Elgin, East		H. J. Davis	Con.	4,068
	†	E. B. Miller	Lib.	3,780
Elgin, West		C. E. Raven	Con.	6,579
		J. D. Galbraith	Lib.	5,134
Essex, North	†	P. Poisson	Con.	8,043
		A. A. Marentette	Lib.	6,328
Essex, South		A. B. Smith	Con.	4,548
	†	C. G. Fletcher	Lib.	4,019
Fort William	†	F. Spence	Con.	5,467
		J. E. Crawford	Lib.	3,841
Frontenac-Lennox		C. W. Hambly	Con.	4,419
	†	E. Ming	Lib.	3,650
Glengarry		J. A. Sangster	Lib.	3,290
	†	A. McGillis	Con.	3,245
Grenville	†	Hon. G. H. Ferguson	Con.	4,452
		T. H. Bradley	Prohib.	2,417
Grey, North		D. J. Taylor	Prog.	6,912
		T. H. Randle	Con.	6,341
Grey, South	†	F. R. Oliver	U.F.O.	6,607
		J. N. Perdue	Con.	5,843
Haldimand		R. N. Berry	Con.	4,993
	†	R. F. Miller	Lib.	4,965
Halton		T. A. Blakelock	Lib.	5,696
	†	G. Hillmer	Con.	5,624
Hamilton, Centre	†	T. W. Jutten	Con.	7,568
		F. Morison	Lib.	2,451
Hamilton, East	†	W. Morrison	Con.	8,287
		R. W. Treleaven	Lib.	4,469
		S. O. Smith	Comm.	473
Hamilton, West	†	F. T. Smye	Con.	6,974
		J. A. Soule	Lib.	2,211
Hastings, East	†	J. F. Hill	Con.	Acclamation
Hastings, North	†	Hon. J. R. Cooke	Con.	Acclamation
Hastings, West	†	W. H. Ireland	Con.	5,304
		G. H. Holton	Lib.	2,708
Huron, North	†	C. A. Robertson	Lib.	5,795
		J. B. Whitely	Con.	4,340
Huron, South	†	W. G. Medd	Prog.	4,785
		G. H. Elliott	Con.	4,753
Kenora		E. Hutchinson	Lab.	3,528
	†	J. P. Earngey	Con.	3,124
Kent, East		P. J. Henry	Con.	3,157
		A. Gilanders	Lib.	2,722
	†	C. Gardiner	Prog.	2,309
Kent, West	†	A. C. Calder	Con.	6,911
		A. St. C. Gordon	Lib.	6,690
Kingston	†	T. A. Kidd	Con.	Acclamation
Lambton, East		T. H. Fraleigh	Con.	4,632
	†	L. W. Oke	U.F.O.	3,857
		F. C. Eastman	Lib.	2,056
Lambton, West		A. R. McMillen	Con.	5,724
		W. W. Miller	Lib.	4,689
Lanark, North		J. A. Craig	Con.	4,038
		A. Downing	Lib.	3,091
Lanark, South		J. A. Anderson	Con	4,308
		J. E. Anderson	Lib.	3,197
Leeds	†	F. J. Skinner	Con.	3,755
		J. P. Sinclair	Lib.	2,205
		T. I. Ellis	Prohib.	1,661
Lincoln		S. J. Wilson	Con.	3,557
		A. B. Damude	Lib.	2,889
		R. H. Kemp	Prog.	1,746
London, North	†	J. P. Moore	Con.	6,221
		W. T. Mossop	Prohib	2,922

ONTARIO GENERAL ELECTION RETURNS—*Continued*

Constituency		Candidates	Politics	Votes
London, South	†	J. C. Wilson	Con.	6,801
		H. A. Stevenson	Lab.	4,829
Manitoulin		A. E. Graham	Con.	2,288
		T. Farquhar	Lib.	2,264
Middlesex, North		F. V. Laughton	Con.	5,288
		W. H. McLeish	Lib.	5,121
Middlesex, West		L. W. Freele	Con.	3,371
	†	J. G. Lethbridge	Prog.	3,185
		T. G. Turnbull	Lib.	3,129
Muskoka	†	G. W. Ecclestone	Con.	Acclamation
Niagara Falls	†	W. G. Willson	Con.	6,713
		C. F. Monroe	Lib.	3,625
Nipissing	†	H. Morel	Con.	4,859
		J. H. McDonald	Lib.	3,520
Norfolk	†	Hon. J. S. Martin	Con.	7,206
		W. H. Mason	Lib.	5,803
Northumberland		F. J. McArthur	Con.	7,108
	†	W. G. Robertson	Lib.	6,425
Ontario, North		J. Blanchard	Con.	3,072
	†	J. W. Widdifield	Prog.	2,196
		G. Veale	Lib.	1,222
Ontario, South	†	W. E. N. Sinclair	Lib.	9,791
		F. L. Mason	Con.	8,408
Ottawa, East		L. Cote	Con.	7,813
	†	J. A. Pinard	Lib.	5,724
Ottawa, North	†	A. E. Honeywell	Con.	5,198
		W. J. Gilhooly	Lib.	2,487
Ottawa, South		A. Ellis	Con.	Acclamation
Oxford, North	†	D. M. Ross	Prog.	5,449
		J. W. Sales	Con.	5,347
Oxford, South		R. A. Baxter	Lib.	5,217
		J. Pullin	Con.	4,722
Parry Sound	†	G. V. Harcourt	Con.	4,507
		W. R. Dixon	Lib.	3,473
Peel	†	T. L. Kennedy	Con.	6,737
		T. H. Graham	Lib.	5,677
Perth, North	†	Hon. J. D. Monteith	Con.	7,273
		G. 1. Graff	Lib.	6,439
Perth, South		D. Bonis	Con.	3,428
	†	A. A. Colquhoun	Lib.	2,182
		W. A. McKenzie	Prog.	2,053
Peterborough, City		J. F. Strickland	Con.	5,931
		A. Moir	Lib.	5,481
Peterborough, County		T. P. Lancaster	Con.	3,118
	†	W. A. Anderson	Lib.	3,095
Port Arthur	†	D. M. Hogarth	Con.	Acclamation
Prescott		J. St. Denis	Con.	3,996
		L. P. Beaudoin	Con.	3,028
		F. X. Berthiaume	Lib.	2,236
Prince Edward	†	H. S. Colliver	Con.	4,457
		J. H. Porte	Prohib.	3,840
Rainy River		W. H. Elliott	Con.	3,142
	†	J. A. Mathieu	Con.	2,905
Renfrew, North	†	Hon. E. A. Dunlop	Con.	Acclamation
Renfrew, South		T. P. Murray	Lib.	4,990
	†	T. M. Costello	Con.	4,903
Russell		C. A. Seguin	Con.	6,190
	†	A. Belanger	Lib.	5,899
St. Catharines	†	E. C. Graves	Con.	5,562
		J. Smith	Ind.-Con.	4,740
Sault Ste. Marie	†	James Lyons	Con.	6,216
		E. L. DeCourcy	Lib.	1,803
Simcoe, Centre		L. J. Simpson	Lib.	5,199
		J. Forgie	Con.	4,979
Simcoe, East	†	Hon. W. Finlayson	Con.	7,890
		J. G. Harvie	Lib.	4,969
Simcoe, Southwest		J. E. Jamieson	Con.	6,213
	†	J. H. Mitchell	Lib.	5,200
Stormont	†	D. A. McNaughton	Con.	6,546
		A. C. Fetterby	Ind.-Con.	1,975
Sturgeon Falls		A. Z. Aubin	Con.	3,051
	†	T. Legault	Lib.	2,127
Sudbury	†	Hon. C. McCrea	Con.	Acclamation
Temiskaming	†	A. J. Kennedy	Con.	4,888
		C. A. Byam	Lib.	3,509
Toronto (15 Seats)				
Beaches	†	T. A. Murphy	Con.	8,034
		W. H. Ford	Lib.	2,600
Bellwoods		T. H. Bell	Con.	5,114
		G. A. Watson	Lab.	1,365
		T. Buck	Comm.	395

ONTARIO GENERAL ELECTION RETURNS—*Continued*

Constituency		Candidates	Politics	Votes
Bracondale	†	A. R. Nesbitt	Con.	7,108
		J. J. Noad	Lib.	2,756
		T. Sims		212
Brockton	†	F. G. McBrien	Con.	8,731
		J. Gilchrist	Lib.	3,555
Dovercourt	†	S. T. Wright	Con.	4,316
		R. D. Stanley	Lib.	2,132
Eglington		A. C. McLean	Con.	10,009
		H. J. Kirby	Lib.	6,869
Greenwood	†	G. J. Smith	Con.	5,783
		J. C. Smith	Lib.	1,534
High Park	†	W. A. Baird	Con.	8,447
		Minerva E. Reid	Prohib.	4,672
Parkdale	†	Hon. W. H. Price	Con.	6,203
		J. F. Coughlin	Lib.	2,216
		D. McIntosh	Ind.	382
Riverdale	†	G. Oakley	Con.	5,604
		J. McLaughlin	Lib.	2,104
St. Andrew		E. F. Singer	Con.	3,436
		J. J. Glass	Lib.	1,963
St. David		W. Heighington	Con.	7,199
		J. W. Carrick	Lib.	2,451
St. George	†	H. C. Schofield	Con.	6,450
		Janet G. Needham	Lib.	2,930
St. Patrick		E. J. Murphy	Con.	4,473
		J. E. Belfry	Lib.	1,242
		Helen W. Currie	Ind.-Con.	859
		R. E. Knowles, Jun.	Comm.	125
Woodbine	†	G. S. Shields	Con.	6,839
		J. A. Kinsella	Lib.	1,757
Victoria, North	†	W. Newman	Lib.	3,139
		D. McQuarrie	Con.	3,108
Victoria, South		W. W. Staples	Con.	4,607
	†	F. G. Sandy	Prog.	3,712
Waterloo, North		S. C. Tweed	Lib.	6,080
	†	W. G. Weichel	Con.	5,685
		J. E. Hett	Ind.-Con.	4,704
Waterloo, South	†	K. K. Homuth	Con.	7,707
		S. E. Charlton	Lib.	6,112
Welland	†	M. Vaughan	Con.	6,663
		B. Hewitt	Lib.	2,651
Wellington, Northeast	†	G. A. McQuibban	Lib.	6,288
		A. W Downes	Con.	3,544
Wellington, South	†	Hon. L. Goldie	Con.	7,554
		C. E. B. Parkhouse	Prohib.	6,083
Wentworth, North	†	A. L. Shaver	Con.	4,750
		J. W. Lawrason	Lib.	3,378
		H. Chatland	Lab.	307
Wentworth, South	†	T. J. Mahony	Con.	8,460
		W. M. McClement	Lib.	3,358
Windsor, East	†	F. W. Wilson	Con.	6,224
		B. R. McKenzie	Lib.	2,977
		Becky Buhay	Comm.	337
Windsor, West	†	J. F. Reid	Con.	6,419
		J. H. Clark	Lib.	3,594
York, East	†	Hon. G. S. Henry	Con.	9,619
		H. A. Sanders	Lib.	5,312
York, North		C. Case	Con.	5,448
	†	P. W. Pearson	Lib.	5,253
York South	†	L. Macaulay	Con.	7,862
		G. W. P. Hood	Lib.	3,592
York West	†	Hon. F. E. Godfrey	Con.	8,296
		W. A. Edwards	Lib.	4,411

Eighteenth Legislative Assembly

The first Session of the Eighteenth Legislative Assembly was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William D. Ross, LL.D., on Feb. 5, 1930, and prorogued by His Honour on Apr. 3, when Royal Assent was given to 118 Bills.

Alterations made in the Chamber since the previous Session included the seating arrangement in horse-shoe formation enabling most of the Members to face more directly the

Speaker; and improved acoustics, with the addition of amplifiers and radio equipment.

The first business on the opening day was the appointment of Lieut.-Col. T. A. Kidd, Member for Kingston, as Speaker, on motion of the Prime Minister (Mr. Ferguson), seconded by Hon. G. S. Henry, and unanimously carried by the House.

The Speech from the Throne recorded a period of general progress since the preceding Session, and indicated a programme of continued development. Among the prospective measures were those providing for:

A bounty on iron ores mined and smelted in the Province; extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway towards James Bay to tap new mineral areas and "to ensure the early completion of the route to tidal waters;" a decrease in hydro-electric power rates to rural consumers and loans for installation of permanent equipment; increased assistance to rural areas through the Department of Highways; the stimulation of certain phases of educational effort; the amendment of the Legislative Assembly Act, the Security Frauds Prevention Act, and the Liquor Control Act.

A substantial surplus on the year's financial operations was intimated, in spite of increased demands upon the public service and the operation of the Debt Retirement plan. Cost of Old Age Pensions and other expenditures would be met without the necessity of seeking new sources of revenue.

The Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by W. W. Staples (Victoria S.) and seconded by Austin B. Smith (Essex S.) on Feb. 5.

W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., Liberal Leader, Feb. 11, strongly criticized the Government and the Department of the Attorney-General in particular, with regard to the stock brokerage situation. Alleged failure to apply properly existent laws to conditions which subsequently were held by the Government to warrant raids on a number of brokerage houses and arrest of their heads was emphasized. Mr. Sinclair moved in amendment to the Address, that the House condemn the neglect of the Government to regulate and control stock transactions, and "its refusal to institute a searching inquiry by way of Royal Commission into the whole system of speculation countenanced by and carried on upon the Mining Stock Exchanges and in many brokerage houses in Ontario, notwithstanding its knowledge of existing conditions warranting such inquiry." In the earlier part of his address the Liberal Leader attacked the redistribution of electoral districts by the Act of 1924. He stated that in the 1929 General Election, though the Liberal party received a larger vote than in the 1926 Election, it returned eight Members fewer than in the latter Election, while the Conservative party, on a reduced vote, returned 92 Members, an increase of 17.

The Attorney-General, Hon. W. H. Price, spiritedly defended the action of himself, of his Department and of the Government generally in the brokerage situation. He warmly resented as "malicious innuendo" references to street rumours that he had

been influenced by ties of relationship in his course of action. He was sorry when he had to prosecute; it was hard. But neither rumours brought to the House nor anything else would prevent his carrying out the oath he had made when he entered the Government.

H. C. Nixon, Progressive Leader, urged the Government to be more sympathetic toward hydro-electric power development in rural districts. Taxes of farmers had increased instead of becoming lighter. He asked in this connection for revocation of the gun licence fee of $2. He associated himself with the Opposition attitude as expressed in the amendment to the Address.

Mr. Ferguson devoted his remarks almost exclusively to the brokerage situation. He reviewed in detail the problems that the Attorney-General had been forced to face, some of them due to lack of Federal co-operation in former years, and through uncertainty with respect to Provincial jurisdiction. Financial firms, bankers and outstanding business men had been consulted by the Government before arrests had been made, because in taking such action there had been the problem of protecting the public against panic. Mr. Ferguson told of co-operation existing between Provincial and Dominion authorities in the auditing of brokerage houses accounts, and denied emphatically that action had been taken first by the Ontario Attorney-General on receipt of information from Ottawa. On the contrary, the name of the firm involved had been sent to the Ontario Department fifteen to twenty-four hours after the arrest had been made. The fact that there had been no panic; that the flurry caused by the arrests had subsided in twenty-four hours was reasonable proof that the public realized that an honest endeavour was being made to protect their interests; and proof, also, that they had faith in the Attorney-General.

The Debate ended somewhat unexpectedly on Feb. 25, when Mr. Sinclair's amendment was defeated 85 to 20, seven Government supporters being absent. No amendment was offered to the Liberal Leader's motion, as is customary, the Government thus expressing itself against the appointment of a Royal Commission and in favour of continuing the policy followed by the Attorney-General. By the same division the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was declared carried.

The Budget of 1930. Hon. J. D. Monteith, M.D., Provincial Treasurer, delivered his fourth Budget Speech, Mar. 1, 1930. It was an optimistic presentation embracing several outstanding features. Surplus of Ordinary Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1929, was $2,642,893, the largest Surplus in the history of the Province. It was to be applied to Debt retirement. The Debt was stated to be under rigid control, with the Retirement plan taking care of it. The sum of $3,473,156 had been applied to Debt retirement during the year, of which the Hydro System paid $1,499,510. Hydro also paid into the Provincial Treasury $8,200,000 interest on moneys advanced.

Refunding operations were most successful, a rate of 4.95 per cent. in the twelve months previous to the date of the Budget Speech being unequalled by any other Province.

It was proposed to eliminate cross entries of Revenues and Expenditures and show only net figures—as is the custom in Great Britain. This would enable simplification of accounts and they would be more readily understood by the public. In explaining the idea the Treasurer said that in practically every department there were receipts representing refunds of expenditures which were not actual revenue. The result was inflation of figures of both Provincial Revenue and Expenditure. As an illustration he quoted the Labour Department as showing in 1929 a Revenue of $1,209,985, of which $112,000 only was Actual Revenue of the Department, $1,098,000 being a refund by municipalities of their share of Mothers' Allowances disbursed by the Province. Under the new plan, operative during the current year (ending Oct. 31, 1930), Gross Expenditure would be given as usual in the Public Accounts, but refund of Expenditures would be shown as a reduction, and the net Expenditure figures extended. A series of concise statements showing Provincial Assets and Liabilities; the Debt with Revenue-returning investments; the Gross Debt; comparative statement of Revenues and Expenditures; loans and advances to municipalities and the Hydro system; and many other items of a financial nature were presented in pamphlet form with the Budget. There was no proposition for new or increased taxation. Intimation was given of increased grants to township roads.

Ordinary Revenue for the year ended Oct. 31, 1929, was $64,549,717, slightly in excess of $6,000,000 over that of the previous year, due largely to an increase of nearly $2,000,000 in Succession duties which totalled $6,610,381; an increase of over $3,750,000 in the Gasoline tax, which totalled $8,500,000; and an increase of over $1,250,000 in Motor licence fees which returned $7,750,000. The two latter items came under the Highways Department which had a revenue of approximately $17,000,000. Corporation and Race Track taxes returned $5,200,000; Liquor Control revenue was approximately $8,500,000, including $985,000 from the sale of permits; and Land and Forests revenue was $3,700,000.

Of the Ordinary Expenditures, which totalled $61,906,824, Education accounted for $10,278,187; the Provincial Secretary's Department, under whose care were hospitals, including those for the mentally afflicted, goals, prisons, charitable institutions, municipal affairs, etc., followed with $7,662,685; and Public Highways, with $4,855,853. Expenditures were $3,708,000 higher than in the previous year, grants to public services being largely responsible. Less than 25 per cent. of the Revenue was derived from taxation, the Treasurer said, the Liquor Control Board revenue being a profit and not a tax.

Capital Expenditures aggregated $21,931,773, and Capital Revenue, $3,346,410—a net Capital Expenditure of $18,585,353. These figures were exclusive of advances to the Hydro System and other repayable and interest-bearing investments. Highway construction accounted for $14,462,237 of Capital Expenditure, Northern Development, Lands and Forests and Public Works for most of the balance.

The Gross Debt increase for the year ended Oct. 31, 1929, was $31,995,460 and the total Gross Debt was $425,742,988. The Treasurer, in analyzing this, showed that much of it had been incurred for public services, was repayable, and was, in the interim, carrying its own charges. Therefore it could be credited as Provincial Assets. He instanced the Hydro System, to which $163,000,000 had been advanced, and said Hydro was repaying capital and interest. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, which had cost some $30,000,000, had in the last three years paid to the Province $3,700,000, which had about taken care of its overhead interest charges. Housing and Drainage debentures totalled $8,000,000, were interest-bearing and were being repaid by the municipalities. Cash in banks, Accounts Receivable and Investments by the Agricultural Development Board totalled $36,000,000. These items accounted for $237,565,833 of the Debt which was revenue-bearing and did not cost the Province one dollar to carry. Roads and Highways, figured at actual cost, were valued at $128,000,000 and they brought in $17,000,000 in 1929. With Niagara Falls Park development, $2,000,000; with $40,000,000 invested in public buildings and other Assets totalling $3,000,000, there was left a Capital obligation of $15,000,000 against which there were no Assets, compared with $20,000,000 in the previous year. The betterment of somewhat over $5,000,000 in one year was due to the Surplus, Debt Retirement quota, and payment of Discounts out of Ordinary Revenue. Continued along that line of financing a few more years would wipe out the Capital deficits. The annual average Debt increase over a period of six years under the Ferguson *régime* was $22,000,000, compared with an average of $48,000,000 over a period of four years of the preceding Government. The Debit-retiring policy of the Ferguson Government (*The Canadian Annual Review 1925-26*) was once more referred to. In brief, it was to arrange for payment, through sinking funds, of Debts contracted by the Province out of Ordinary Revenue and in forty-year periods. This plan was successfully taking the place of that whereby on maturity of old borrowings, new borrowings were made to meet them, thus piling debt upon debt.

The Agricultural Development Board had a successful year, making loans numbering 1,757 and totalling $4,307,000, bringing the aggregate of loans outstanding at Oct. 31, 1929, to $23,835,000. Payments on capital and interest when due, were satisfactory.

The Provincial Savings Office did a business of $69,000,000, an ncrease of $14,500,000 over the previous year. New accounts

numbered 21,207 against 15,900 in 1928. The total amount on deposit at Oct. 31, 1929, was $22,784,000.

Estimated Ordinary Revenue for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, was $54,865,000, and estimated Ordinary Expenditures, $54,375,000, with an estimated Surplus of $490,000. These figures were based on the new plan of eliminating cross entries.

Supplementary Estimates tabled on the day of the Budget Speech, Mar. 1, 1930, totalled $21,424,390 of which $10,410,900 was on Hydro account, indicating prospective progress on several projects, including rural extensions. Grants to the University of Toronto of $1,308,660 and Queen's University, $350,000, were included. Further Supplementary Estimates totalling $729,535 were tabled, Mar. 21.

The Debate on the Budget began on Mar. 6; S. C. Tweed (Lib., Waterloo N.) moved an amendment to the Government motion to go into Committee of Supply, condemning failure of the Government to relieve the municipal taxpayers of their 40 per cent. contribution to the Government's share of Old Age Pensions costs. He criticized the Budget at length, particularly the methods of book-keeping used to show surpluses, and argued that in place of a Surplus of Capital and Current Assets of $37,870,771 over Capital and Current Liabilities the Province had a Deficit of $12,133,272. Expenditures of various Departments were also criticized.

The Debate closed on Mar. 18. In a vigorous address Mr. Sinclair referred among other things to a letter allegedly sent by the Minister of Labour and Health (Hon. Forbes Godfrey) respecting the cessation of a mother's allowance, to which had been added a postscript seeking to secure the woman's support in the General Election (Oct. 30, 1929). The Liberal Leader intimated that more time would be given subsequently to this case. He also read a statement he had received in which it was said that while working on the farm of a Government official two men had been paid by Northern Development Department cheques. He criticized the voting of lump sums for the Northern Development Department and the lack of detail regarding expenditures.

With reference to the statement as to the Northern Development Department cheques, Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, on Mar. 28, read an affidavit and a letter in the House in which the men mentioned in Mr. Sinclair's statement denied the allegations. The inspector (the Government official referred to) asked for an investigation.

Another statement read by the Liberal Leader alleged that a magistrate in Prince Edward county had appealed to the electorate on behalf of the Conservative candidate. He criticized the policy of the Government in general and its financial administration in particular.

H. C. Nixon, Progressive Leader, defended the Drury Administration especially with respect to rural hydro power matters and

criticized the Debt-retirement plan and fiscal administration of the Ferguson Government at some length.

The Prime Minister closed the Debate with a strong defence of the Government's policies on the various matters which had aroused criticism by Opposition spokesmen. In a reference to Hydro affairs he said that Ontario was in the market for all the power it could buy at reasonable prices whether generated in the Province or not. *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, quoted him as saying: "Power is coming from the St. Lawrence and that, we hope, in the near future." He said that power was being bought much cheaper than would be the case ten years later. Mr. Ferguson drew attention to "humanitarian work" as one of the most important of the Government's activities. He spoke of the Royal Commission headed by P. D. Ross, Ottawa, which was making investigation into hospitals and welfare institutions and their administrative systems, and the question of "another chance" for the man who was not a vicious criminal. The Commission might extend its investigation to the British Isles. *The Globe*, Toronto, in its news report of the speech said that some of the statements "were believed to foreshadow the establishment at Queen's Park some time this year of an entirely new Department—of Provincial Welfare." The Liberal amendment to the Government motion to go into Committee of Supply was defeated on a straight party vote of 87 to 18 and the Budget address was declared carried on the same division.

Postscript Sequel. A sequel to Mr. Sinclair's statement in regard to the postscript to Hon. Forbes Godfrey's letter, mentioned by the Liberal Leader in the Budget Debate, occurred on Mar. 25. Mr. Sinclair rose before the Orders of the Day were called and referred to a newspaper editorial dealing with the matter, which said that he had read a photostat copy of the letter. Mr. Sinclair declared that, on the contrary he had read from the original letter which was still in his possession.

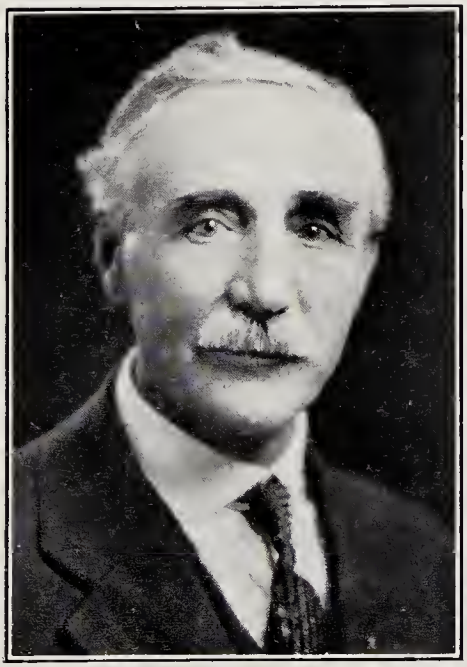
Mr. Ferguson followed and was quoted by *The Mail and Empire* Toronto, as saying, in part: "Speaking for myself and for this Government this is an incident not only to be regretted; it is an inexcusable and highly improper thing to do." Mr. Ferguson stated that he could understand how the postscript might have been added in a moment of thoughtlessness, but it was something the public would not condone. He spoke eulogistically of the work of the Minister for the welfare of the Province, which he believed was appreciated by the people, and concluded: "What I shall have to do and say about this is something I must make up in my own mind." *The Mail and Empire*, Mar. 27, reported Dr. Godfrey as denying that he was going to resign. The same newspaper on Mar. 31, reported a Conservative social gathering at New Toronto (in West York, Dr. Godfrey's riding) at which an unanimous vote of confidence in Dr. Godfrey was passed. In a short address the Minister explained that after a strenuous and exhaustive

LIEUT.-COL., HON. T. A. KIDD, V.D.

Speaker of the Ontario
Legislature,
Appointed, Feb. 5, 1930

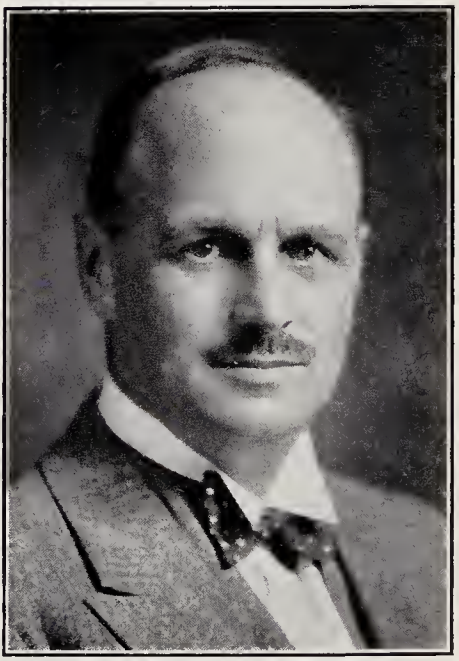
GEORGE F. ROGERS, ESQ., B.A.

Chief Director of
Education,
Province of Ontario



HENRY HERBERT BALL, ESQ.

Appointed King's Printer,
Province of Ontario,
1930



JAMES B. FAIRBAIRN, ESQ.

Appointed Deputy Minister of
Agriculture of Ontario,
1930

period of election campaigning, he had "scratched that postscript, as I have written hundreds of times to many of you." There was no thought of doing anything wrong.

Other Legislation and Incidents. An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act (Bill No. 116), introduced by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, provided that the legal existence of the Legislative Assembly should be five instead of four years. Mr. Ferguson said that with the exception of Prince Edward Island, Ontario was the only Province with a four-year term, though its Lieutenant-Governor was appointed for a five-year period.

An Act to encourage the Mining of Iron Ore (Bill No. 51), introduced by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, repealed the Act of 1924, and provided a bounty of one cent per unit on iron ore mined and beneficiated in Ontario. It was stated that not one pound of ore used in iron and steel making in Canada was mined in the country. The new measure, it was hoped, would help to rectify this situation.

An Act to appropriate $10,000,000 for Northern Development Purposes (Bill No. 157). This vote from the Consolidated Revenue Fund was double the grant of the previous year. It was felt to be justified owing to the rapid expansion of Northern Ontario.

A number of measures, introduced by Hon. J. R. Cooke and having relation to Hydro-Electric Power development, were passed. (Some of these are dealt with in the review of the Power-System operations included in this section). Among these were: An Act Respecting Service Charges in Rural Power Districts (Bill No. 88) which provided for the fixing of a maximum charge for any class of service rendered by the Commission in a rural power district. An Act to Provide for Granting Aid toward the installation of Electric works in Rural Power Districts (Bill No. 91). This authorized a sum not exceeding $2,000,000 to be set apart from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the purposes embraced in the title of the Bill. It embodied provisions for advances to land owners desiring such installation, on terms as to repayment of capital and the payment of interest charges. An Act to amend the Power Commission Act (Bill No. 122) provided for establishment of a Stabilization Fund Account to be raised by a charge of ten cents per horse-power per annum on all power supplied to municipalities. Among other things this Fund was to meet charges incurred by the Commission on behalf of undertakings under its supervision or control and not properly chargeable to any system or municipal corporation. The same Bill authorized purchase of the Dominion Power and Transmission Co. Ltd., of Hamilton, Ont.; gave wide authority to the Commission as to purchase or lease "of lands, waters, water privileges, water-powers and works, upon or adjacent to the boundary line between Ontario and any other Province," and situate in Ontario or such other Province, or partly in one and partly in the other, or to buy shares in companies owning or controlling such lands or privileges. It also empowered the Commission to fix power rates to be charged by any Hydro municipality with a population of less than 200,000, when, in the opinion of the Commission, it was in the interests of the municipality that such should be done. By-laws relative to power matters and passed by a number of municipalities were confirmed by this Bill. An Act Respecting the Central Ontario Power System (Bill No. 133) turned that System over to the municipalities directly interested. An Act Respecting the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway (Bill No. 154), and An Act Respecting the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway Company (Bill No. 155) had to do with agreements between the Commission and the municipalities as to the operation of these respective transportation lines, bond issues, etc. The Power Commission and Companies Transfer Act (Bill No. 161) authorized the agreement for purchase by the Commission of the Wahnapitae Power Company and subsidiary companies.

An Act to amend the Mining Act (Bill No. 54) was the most voluminous measure of the Session, and, in the main, was designed to provide further safeguards for miners.

Several Bills bearing the name of Hon. G. S. Henry dealt with highways and highway traffic. Under these the Provincial Highways were to become "The King's Highway." More stringent punishments were provided for motorists

driving, attempting or preparing to drive a motor vehicle when under the influence of drink or drugs, so as to be incapable of proper control of the vehicle. Traffic regulations in general were tightened with a view to greater security on the highways. Classification of motor vehicle drivers was included, under which motorists involved in accidents would have to pay insurance rates in excess of standard rates, and would also have to file financial responsibility proof. Provision was made for a larger percentage of Government financial assistance in the construction of township roads. Milk carriers were brought under the legislation governing public commercial vehicles operating on public highways. The measures covering these matters were: an Act to amend the Highway Improvement Act, (Bill No. 97); two Acts to amend the Highway Traffic Act (Bills No. 117 and 145); an Act to amend the Public Commercial Vehicles Act (Bill No. 144); and an Act to make further provision for Highway Improvement (Bill No. 146).

An Act to amend the Liquor Control Act (Bill No. 123) contained clauses intended to define more clearly legal places in which liquor might be consumed, and generally tended to assist in the enforcement of the liquor control law, some penalties for infractions being increased. Native wine sales were also placed under the control of the Liquor Commission.

An Act for the Prevention of Fraud in Connection with the Sale of Securities (Bill No. 75) was Hon. W. H. Price's measure based upon the conclusions reached by the Inter-Provincial Conference on stock brokerage legislation (dealt elsewhere in this volume). The then existent Ontario Act was taken as a pattern.

The School Law Amendment Act 1930 (Bill No. 151) provided for the inspection of rural schools by the Department of Education on and after July 1, 1930. Inspectors would be appointed by the Department and not by municipalities; the Department would pay salaries, travelling expenses, etc., of inspectors at a saving to the municipalities of $120,000 yearly. Increased facilities for secondary education were also provided for by the Act.

An Act to amend the Charities Accounting Act (Bill No. 52) provided that a copy of the clause only affecting the charity need be sent to the particular charity involved instead of a copy of the whole will as heretofore.

An Act for the Better Prevention of vexatious Legal Proceedings (Bill No. 84) gave authority to the Courts to decide that cases of a vexatious nature and without a proper basis for action should not be heard.

An Act to improve the Quality of Dairy Products (Bill No. 130) extended the butter fat basis of payment to milk and cream for human consumption.

An Act to Amend the Executive Council Act (Bill No. 141) increased the annual salary of every Minister having charge of a Department of the Provincial Government from $8,000 to $10,000. It became operative as from Nov. 1, 1929.

A Bill presented by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, so that it might be printed and distributed for consideration by the Members and the municipalities affected, provided that 24 municipalities which were without them, should establish benefit funds for the permanent members of their fire departments. The prospective beneficiaries would be contributors to the funds as well as the municipalities. The Bill was withdrawn after first reading, for the reason given. It was proposed that it should be adopted at the next Session to become operative, Jan. 1, 1932.

Other measures passed included: an Act for the Registration of Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen (Bill No. 150), in a system similar to that applying to stockbrokers and salesmen. An Act to amend the Theatres and Cinematographs Act (Bill No. 111) by raising from 15 to 16 years the age at which a child might be present at a theatre unless accompanied by an adult, except on certain specified days and hours and then under certain conditions. An Act for the Prevention of Forest Fires, extended the authority of the Minister of Lands and Forests and officials of the Department, to close any Northern Ontario bushland area to traffic or lumbering operations, and take other action deemed essential as precautionary against forest fire hazards.

A private Bill embodied subsequently in the Government measure, The Municipal Amendment Act 1930 (Bill No. 163), permitted the City Council of Toronto to raise the pay of aldermen, without a vote of the ratepayers. This was later acted upon by the City Council and a furious public controversy arose. All

four newspapers of the city condemned the Council's action which became popularly referred to as "the salary grab." It was finally decided by Council, in view of the allegations and insinuations made, that a judicial probe should be held.

Proposals for reduction of the number of judges in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and the release of a certain number of judges in that Division for circuit work, were not considered by the Legislature as had been expected. Mr. Ferguson stated, Mar. 25, that a Bill prepared in the interim, would be brought in at the next Session.

In answering questions in the House, Mar. 26, relative to grants of $350,000 to the University of Western Ontario, London, and $300,000 to Queen's University, Kingston, Mr. Ferguson mentioned that London made a grant of $55,000 a year to the first-named institution. He thought that Toronto might do well to make an annual grant to the University of Toronto, the Provincial University. It had been estimated that the City benefitted to the extent of five million dollars a year by expenditures from the University.

Mr. Henry announced in the House, Mar. 10, that the Highway Traffic Officers would be transferred to the Department of the Attorney-General and would work under the direction of the Commissioner of Provincial Police. He paid high tribute to the work of the officers.

The Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee, with W. D. Black (Addington) as Chairman, at meetings held on Mar. 19, 24 and 26 discussed and considered matters in connection with collection of stock transfer taxes. Newspaper reports recorded the decision of the Committee not to allow some questions put by Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair to officials in regard to collections, and to which Hon. William Finlayson objected on the ground that with brokerage investigations then in progress and a number of cases before the courts it would not be in the best interests of justice to have such information made public. Part of the evidence on Mar. 26 was that inspectors investigating collection of taxes, from brokers and exchanges, had discovered, just before Christmas of 1929, short-circuiting and bucketing on the part of certain companies. The information had been given to the Department of the Attorney-General. On Mar. 28, the Liberal Members of the Committee alone voting, it was decided to call and hear two workmen and an Inspector in connection with the statements made by Mr. Sinclair in his address in the Budget Debate, regarding information sent to him that the two men had been paid by Northern Development cheques for work done on the Inspector's farm. According to *The Mail and Empire* report, the Conservative Members of the Committee, acting on the advice of Mr. Finlayson, refrained from voting, so as to leave upon the Liberals the responsibility of delaying the close of the Committee's hearings, and thus delaying prorogation of the Legislature for some days. The witnesses referred to appeared before the Committee on Apr. 2 and flatly contradicted the statements in question. The Committee made a formal Report to the House on Apr. 3.

Prorogation. The first Session of the Eighteenth Legislature was prorogued Apr. 3, 1930, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. W. D. Ross. The formal Report of the Public Accounts

Committee was received and adopted, prior to the prorogation ceremony. The Prime Minister (Mr. Ferguson) spoke a few words in commendation of the constant attendance of Members of the House, drew attention to the satisfactory manner in which business had been transacted and paid a warm compliment to the new Members.

Royal Commission on Automobile Insurance Rates. The Interim Report by Mr. Justice Frank E. Hodgins, Royal Commissioner to investigate automobile insurance rates in the Province, was tabled in the Legislature during the 1930 Session (Mar. 6). The Commissioner strongly advised against compulsory automobile insurance, and suggested legislation to require proof of financial responsibility from certain motorists. Virtual impossibility of securing accurate cost data was cited as the reason why the Final Report upon reasonableness of insurance rates in Ontario would not be forthcoming for some time. Immediate necessity of legislative amendments made the Interim Report advisable.

In place of compulsory insurance which he held would be needlessly burdensome, the Commissioner suggested a plan operative in fifteen states of the United States, whereby every motorist was deemed a careful driver until he became involved in an accident. After that or after certain court actions involving motor vehicles, the motorist was required to deposit guarantees of financial responsibility before automatic suspension of his licence would be revoked. The Connecticut plan of classifying drivers so that those with bad records would be required to pay a demerit rating or surcharge on their insurance rating was recommended.

A draft Bill to amend the Highway Traffic Act was attached to the Report.

Department of Education. In the introduction to his Annual Report for 1929, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Education, referred to certain matters dealt with by legislation and regulation in the early part of 1930, as well as to the statistical details of the Report proper. With respect to elementary schools, the Minister expressed the view that the placing of county inspectors—of rural schools—under the direct authority of the Department would be beneficial. "It is my conviction," his Report said, "that the year 1930 will take its place in the list of years marked by progressive measures in education on account of the change in inspection alone." The continued extension of fifth class work in elementary schools, signified a zeal to have local schools satisfy all the needs of the community. Reports submitted to the Department through the Director of English Instruction, the Director of French Instruction and the Separate School inspectors, indicated that the efficiency of the schools attended by French-speaking pupils, was gradually advancing and the spirit of co-operation increasing. "The third year of the operation

of the plan adopted in 1927, following the Report of the Committee of Inquiry, has been attended by results distinctly better on the whole than those obtained during the first two years," said the Report. The effective work being done by correspondence courses and the railway school cars in the outlying districts was favourably commented upon.

The figures for 1928—the latest available—showed 779,532 pupils registered in 7,656 Public, Roman Catholic Separate, Continuation, High, and Vocational schools. This compared with 771,143 and 7,606 respectively for the previous year. There were 19,863 teachers whose salaries amounted to $27,002,089; gross educational expenditure by municipalities amounted to $52,389,674; and Legislative grants to $5,100,983. The 47 Vocational schools were attended by 26,730 day pupils and 41,593 evening pupils. The expenditure by municipalities on these schools increased in the one year from $3,788,735 to $6,090,938, and the Legislative grants from $849,564 to $933,739.

The Report of the Acting Inspector of Public Libraries showed that at the end of 1928 there were 215 free public libraries and 301 association public libraries on the official list. Over 10,000,000 books were circulated during 1928. Mention was made of the loss sustained by the death on Sept. 27, 1929, of W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries since 1916.

Announcement was made June 1, 1930, that the Department was prepared to inaugurate in September of that year, a two-year course of training for teachers at the Normal schools.

Educational Organizations. The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation was held in Toronto on Dec. 27-28, 1929. Officers elected were: President, J. H. Hardy, B.A., B.Paed., Perth; 1st. Vice-President, A. S. Zavitz, B.A., Peterborough; 2nd Vice-President, Miss M. I. McCormack, B.A., Kingston; Secretary, S. H. Henry, B.A., 226 Evelyn Avenue, Toronto.

The Thirtieth Annual Conference of the Ontario Library Association was held in Toronto, Apr. 21 and 22, 1930. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Aimée Kennedy, Kingston; 1st Vice-President, R. E. Crouch, London; 2nd Vice-President, Rev. T. B. Howard, Listowel; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss E. Blanche Steele, Public Reference Library, Toronto.

The Annual Convention of the Ontario Educational Association was held in Toronto, Apr. 21—Apr. 24, 1930. The following officers were elected: President, J. A. Short, Principal, Collegiate Institute, Swansea; Vice-President, M. W. Wallace, Principal, University College, Toronto; Secretary, A. E. Bryson, 44 Silverthorne Ave., Toronto; Treasurer, R. M. Spiers, Toronto.

The Annual Meeting of the Federation of Women Teachers of Ontario, held in Toronto, Apr. 24, 1930, elected the following officers: President, Miss M. C. Straith, Windsor; Vice-President, Miss M. Burns, Ottawa; Secretary, Miss H. E. Carr, Toronto.

The University of Toronto; Other Educational Institutions. Expansion in all phases of its activities was reported by the University for the season 1929-30. A list of benefactions received during the session amounting to $214,908.49 was recorded. Total enrolment of students was 7,227 as compared with 6,420 in the preceding year. By Faculties and Departments these were as follows: Arts, 3,692; Medicine, 769; Applied Science and Engineering, 701; House-

hold Science, 203; Forestry, 62; Music, 41; Dentistry, 247; Ontario College of Education and Library School, 643; School of Graduate Studies, 474; Department of Social Science, 184; Department of Public Health Nursing, 286; registered twice, 75. A new degree, that of Master of Veterinary Science, was established by the Senate in May, 1930.

Among the important appointments and other changes in the staff during the year 1929-30 were the following: A. L. Parsons, B.A., Professor of Mineralogy; Chester Martin, M.A. (Ox.), LL.D., Professor of History and Head of the Department; W. E. Blatz, M.A., M.B., Ph.D., Professor of Psychology; C. N. Cochrane, B.A., M.A. (Ox.) (University College), Professor of Ancient History, *vice* W. S. Milner, M.A., retired with the title of Professor *Emeritus*; Hardolph Wasteneys, Ph.D., Head of the Department of Biochemistry, *vice* Andrew Hunter, B.Sc., M.B., F.R.S.C., resigned; W. H. Lowry, M.D., C.M., Professor of Opthalmology and Head of the Department, *vice* J. M. MacCallum, M.D., C.M., retired with the title of Professor *Emeritus*; C. R. Young, C.E., Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Municipal and Structural; E. G. R. Ardagh, B.A.Sc., Professor of Applied Chemistry; A. B. Fennell, M.C., M.A., Acting Registrar, *vice* James Brebner, B.A., LL.D., who was granted one year's leave of absence at the end of which time he planned to retire after 40 years' service; G. M. Jones, B.A., Professor of Methods in English and History; F. E. Coombs, M.A., Professor of Methods in Elementary Education.

At a special Convocation, Sept. 13, 1929, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon William Lawson Grant, M.A., Principal of Upper Canada College; and at another special Convocation, held on Oct. 16, 1929, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Right Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, was the recipient of the same Honorary Degree.

Announcement was made on Apr. 30, 1930, that the Senate of the University had awarded the Charles Mickle Fellowship to W. E. Gallie, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Professor of Surgery and Head of the Department and Chief Surgeon of the Toronto General Hospital, as the member of the Medical profession who had done most during the preceding ten years to advance sound knowledge of a practical kind in medical art or science.

On May 9, 1930, the Board of Governors of the University presented an illuminated address to J. C. Fields, B.A., Ph.D., J.H.U., F.R.S., Research Professor of Mathematics, in recognition of his notable publication—the Proceedings of the Mathematical Congress of 1924, which had been held at the University in that year. The work, comprising two volumes with an aggregate of 1,000 pages and including articles in English, French, German and Italian, was the subject of world-wide eulogistic comment. A reception was also given by the Board of Governors in honour of Professor Fields.

At the Convocation of June 5, 1930, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon James Henry Coyne, M.A., St. Thomas, Ont.; Dr. James Brebner, B.A., retiring Registrar of the University; Thomas Alexander Russell, B.A.; and Joseph Burr Tyrrell, M.A.—all of Toronto; and the Honorary Degree of D.Sc., upon Robert Henderson, B.A., of New York.

Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University, in an address at a reunion of University College graduates in Toronto, on June 6, 1930, announced the abolition of the teaching of first year of the Pass Course in Arts to come into effect for the 1931-32 Session, and the establishment of a new general course leading to an Honours degree. Rapidly increasing attendance, which was causing a strain on the staff and equipment of the University, and the fact that the work of the first year could be and was being done in the high schools and collegiate institutes of the Province, were main factors in the decision. The Senate and Board of Governors had approved the decision as reached by the Faculty of Arts.

Victoria University. This University, the corporate body of the two Colleges, Victoria in Arts and Emmanuel in Theology, reported an enrolment for 1929-30 as follows: Arts, 950, and Theology, 243. Important appointments and other changes in the staff during the year were: the retirement of Rev. R. P. Bowles, M.A., D.D., LL.D., President and Chancellor of Victoria and Professor of Systematic Theology in Emmanuel College and the inauguration of his successor,

Rev. Edward W. Wallace, M.A., D.D., on Jan. 31, 1930; the death of Rev. T. B. Kilpatrick, D.D., S.T.D., Professor *Emeritus*, in March, 1930; the resignation of Rev. John Baillie, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of Systematic Theology, to accept an appointment at the Union Theological Seminary, New York; and the appointment of Eric A. Havelock, M.A., as Associate Professor of Classics. The Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. Peter William Anderson, M.A., Ottawa; Rev. John Baillie, M.A., D.Litt.; Rev. Francis Henry Langford, B.A., and Rev. Frederick Clarke Stephenson, M.D.—all of Toronto. Sir Edward Kemp, Toronto, bequeathed $20,000 to the University for the endowment fund of Victoria College. The new building for Emmanuel College was in process of erection during 1929-30.

Trinity College. The number of students enrolled in the College for the season 1929-30 was 355. Dr. Felix H. Walter, formerly Associate Professor of French at Queen's University, Kingston, became Associate Professor of French at Trinity. Three of the largest scholarships available to students of the University of Toronto were awarded to Trinity graduates of 1930; the Massey Fellowship, the John H. Moss Award, and one of the two Rhodes Scholarships assigned to the Province of Ontario, won for the fourth time in succession by a Trinity student. An important bequest during the year was one amounting to about $10,000 made in the will of Canon Anthony Hart, the interest on which was to be used for assistance to the sons of clergy in the obtaining of their education.

St. Michael's College. The College, including the two Women's Colleges, Loretto Abbey College and St. Joseph's College, had an enrolment for 1929-30 of 350 in Arts. The most important event recorded during the year was the formal opening of the Institute of Mediaeval Studies which took place on Sept. 30, 1929, with the celebration of the Mass of the Holy Ghost by Rev. H. Carr, C.S.B., LL.D., President of the Institute, followed by an Address by Most Rev. Neil McNeil, Archbishop of Toronto. His Grace read a letter from His Excellency, Monsignor Andrea Cassulo, Apostolic Delegate to Canada and Newfoundland, conveying a blessing from His Holiness for the proposed undertaking. The purpose of the Institute was to give definite organization to the increasing interest in the Middle Ages by furnishing the means of acquiring a clear perception of the whole civilization of that period, this knowledge to be applied to the solution of growing religious, economic and social problems. It would fulfill a need not met by any single institution in the world and its ultimate goal was to supply professors of mediaeval thought and to found similar institutes throughout Europe and America. Professor Etienne Gilson, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., of the Sorbonne, Paris, France, was appointed Director of the Institute.

Knox College, Toronto. The Annual Convocation of the College was held on Apr. 8, 1930, when ten degrees of Bachelor of Divinity were conferred. The Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred upon the following: Rev. Hugh Cameron of Westborough Mission, Ottawa; Rev. Duncan Campbell; Rev. Stuart Parker, Toronto; Rev. J. B. Paulin, Toronto; and the Honorary Degree of Bachelor of Divinity upon Rev. A. Gordon MacPherson.

Wycliffe College, Toronto. Students enrolled for 1929-30 numbered 78. Rev. R. B. McElheran, of Winnipeg, was appointed Principal in succession to the late Rev. Canon O'Meara, D.D., LL.D., The new library building, named the Leonard Library, the gift of Col. R. W. and Mrs. Leonard of St. Catharines, was formally opened and presented to the College by Mrs. Leonard, Apr. 22, 1930.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The most imporant building programme since the establishment of the College 55 years before was inaugurated on May 23, 1930 when the Prime Minister of Ontario, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, laid the corner-stone of the administration building and students' residence. Mr. Ferguson announced that extension and research work at the College would be greatly increased. Right Hon. Sir William Mulock, Chancellor of the University of Toronto, conferred the Degree of B.Sc.A. on 33 graduates. Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, took part in the ceremonies.

Several other new buildings were begun or were nearing completion during the year 1929-30. The enrolment of students totalled 1,570.

Queen's University, Kingston. The total enrolment of students for the season 1929-30, including Summer School and Extension work, was 3,768, again establishing a record for the University. At the Autumn Convocation, Oct. 11, 1929, Mr. James A. Richardson, Winnipeg, a graduate of Queen's, was installed as Chancellor, succeeding Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., who had resigned. The Principal, Dr. Bruce Taylor, presided at the opening of the Meeting and conferred the Honorary Degree of LL.D. upon the new Chancellor, who later conferred the same Degree upon the following: Sir William Clark, K.C.S.I., High Commissioner in Canada for Great Britain, Ottawa; Rev. Francis H. Cosgrave, M.A., D.C.L., B.D., Provost, Trinity College, Toronto; Professor C. T. Currelly, M.A., F.R.S.C., Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto; John W. Dafoe, F.R.S.C., *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg; Charles L. Fortescue, B.Sc.A., East Pittsburgh, Pa.; William S. Fox, M.A., Ph.D., President, University of Western Ontario, London; Henri A. Lafleur, M.D., Montreal; Miss Margaret MacKellar, Central India; H. P. Whidden, D.C.L., Chancellor, MacMaster University, Hamilton; and the Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. John Hugh Michael, M.A., Victoria College, Toronto.

On May 7, 1930, Dr. James C. Connell, formerly Dean of the Medical Faculty, accepted the Acting Principalship of the University, to take effect upon the retirement of Dr. Bruce Taylor on June 18, and until the latter's successor was appointed and had taken over his duties. On June 26 at a Meeting of the Trustees of the University it was decided to appoint Dr. William Hamilton Fyfe of Christ's Hospital, Horsham, Eng., noted for scholastic research, who would take over his duties in the Autumn of 1930. Dr. Connell's resignation as Dean of the Medical Faculty took place in October, 1929, after 26 years of service in that position. Dr. Frederick Etherington was appointed to succeed him. John Wyllie, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc. (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Camb.), was appointed Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine; Professor E. L. Bruce, B.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., of the Department of Mineralogy, was appointed Miller Memorial Research Professor in Geology; J. E. Hawley, M.A., was appointed Professor of Mineralogy, and Dr. J. M. Shaw, was appointed Professor of Systematic Theology in Queen's Theological College.

At the Annual Convocation, May 7, 1930, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec; Dr. James C. Connell (Queen's); Samuel Insull, Chicago; and the Honorary Degree of D.D. upon Rev. Donald MacOdrum, Brockville, and Rev. N. M. Leckie, B.A., B.D., St. Mary's, Ontario.

University of Western Ontario, London. The enrolment of the University for the season 1929-30 was as follows: Faculty of Arts—University College, 900; Assumption College, 92; Ursuline College, 91; Waterloo College, 29; Huron College, 19; total, 1,131; Faculty of Medicine, 154; Faculty of Public Health, 12; gross total, 1,297; duplicates, 90; gross net total, 1,207. During the year Desmond Humphreys Smyth, M.A., Assistant Professor of Philosophy and Psychology was appointed for full time in the Department. At the Annual Convocation on May 30, 1930, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the following: Hibbert Winslow Hill, Faculty of Public Health, University of British Columbia; Right Rev. Denis O'Connor, Bishop-Elect of the Diocese of Peterborough; and Lawrence Vincent Redman, Bloomfield, N.J. The University entered Senior Intercollegiate Rugby, and opened the first unit of the Stadium during 1929-30.

The University of Ottawa. Enrolment for 1929-30 in all Faculties and affiliated institutions totalled 2,200. The new Rector, Rev. Gilles Marchand, O.M.I., Ph.D., D.D., B.C.L., was installed, Apr. 10, 1930, succeeding Rev. U. Robert, O.M.I., D.D. On May 1, 1930, the Episcopal consecration of Right Rev. Joseph Guy, O.M.I., D.D., Titular Bishop of Zerta, Vicar Apostolic of Grouard, Alberta, and one of the Alumni, took place. The consecrating Prelate was His Excellency, Most Rev. Andrea Cassulo, Apostolic Delegate. A new wing was added to the main building of the University for a chapel, gymnasium and dormitory; and a stadium was erected on the athletic field.

McMaster University. The enrolment for the season 1929-30 showed 279 men and 138 women, a total of 417. On Oct. 8, 1929, the corner-stone of the

main building of the new group of University buildings at Hamilton, where it was anticipated the session of 1930-31 would open, was laid by His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon, upon whom the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was later conferred by the Chancellor, Dr. Howard P. Whidden. The ceremony was also graced by the presence of Her Excellency, Lady Willingdon and the Prime Minister of Ontario, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson.

At the Annual Convocation of May 13, 1930, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the following: Albert Matthews, Toronto, Chairman of the Board of Governors of McMaster University; Arthur Milton Overholt, Principal of Brantford Collegiate Institute; and Rev. Arthur Lionel Huddleston, Halifax, N.S. On Apr. 16, 1930, C. E. Burke, Ph.D., was appointed Professor of Chemistry; Miss Lois M. MacLaurin, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of English; A. B. McLay, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Physics; Rev. Roy C. Bensen, M.A., Assistant Professor of Philosophy; and Miss M. Carpenter, Assistant Professor of Classics and Dean of Women. Four were graduates of McMaster. In June, 1930, Rev. John MacNeill, D.D., for 24 years Minister of Walmer Road Baptist Church, Toronto, resigned his charge to become Principal of the Theological Department and Professor of Practical Theology at McMaster; G. M. Henry of the Oshawa Collegiate Institute was appointed Bursar of the University. Announcement was made that the University Buildings in Toronto had been purchased by the Provincial Government.

Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto; (Law Society of Upper Canada). The Annual Report of Dean John D. Falconbridge, K.C., showed registration of students for 1929-30 as: first year, 86; second year, 98; third year, 148; total 342. A new feature of the session was the arrangement made for an annual exchange of lectures with McGill and Dalhousie Law Schools, under which Dean P. E. Corbett, McGill, visited Dalhousie; Prof. Angus L. Macdonald, Dalhousie, visited Osgoode Hall, and Dr. D. A. MacRae of Osgoode Hall, visited McGill.

Upper Canada College, Toronto. The college had an enrolment for 1929-30 of 400 in the Upper School and 280 in the Preparatory School, a total of 680. A number of brilliant and largely-attended events marked the Centenary celebration of the College in September, 1929. Among the distinguished participants were: His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon, Hon. W. D. Ross, LL.D., Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, LL.D., Right Hon. Sir William Mulock, LL.D., Hon. Vincent Massey, LL.D., Hon. Ulick Colborne-Vivian, grandson of Lord Seaton, founder of the College, and G. Montague Harris, O.B.E., grandson of the first Principal, the latter two having come from England for the occasion. Dr. W. L. Grant, the Principal, received the Honorary Degree of LL.D. from the University of Toronto at a Special Convocation. Plans were announced for the new college buildings to be erected outside the City limits. W. N. Tilley, K.C., succeeded Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. (deceased), as *ex-officio* Member of the Board and Frank A. Rolph, President of the Toronto Board of Trade, succeeded John A. Tory as *ex-officio* Member of the Board.

The Department of Agriculture. Heavy rains in the Spring of 1929, with drought in the Summer affected most of the field crops. On the whole, however, grain yields were encouraging; but root crops were poor.

1929 Crop Statistics

	Bushels	Acres
Fall Wheat	17,820,739	691,662
Spring Wheat	1,929,892	106,610
Oats	73,640,478	2,335,310
Barley	18,032,191	622,063
Rye	873,239	52,023
Buckwheat	5,562,013	294,388
Peas	1,235,658	79,532
Beans	1,113,310	63,732
Corn for Husking (in the ear)	6,674,942	120,000
Mixed Grains	29,903,638	892,897
Flax	46,927	5,429

1929 Crop Statistics—Continued

	Tons	Acres
Alfalfa	1,596,212	685,880
Hay and Clover	4,661,660	2,915,221
Fodder Corn	2,221,467	287,566
	Bushels	**Acres**
Potatoes	14,140,088	148,435
Turnips	22,848,692	75,502

Live stock and poultry statistics: horses, 606,505; cattle, 2,671,592; sheep, 1,130,395; swine 1,681,263; poultry, 22,045,091.

Increasing activity was recorded in every branch of the Department, under Hon. J. S. Martin, Minister.

The Report of the Agricultural Development Board for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1929, showed 1,757 applications for loans aggregating $6,803,393, of which 1,397 loans totalling $5,800,000 were paid out. The business of the year showed a Surplus of Income over Expenditure of $111,485. Since its inception the Board had paid to the Provincial Treasury $37,285 more than the amount expended, and, in addition, carried forward a balance of $377,107. This had enabled it to meet all obligations promptly and to provide accommodation for those not able to meet payments when due. In the period 1922-29 loans aggregated 6,991 and the amount paid out, $28,188,000. Loans of the Short Term Loan Associations outstanding at the end of the fiscal year totalled $139,999. Only a few of these Associations were active, according to the Report, and these were apparently endeavouring to wind up operations.

Announcement was made, Apr. 16, 1930, of the appointment of W. B. Roadhouse as Chairman of the Agricultural Development Board. He had been acting in that capacity for some time in addition to carrying on his duties as Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Roadhouse resigned the latter post and was succeeded by James B. Fairbairn of Beamsville. The chairmanship of the Agricultural Development Board had become vacant by the resignation in the Summer of 1929 of A. G. Farrow. Mr. Roadhouse had been a member of the Board since its inception nearly ten years before, as well as Deputy Minister of Agriculture for eighteen years.

Attendance at the Kemptville Agricultural School was: senior year, 19; junior year, 15; domestic science, 13. Short courses: agriculture, 50; teachers' Summer course, 54.

The Western Ontario Experimental Farm at Ridgetown had a successful year. The Demonstration Farm at New Liskeard was favoured with excellent weather conditions throughout the year, as a result of which it was operated with better average results.

Agricultural Societies had a good year, fairs and exhibitions being generally favoured with good weather and increased attendances. Exhibits, with the exception of roots, were superior to those of 1928.

Reports of the Dairy Branch noted that the Summer drought and the exportation of many dairy cows had a marked effect upon the output of cheese, and that of butter was also affected. The creamery industry was not affected to the same extent. Co-operative and marketing organizations and the Colonization and Immigration Branch continued to do good work, the farm placements being 4,340.

In July, 1929, Andrew Fulton was appointed commercial fruit representative for the Ontario Government at London, England. At the time of his appointment he was head of the Markets Division of the Fruit Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The battle against weeds was well maintained. At the banquet of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions held in Toronto, Feb. 6, 1930, it was stated that the Imperial Oil Company would spend $50,000 during the year in helping to solve the weed problem and would publish a book on the subject, based on knowledge gained from Ontario farmers.

Women's Institutes. There were over 40,000 members in the 1,150 Branch Institutes in the Province. Twelve conventions were held during 1929 in various parts of the Province. Officers of the Federated Women's Institutes for 1929-30 were elected as follows: Honorary Presidents, George A. Putnam, Superintendent of Women's Institutes, Toronto, and Mrs. J. W. Stone, Bond Head; President, Mrs. A. E. Walker, Bartonville; Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Joseph McLennan, R.R. No. 2, Sarnia; Mrs. James Deviney, Vernonville; Mrs. Neil Morrison, Cobalt; the Executive: the President, the Vice-Presidents and Mrs. A. E. Huffman, Moscow; Mrs. D. Wardlaw, Ethel; Mrs. J. S. Ferguson, R.R. No. 1, Shequindah; Mrs. R. Henderson, Drayton; Mrs. J. M. Arnold, Zephyr; Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Macoun, R.R. No. 4, Campbellford; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. J. MacLachlan, Burritt's Rapids.

At a banquet held in Toronto, Nov. 27, 1929, marking the close of the 28th Annual Convention of the Ontario Institutes, Superintendent Putnam was presented with a cheque in recognition of 25 years of service for the Institutes. A presentation was also made to Mrs. Putnam.

The Department of Mines. The Annual Preliminary Report of the Department of Mines stated that the value of the mineral production of the Province for the twelve-month period of 1929, far "outstripped any previously recorded increase or total." The value (subject to later corrected reports) was $116,558,961, an increase of more than 16 per cent. above the corrected figures for 1928, $100,083,122. Metallics remained the most important group with 71.5 of the total. Gold mining accounted for $33,543,913, the value of 1,622,689 fine ounces, against final corrected figures of 1,578,433 fine ounces valued at $32,629,-111 in 1928. The gain was due to expanding production in the Kirkland Lake camp. Quantity production of the principal minerals in the Province for 1929 was:

Gold (ozs.)	1,622,689	Lead, pig (lbs.)	4,715,789
Silver (ozs.)	8,753,859	Arsenic (lbs.)	3,742,913
Copper, metallic (lbs.)	71,917,576	Natural gas (M. cu. ft.)	8,572,900
Nickel, metallic (lbs.)	70,741,300	Petroleum, crude (bbls.)	121,125
Nickel, oxide (lbs.)	14,916,784	Salt (tons)	302,445

The Report also showed 4,462,940 pounds of zinc against 58,724 in 1928. Every year since 1922, expansion of the nickel-copper industry had been noted, but the increased production for 1929 over 1928 was the greatest yet reported. Ore raised was 1,991,910 tons, an increase of 33.6 per cent; ore smelted, 2,033,457 tons, an increase of 37.7 per cent., and Bessemer matte produced 132,030 tons, an increase of 44.6 per cent. Of the latter 109,818 tons were refined in Ontario, an increase of 228 per cent. coinciding with improved refining facilities in the Province. In 1918 when refining began in Canada, 5,334 tons of matte were refined. Details were given of the developments in the Sudbury nickel area, a number of which were expected to be completed in the Summer of 1930. It was intimated that in view of the progress of strictly copper mines and the construction of a new copper refinery to handle Canadian blister copper in a Customs way, it might necessitate separation of copper from nickel, for statistical purposes, instead of dealing with it in conjunction with the "nickel-copper industry of which it forms an important part."

Dividends paid by Ontario's metal mines in 1929 totalled $26,876,210, making the grand total to the end of that year, $311,452,291.

The steady demand for cobalt with which silver is associated, with the consequent reopening of several idle properties, and the discoveries of high grade ore at some mines were the bright features of the silver mine situation, offsetting, to some degree, the discouraging features. The low prices of silver, due to a combination of world causes, was a difficulty faced by producers in attempting to estimate future conditions.

Non-metallic minerals showed values aggregating $8,739,253 for 1929, compared with $7,822,641 in 1928; structural materials were valued at $18,312,007 against $14,815,814, and clay products had a value of $6,177,498, compared with $6,177,664 in 1928.

The Report contained reference to the lignite beds on the Abitibi River at Blacksmith Falls (referred to in *The Canadian Annual Review 1928-29*), and to the diamond drilling programme begun during the Summer of 1929 under the direction of the Department. The quantity of lignite in sight in two square miles of lignite was "conservatively placed at 40,000,000 tons, and the grade . . . similar to Southern Saskatchewan lignite, which finds a ready market in Winnipeg in the raw state as domestic fuel, and is also being carbonized and briquetted successfully." In a statement in the Legislature, Mar. 24, 1930, in connection with an item of $50,000 for further investigation, Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines, said that promising reports on the lignite had already been received as a result of tests made by the Dominion Government laboratories. Tests were also being made in England, Germany, and Eastern and Western Canada. While results of some tests had yet to be received, it would seem that the Province had large deposits of first-class fuel which should be a great source of development and wealth.

The value of the metallic production from Ontario mines and smelters during the first three months of 1930 was $21,164,412 against $19,780,780 for the corresponding period of 1929, an increase of $1,383,632 or seven per cent. There were gains in gold, in the quantity of silver (although the value fell off), in copper metal and nickel in matte exported.

Department of Lands and Forests. In spite of business tendencies which affected the newsprint industry, and other circumstances militating against record-making conditions, the Report of the Department of Lands and Forests for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1929, was generally encouraging. The Gross Revenue—the largest in the Department's history—was $5,059,878, of which $4,326,344 was due directly to timber administration, the balance being from the sale and lease of lands, water powers, rentals, etc. Of the Revenue $3,729,554 was on Ordinary Account and $1,330,324 on Capital increases of $172,091 and $145,557 respectively. Expenditures totalled $3,405,615 being $2,179,850 on Ordinary and $1,225,765 on Capital Account. It was intimated that the lower prices for timber material would be reflected in the revenue from the cut of the next fiscal year.

Of 52 areas, varying from one-quarter of a square mile to 975 square miles, sold under advertised public competition, not one was sold at less than the advertised price, and 75 per cent. brought bids above such prices.

In the logging industry the cut of red and white pine was 207,742,496 feet b.m., while jack pine taken out in logs for mill purposes aggregated 72,891,128 feet b.m.

The situation in the newsprint industry was reflected in the cut of 461,992 cords, a decrease of 222,590 cords compared with 1928. There was a marked decrease, too, in the cut on settlers and patented lands. Exports of pulpwood totalled 428,451 cords against 612,000 in the previous year. Seventy-four per cent. of the exports were from patented or privately-owned lands over which the Crown had no control. Commendation was expressed for the sympathetic attitude of the operators toward the efforts of the Government to see that cutting was done judiciously and economically. A similar view was expressed of the public attitude in general and of all agencies, directly or indirectly associated with forest products, in regard to the effort to conserve forest growth and thus perpetuate, as far as humanly possible, the natural forest wealth.

During the year abnormal fire hazards occurred in every district of the Province, and the fire-fighting force was subjected to the most severe test of its existence. The number of fires was 1,550, nearly three times more than in 1928, yet the burned area under protection was limited to 625,643 acres. Of this over 90 per cent. was in the north-west part of the Province, lying west of Lake Nipigon. Timber land burned over was less than 20 per cent. of the total area burned. Eighteen wireless stations were operated. In addition to their work in patrolling and fire fighting the Air Branch of the Department did much forest type mapping, surveying, etc.

It was stated that during the Summer of 1930 the negotiations between the Dominion and the Province on the one hand, and the Indians in Ontario, north

and west of the Albany River, relative to surrender of land, would be continued, and that Mr. W. C. Cain, Deputy Minister of the Department, would again epresent Ontario.

The increased interest of tourists and recreation seekers, in Provincial parks was manifested by the notable increase of the numbers visiting such areas.

The Provincial Secretary's Department. The general programme of rehabilitation in connection with Ontario Hospitals for the Insane and the Reformatories, initiated by Hon. Lincoln Goldie, Provincial Secretary, was steadily forwarded during 1929. Modernization of a number of the older buildings, while occupied, created a problem of some magnitude, but excellent progress was made, and would be continued over a period of years. Many new buildings were also planned. The total population of the Mental Hospitals for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1929, was 9,802 compared with 9,774 in the previous year. The cost to the Province for the maintenance of, and grants to, the various branches were: Mental Hospitals, $4,088,474; Reformatories, $974,588; Boys' Training School, Bowmanville, $116,728; and General Hospitals and Charities, $1,696,462.

The gaol reports for the year showed the number of prisoners committed: male, 24,285; female, 1,695; total, 25,980. Number sentenced, male, 16,825; female, 801; total, 17,626.

In addition to the administration of the Provincial Hospitals and Reformatories owned by the Government, the Department provided a service of inspection and grants to all municipal and private hospitals and refuges, and for all gaols in the Province, including the drafting of regulations for the design and construction of such institutions and the inspection and approval of all plans for new buildings.

On June 2, 1930, the Provincial Secretary gave to the Press a statement that a 150-bed building was to be constructed on the grounds of the Ontario Hospital at Mimico for the care of the criminally insane of the Province, who thus would be completely segregated from other classes of jail and reformatory institute inmates.

Protection of Children. During 1929, 693 children were made permanent wards and 327 temporary wards of Children's Aid Societies. J. J. Kelso, superintendent of the Children's Aid Branch, reported 9,000 children under supervision. There were 639 legal adoptions; and 1,886 unmarried parents' cases were investigated. In the four Industrial schools there was a total of 596 pupils. There were 55 Children's Aid Societies with a paid official in each county or district.

Hydro-Electric Power Operation. Notable developments in connection with the Hydro-Electric Power systems were recorded in the Annual Report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1929, and in addresses and statements by members of the Government at various periods up to June 30, 1930. Most arresting of these, in the public mind, was revealed in the Legislature, Mar. 26, 1930, when the Prime Minister introduced a Bill authorizing purchase by the Commission of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company Limited at a price of $21,250,000. This included shares of the subsidiary companies, the latter embracing electric light, street and radial railways and a bus company, serving the city of Hamilton and adjacent territory. The property included a big development plant at Decew Falls, south of St. Catharines. The Dominion Power and Transmission Co. was one of the pioneers in electrical development in Ontario. It was intimated by Mr. Ferguson that, as part of the Hydro system, greater amounts of energy could be developed and the economic usefulness of the plant and its subsidiaries considerably expanded. Later announcement was made that the private (Foshay) interests in Bruce county had been bought by the Commission and would be absorbed in the Hydro system (see page 371, *The Canadian Annual Review 1928-29*).

The Prime Minister announced, Apr. 11, 1930, an agreement by which the Hydro-Electric Power Commission would purchase 100,000 h.p. from the Hudson's Bay Power Co., a subsidiary of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. Immediate

construction by the Company of a $23,000,000 development on the Abitibi River, 65 miles north of Cochrane, and the building by the Commission at a cost of $3,500,000 of a transmission line to Sudbury, where the power would be made available at $22 per h.p. to take care primarily of expanding mining operations, were involved. The agreement was on a 40-year contract, and first delivery of power was expected late in 1931. Lignite from the Blacksmith's Rapids area would play an important part in maintaining the Company's development at the 275,000 h.p. peak of which it was capable. In turn the power would be of material advantage in Government plans for development of the lignite, gypsum and clay deposits it now had under exploration. A 5 or 6 mile spur from the northerly extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway would be constructed to the power sites on the Abitibi River which were to be developed. The Company had undertaken to use Canadian material and Canadian labour in the construction work.

No less important to the progress of Ontario was the turning on of Hydro power, Jan. 28, 1930, at the Howey Mine, Red Lake. This was from a 5,000 horse-power installation at Ear Falls, on the English River, at the foot of Lac Seul. In the words of an official report it marked "the first effort of the Commission to supply mining camps with electric power." Other plans for the mining, pulp and paper and general industrial expansion of Northern Ontario, were partially carried out or under negotiation, the most urgent immediate demand for electrical energy being from the Sudbury mining district. The purchase of the Wahnapitae Power Company was completed, and increased power supply had been made possible by completion of a new dam on the Wahnapitae. The Commission was investigating power development possibilities on the French, Ottawa and Mississagi Rivers. Arrangements regarding development on the Mississagi River were being brought to a head by the Commission, according to a statement by the Prime Minister in the Legislature, Mar. 20, 1930. It was capable of producing somewhat over 100,000 horse-power, of which there was an existing demand for 70,000, while 20,000 more would be wanted in a few months.

At Chats Falls on the Ottawa River, which as an inter-Provincial stream was one-half the property of Quebec and one-half of Ontario, generating plants would have a total capacity of 192,000 horse-power with a reserve of 23,000. On the Quebec side a private company had the concession and the Ontario Hydro Commission was negotiating for 96,000 horse-power from it, and would have besides the power from the Ontario side of the River. A contract had also been entered into with the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co. which was constructing a huge plant on the St. Lawrence, for 250,000 horse-power, delivery of part of which was to begin Oct. 1, 1932. Ontario's interests in the international section of the St. Lawrence, whence much electrical energy would eventually come, were being watched. The Hydro Commission purchased private interests on the Madawaska River, serving Renfrew, Arnprior and adjacent villages, and other power sites on the river would be developed. The Central Ontario Power system, purchased by the Commission in 1916 from private interests and later operated by it for the Province, was turned over to the municipalities by enactment at the 1930 Session of the Legislature. A substantial reserve, in addition to the saving in rates to consumers under Commission operations, accompanied the transfer.

These developments were in keeping with the widespread demands for increased power supply. In addition to the steps noted, it was also found necessary to arrange with the Gatineau Power Company to deliver large stocks of contracted power at considerable periods ahead of the agreed time.

Great advances were made also in extensions to serve rural districts during the year ended Oct. 31, 1929, and legislative and other plans were made in 1930 for continuing them. In the former period 1,044 miles of primary transmission lines were built and 113 were under construction: it was planned to build some 1,500 more in 1930. Rural distribution lines in 1929 totalled 4,833 miles; and all lines, 9,438 miles, exclusive of 768 miles of high tension telephone lines. Bonuses paid by the Government in aid of rural lines totalled $1,008,049, making an aggregate of $4,636,195 to the end of the 1929 fiscal year. Hydro was then serving 470,000 consumers of whom 37,340 were in rural districts. Legislation in 1930 gave the Commission power to fix a service rate to rural consumers, lower than actual cost where the latter would be excessive. Thus the service rate on an

average farm would have a maximum of $2.50 per month and for others in proportion, rural consumers having 12 classifications all of which would be benefited by the new plan. As the number of consumers increased, with consequent relatively reduced cost of transmitting power, losses under this plan would diminish and, eventually, be wiped out. To meet such losses in the interim, establishment of a Stabilization Fund, to be raised by a charge of ten cents per horse-power supplied to municipalities was provided for. Costs originally borne directly by the Government with respect to plans, surveys, mapping, organization, etc., preliminary to Hydro extensions, would also be met from the Stabilization Fund. Another measure empowered the Commission to make loans to farmers for installation of wiring and partial permanent equipment into their homes and farm buildings.

It was estimated that at the end of 1929 Hydro was furnishing nearly one and one-half millions of the 1,900,000 horse-power of electrical energy in use in Ontario, and that there was 5,000,000 horse-power available but undeveloped in the Province.

Total investment by the Commission in plant and other assets at Oct. 31, 1930, was $222,082,637.06, while the investment of the municipalities in distributing systems and other assets was $92,154,280.86, a grand total capital investment of $314,236,917.06. The reserves of the Commission were $45,881,750.38 and of the municipal electric utilities, $44,058,573.23, making the total reserves of the Commission and municipalities, $89,940,323.61. The Commission collected from municipalities and other customers for power supplied, $26,983,584.69. This was appropriated to meet all the necessary fixed charges, including reserves for sinking fund, renewal of plant, etc., and to provide for the expenses of operation and administration. After meeting all charges there remained a net surplus of $1,575,225.81.

The Department of Health. In the Annual Report of the Department of Health (Hon. Forbes E. Godfrey, M. B., Minister) it was stated that the year 1929 had had a satisfactory record so far as communicable diseases were concerned. Only one major outbreak of undue proportions occurred, namely a Province-wide outbreak of poliomyelitis. This lasted from early September until the middle of December, and over 500 cases were reported. The deaths were comparatively few and only a small proportion of the cases had permanent paralysis. The Report made reference to the generous manner in which recovered convalescents contributed blood for the preparation of convalescent serum, which was freely used in combatting the outbreak. Rabies continued to be a serious menace to "the health and safety of the people." The Department freely supplied anti-rabic treatment for the use of those exposed to the dangers of infection.

The Branch of the Registrar-General gave the following returns* for 1928, the latest available, the estimated population of the Province being 3,229,000 against 3,187,000 the previous year:

Births.....68,510, being 21.2 per 1,000 of population
Marriages.....25,728, being 8.0 per 1,000 of population
Deaths.....37,128, being 11.5 per 1,000 of population

The totals for 1927 were: Births, 67,671; Marriages, 24,677; Deaths, 34,755. The highest causes of death and the rates per 100,000 of population were:

Causes	1928		1927	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Accidents	2,355	72.9	1,997	62.6
Apoplexy	1,395	43.2	1,329	41.7
Arterial Diseases	3,111	96.3	2,738	85.9
Bright's Disease	1,743	53.9	1,629	51.1
Cancer	3,441	106.5	3,177	99.6
Infantile Diarrhoea	643	19.9	573	17.9
Influenza	1,711	52.9	959	30.0
Organic Heart Diseases	5,609	173.7	5,295	166.1
Pneumonia (all forms)	2,736	84.7	2,447	76.7
Tuberculosis	1,832	56.7	1,803	56.7

*NOTE.—See pages 79-80 for preliminary figures for 1929.

Heart diseases, it was noted, had held first place in causes of deaths during all the previous ten-year period; cancer climbed from fifth to second in that period; diseases of the arteries from eighth to third, and tuberculosis dropped from fourth to sixth.

From the figures regarding communicable diseases (other than influenza given in the foregoing) the following statistics as to deaths and rates per 100,000 of population were taken:

Causes	1928		1927	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Diphtheria	213	6.5	297	9.3
Measles	62	1.9	82	2.5
Scarlet Fever	67	2.0	87	2.7
Smallpox	2	0.0	3	0.0
Typhoid Fever	78	2.4	109	3.4
Whooping Cough	175	5.4	181	5.6

Department of Labour. Applicants registered at the 26 offices of the Employment Offices of the Department of Labour throughout the Province, for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1929, numbered 223,600 compared with 212,422 in 1928. Vacancies were 182,620 against 175,870 in the previous year. Placements were 159,519, the largest number since the Offices were opened. Approximately 87 per cent. of the vacancies reported were filled by the Offices.

The Annual Report of the Factory Inspection Branch showed some 18,000 inspections, and 319,646 persons employed in the establishments inspected. Plans for factories, shops and offices were submitted for approval, and the value of the buildings were considerably in excess of any previous year. Estimated cost of buildings for which plan approvals were sought increased from $8,250,000 in 1924 to $36,588,950 in 1929. Accidents recorded were 7,083, of which 63 were fatal.

Increased activity was reported in the Steam Boiler Branch. The Board of Examiners of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers issued 1,705 certificates as the result of examinations of candidates in the various groups.

The first report of the Apprenticeship Branch indicated considerable progress in putting into operation the provisions of the Apprenticeship Act and regulations. The Inspector of Caisson Work again reported a decrease in caisson disease among workers in compressed air.

"An Act to Provide for Old Age Pensions," (Bill 150), passed at the 1929 Session of the Legislature (see *The Canadian Annual Review 1928-29*, page 349), became operative Nov. 1, 1929, with administration by the Department of Labour through a Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. David Jamieson. Under the terms of the Act municipal commissions were appointed to assist in investigation and the general work of administering the Act. The pensioners on the rolls when the measure became operative were 15,906, and at the end of June, 1930, were 30,224. The net amount paid in pensions for the first month, November, 1929, was $306,198 and in June, 1930, $595,227. The total net payments in Ontario to June 30, 1930, was about $4,000,000 of which $1,993,874 was chargeable to the Dominion, $1,186,048 to the Province, $806,040 to Ontario municipalities, and $1,735 to other Provinces. New applications were being received at the end of June, 1930, at the rate of 800 to 1,000 per month, and pensioners were dying at the rate of 300 to 400 per month. Records showed ages of pensioners varying from the eligible age, 70 years, to 110 years, and there were several cases in which applications of parents and children had been granted. In the first of such cases the father was 94 and the son 71 years old.

Mothers' Allowances. In the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1929, the Mothers' Allowance Commission paid $2,306,083 to beneficiary families. The total amount expended on Mothers' Allowances since the Commission began operations, Nov. 1, 1920, was $15,628,973. In October, 1929, 5,357 families with 15,984 children were on the list. The net increase in families from the end of the last fiscal year was 220. Of the total 3,756 families were dependent because of the death of the father; incapacitation accounted for 1,038 cases; desertion for 341, while the allowance was paid to a foster-mother in 222 cases. Cities accounted for

2,611 cases, towns for 76 and counties and judicial districts for 2,670. Of the 5,357 families 2,444 had two children; 1,397 had 3; 734 had 4; 373 had 5; 180 had 6; 82 had 7; 23 had 8; 12 had 9; 4 had 10 and 1 had 11 children.

Department of Public Highways. During the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1929, total Expenditure on roads by the Department of Public Highways was $19,498,091 of which $14,611,278 was on Capital and $4,184,378 on Ordinary Account. Of the total $12,450,000 was spent on Provincial Highways, while subsidies for county and township roads amounted to $4,359,577 and $1,794,950 respectively. The Total Revenue of $18,916,457 included $8,497,593 from Gasoline tax and $7,538,329 from Licence collections. Total road mileage stood at 70,695 of which 37,721 were improved gravel and 6,947 paved roads, compared with respective totals in the preceding year of 70,374, 36,383 and 6,536 miles.

Registrations of motor vehicles in Ontario for 1929 were: passenger cars, 473,222; commercial vehicles, 55,218; public buses, 587; motor cycles, 3,541. Eighty individuals or companies operated the buses on 135 routes with a total route mileage of 3,970. In addition, the Public Commercial Vehicles Act became operative in September, 1928, under which 274 companies or individuals operated 1,118 vehicles. Tourist motor cars entering the Province numbered 3,505,500 against 2,415,833 in 1928. Of the 1929 entries 2,922,536 stayed 24 hours or less; 582,128 entered for from 2 to 90 days, and 836 for from three to six months.

The Department under the direction of Hon. George S. Henry, Minister, continued many activities, again stressing by every known phase of publicity the importance of highway safety. The new marking plan by which every Provincial highway was designated the King's Highway (with number) was carried out. With an official of the Department in charge attractive displays were made at a number of the foremost annual sporting and recreation exhibitions in the United States.

Addressing the Annual Meeting of the Hamilton Auto Club, Apr. 3, 1930, Mr. Henry said that some Provinces, including Ontario, and several States of the United States, were negotiating for reciprocal legislation whereby reckless motor vehicle drivers who had their licences cancelled or suspended in another Province or State, would also have them cancelled in their home State or Province. The growth of a safety consciousness was responsible for the proposition.

The Department of Public Works. The Public Works Department with Hon. George S. Henry as Minister, spent a total of $2,113,462 during the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1929. The Infirmary Building at the Ontario Hospital, Hamilton, was completed. Contracts were made for the construction of the following: new Horticultural Building, Administrative Building, Student's Residence, power plant and tunnel at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; district jails at Kenora, Sudbury and North Bay. Bridges built numbered 103.

Liquor Control Board. The Report of the Liquor Control Board for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1929, showed that sales totalled $53,360,569.81, an increase of $6,364,978.62 or 13 per cent. over the previous year. The gross Trading Profit was $11,566,658.98 and the Net Trading Profit was $8,751,680.28. With other revenue, the Total Profit was $9,661,448.60, which was carried to the Balance Sheet and $7,505,000 was the sum shown in the Balance Sheet as paid to the Provincial Treasurer. Six new stores and five brewery warehouses were opened during the year, bringing the totals to 122 and 105 respectively. There were 36 breweries producing and selling beer in Ontario, and 52 properly licensed native wine plants were in operation.

Besides the 419,797 resident permits, 106,987 non-resident permits were issued. All permits as yet uncancelled, but under suspicion, would be stamped so as to make them good only at a certain store, making supervision by the vendor easier. Administration and Operating Expenses totalled $2,666,146.22, or 4.81 per cent. of total sales. There were 1,146 employees on the staff.

W. D. Bayley, Director of Temperance Instruction in Manitoba, gave a demonstration to the Toronto schools of the work being done in that Province,

Mar. 21, 1930. He had been invited to Toronto by the Liquor Control Board and his demonstration was given by permission of the Toronto Board of Education.

Workmen's Compensation Board. Reported accidents in 1929 numbered 87,103, as compared with 79,398 in 1928. This increase corresponded with that in provisional payrolls reported to the Board from $503,392,000 to $543,455,000, and an increase in the number of employers from 23,685 to 24,078, indicating an increase in employment. Of the total accidents 33,955 involved medical aid only; 31,005 involved temporary disability; while 2,884 permanent partial disability and ten total permanent disability awards were made. Benefits awarded during the year totalled $8,012,157.78 as compared with $7,067,946.93 in 1928. The total of benefits awarded since the commencement of the Act to the end of 1929 was $78,480,206.93; while the total accidents reported during that period were 806,410. Administration Expenses for the year amounted to $341,083.58 as compared with $317,247.35 in 1928.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Though it shared with other transportation concerns in the decreased revenues consequent upon general slackening of business throughout the country, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway reported a good fiscal year to Oct. 31, 1929. Gross Revenues were $4,970,282, a decrease of $368,975 or 6.91 per cent. compared with 1928, while Gross Expenditures were $3,942,401, a decrease of $193,726 or 4.68 per cent. compared with the preceding year. Net Earnings were $1,027,880, a decrease of $175,249 or 14.5 per cent., in comparison with 1928. Mr. George W. Lee, Chairman of the T. & N.O. Commission, commented upon this, and added that the reduced freight and passenger traffic "is, in our opinion, not an indication of permanent retrogression of the affairs of the Northern country served by the Railway, but shows an adjustment of business conditions preceding a general advancement in all lines of endeavour in the near future as the conditions of the territory, as a whole, enlarge and expand." It was noted that $240,000 was paid for matured interest on the debenture bond issue of $6,000,000. The growth of the mining industry and the promising outlook of the lignite field, (see also Department of Mines Report in this section) in the Blacksmith Rapids basin, and the high grade clay deposits in the basin of the Moose River, were also touched upon. Extension of the main line north of Cochrane to Coral Rapids, 95 miles beyond that point was completed. It was announced subsequently that a contract had been let for a still further main line extension of 40 miles, at an approximate cost of $2,000,000. This would bring the line to a point on Moose River, about 50 miles from Moose Factory on James Bay, the southern extremity of Hudson Bay. This extension was expected to be completed in the Summer of 1930. From the new end of steel on the Moose River, small motor boats could navigate that waterway to James Bay. Settlement was already proceeding in the territory opened up by the extensions.

Department of Northern Development. The Chief Engineer's Report of the Department of Northern Development showed that during the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1929, the sum of $4,954,229.70 was expended on the maintenance and construction of roads and bridges in the Electoral Districts of Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Manitoulin, Algoma, Sault Ste. Marie, Temiskaming, South Cochrane, North Cochrane, Fort William, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Kenora, and that portion of the District of Nipissing lying north of the C.P.R., and on certain main roads in the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, North Renfrew, and that portion of the Nipissing District lying south of the C.P.R. All the work in these districts was done under the Northern Development Act including the work accomplished by 85 municipalities operating under agreement with the Department. In addition, certain towns through which trunk roads pass were given assistance in the laying of a permanent pavement along the location of the highway.

During the year new roads were opened to connect the various districts and to give settlers access to their lands. Additional work was done on the Ferguson Highway and other important arteries. The gap on the Cochrane-Hearst road between Smooth Rock Falls and Cochrane was completed making travel possible

from Cochrane west, a distance of 92 miles. In addition to the work performed under the Northern Development Act expenditures under the Colonization Roads Act were made in the northern townships of the counties of Addington, Frontenac, Hastings, Lanark, Leeds, Ontario, Peterborough, Renfrew, Simcoe, Victoria and Haliburton and townships in the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing under the supervision and direction of inspectors of the Colonization Roads Branch.

Game and Fisheries. Revenue of the Game and Fisheries Department for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1929, was $775,374.80 with Expenditures of $607,835.95, leaving a Net Surplus of $167,538.85. Revenue derived from non-resident angling licences in 1929 was $214,470.25 against $185,455 in 1928. The production of raw furs was worth $3,719,582.72 to the trapper. Fox pelts produced on licensed fur farms were worth $537,311.39. There were 1,360 licensed fur farms in 1929, an increase of 18 per cent. The Wolf Bounty Act created an expenditure of $53,495.13, covering application for bounty on 3,588 pelts. An amendment to the Game and Fisheries Act provided for a closed season on fox from Mar. 1 to Oct. 31, and the daily and seasonal bag limits on ducks were reduced to 15 and 150 respectively.

The Report of the Ontario Game-Fish Committee was presented to the House by Hon. Charles McCrea, Mar. 27, 1930. It urged gradual but complete reorganization of Ontario's game-fish service with extensive upward revision of the scale of expenditures upon it; increase of the number of men engaged in the service and their being brought to the status of a trained and disciplined force. It recommended that game-fish rating be given pickerel, lake trout and pike; that trolling from motor or sail boats, and the use of fish spears and dynamite be prohibited. Establishment of more game-fish sanctuaries and additional hatcheries were among other recommendations.

Ontario Provincial Police. In his Annual Report Maj.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams, Commissioner, recorded that in 1929 the total number of cases prosecuted under all Acts was 13,188, an increase of 1,883. Prosecutions under the criminal code numbered 6,693, an increase of 1,482. The Commissioner declared that increase in prosecutions was not due to an increase in lawlessness but to the larger numerical strength of the Force. An improvement was noted in the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act, there being 6,495 prosecutions by the Provincial Police for violations of this Act, with 5,523 convictions and a total of $258,076 collected in fines.

Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. During 1929 the Board, composed of C. R. McKeown, K. C., Chairman; A. B. Ingram, Vice-Chairman, and J. A. Ellis, Commissioner, received 553 formal applications; 86 applications regarding validations of municipal debentures involving values aggregating $5,762,002.06. Reports from railways showed 30 persons killed and 1,017 injured.

United Farmers of Ontario. There was a good attendance at the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the United Farmers of Ontario, held in Toronto, Dec. 4-6, 1929. Reports were encouraging. The following officers were elected: President, Bruce McNevin, Omemee; Vice-President, R. J. Scott, Belgrave; Executive Member, N. E. Lindsay, Renfrew; Secretary, J. J. Morrison, U.F.O. Headquarters, Toronto. Among the resolutions was one again affirming belief in the efficiency of the section unit of school administration, as providing "a rural viewpoint and leadership of greater extent than that which could be expected by the proposed township school board bill." It was recommended that where *per capita* cost of sections had reached a point where it was no longer economical, such cases be provided for by amendment to the present Act, whereby they could be merged temporarily with an adjoining section. While secondary education was favoured, opposition was expressed in the resolution to compulsory consolidated schools. Other resolutions asked that farmers' daughters over the age of 21 be given the franchise in municipal elections; that Federal and Provincial elections be held on a fixed date every four years; and that the manufacture, exportation and sale of liquor throughout Canada be prohibited.

Officers elected by the United Farm Women of Ontario were: President, Mrs. R. Wyman, Thessalon; Vice-President, Mrs. J. Alex Wallace, Simcoe; Executive Member, Mrs. D. C. MacKinnon, Allenford; Secretary, Miss Marion J. Macpherson, U.F.O. Headquarters, Toronto.

The United Farm Young People of Ontario elected the following: President, W. H. Hamilton, Glasgow Station; Vice-President, Russell Hare, Nanticoke; Secretary, Miss Marion J. Macpherson, Toronto.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the United Farmers Co-operative Co. Ltd., on Dec. 3, 1929, elected the following officers: President, H. A. Gilroy, Alvinston; Vice-President, G. W. Buchanan, Carleton Place; Secretary-Treasurer, J. J. Morrison, Toronto. The General Manager, H. B. Clemes, reported a successful year.

Ontario Divorce Courts. At a meeting of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario, held at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, June 13, 1930, a committee of judges was appointed to draw up a set of rules covering procedure in divorce cases under the measure passed by Parliament and applicable to the Province. The meeting itself agreed upon one rule, subsequently embodied among the nineteen presented in the Report by the Committee and passed by the Judges on June 20, 1930, and entitled, "Rules Respecting the Conduct of Matrimonial Causes." The rule (No. 13) in question established the principle that divorce should be granted only in open court trial and on the evidence submitted. It was intended to prevent the obtaining of divorce by collusion and read: "In any such action no judgment shall be entered upon consent of parties, admissions or in default of appearance or of pleading or otherwise than after a trial." Rule 17 provided that: "All matrimonial causes shall be tried by a judge without a jury." The requirements of a statement of claim were fully set forth with instructions as to the responsibility of plaintiff's solicitor in relation thereto. Rule 15 provided that a judgment absolute might be pronounced at the hearing and continued: "Where a judgment *nisi* is pronounced at the hearing a judgment absolute shall be pronounced after the expiration of three months unless the Attorney General, or some other person who has obtained the right to intervene, shall have applied for a further hearing for the purpose of establishing collusion or connivance." Otherwise than as prescribed in these rules it was provided that a matrimonial cause should be conducted in the matter prescribed by the Consolidated Rules.

Ontario Research Foundation. The Report of the Foundation (Chairman: Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart. LL.D., and Director: Dr. H. B. Speakman) covered the period from the beginning of its activities in September, 1928, to Dec. 31, 1929. The balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1929, showed disbursement since inception for buildings and equipment to be $181,768.31. Expenditures, including depreciation, reached $63,362.84, and income, $58,999.97. Of the aggregate private and Government subscriptions pledged for a five-year period, totalling $3,742,920, there had been paid $1,445,860, with balances due in 1930, 1931 and 1932. The Report stated that during the period of existence—less than two years—much progress had been made. A suitable building had been found, together with adjoining land which would be used for the erection of laboratories as needed. An efficient staff of research workers in various sciences was employed and a connection established between the Foundation and groups of manufacturers. A research library of scientific periodicals was being built up. It was the intention of the Foundation later to issue bulletins summarizing the most important contributions made in the various fields of the research groups. Researches conducted during the period covered by the Report came under the following heads: textiles, meat-packing, metallurgy, animal pathology and chemical engineering.

Important Incidents. Announcement was made Jan. 28, 1930, that H. H. Ball, former Member of the Legislature for Eglington, a Toronto riding, had been appointed King's Printer, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Major Clarkson James, some two years previously. In the interim Horace Wallis, Deputy Minister in the office of the Prime Minister, had been Acting King's Printer as well as fulfilling his other duties.

By Order-in-Council dated June 2, 1930, the following Barristers-at-Law were appointed His Majesty's Counsel: John Ernest Anderson, Lindsay; Percy Wood Beatty, Toronto; John Douglas Bissett, Toronto; George Bray, Kitchener; Herbert Abraham Clark, Toronto; Daniel Joseph Coffey, Toronto; Trepassa Herbert Dyre, Owen Sound; Thomas Spaven Elmore, Toronto; John Frederick Hollis, Toronto; Herbert William Lawlor, Hawkesbury; Lyman Lee, Hamilton; Allan Travers Lewis, Ottawa; John Wendell McCullough, Toronto; Robert Dunn Moorhead, Toronto; Montalieu Nesbitt, Woodstock; Charles Alfred Payne, Belleville; George Gordon Plaxton, Toronto; Frederick Adam Corrie Redden, London, England; Charles Guy Robertson, Preston; Alexander Laurence Shaver, Dundas; James Fordyce Strickland, Peterborough; and Frederick Watt, Guelph.

The Central Circulating Library, Toronto, a new extension of the Central Reference Library, was officially opened, Apr. 21, 1930.

Extensions to the Toronto General Hospital, including a new private patients' pavilion, were formally opened on Apr. 24, 1930, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. W. D. Ross.

Ontario Government Appointments

1929 (July 1 to Dec. 31)

Police Magistrate and Judge of the Juvenile Court, city of Hamilton	Henry Arnold Burbidge.	Hamilton
Sheriff, district of Nipissing	Walter Stanley Wagar.	North Bay
Deputy Police Magistrate, city of Windsor, city of East Windsor, town of Walkerville, county of Essex	Arthur Hanrahan	Windsor
Registrar of the Surrogate Court, county of York	Joseph E. Thompson	Toronto
Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario, at Osgoode Hall	George A. Drew	Toronto
Judge of the Surrogate Court, county of Halton, and Local Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario in county of Halton	His Honour William N. Munro.	
Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, county of Peterborough	Vincent J. McElderry.	Peterborough

1930 (Jan. 1 to June 30)

King's Printer	H. H. Ball	Toronto
Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, united counties of Prescott and Russell	Camille W. A. Marion.	Rockland
Sheriff, county of Bruce	John Rowland	Walkerton
Police Magistrate, town of Napanee	Mark P. Graham	Napanee
Deputy Minister of Agriculture	James B. Fairbairn.	Beamsville

The Province of Ontario

(As at June 30, 1930)

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. William Donald Ross, LL.D.

The Ferguson Ministry* (Conservative)

President of the Council and Minister of Education	Hon. George Howard Ferguson, B.A., K.C., LL.B.
Minister of Public Works and Highways	Hon. George Stewart Henry, B.A., LL.B.
Attorney-General	Lt.-Col. Hon. William Herbert Price, K.C., LL.B.
Minister of Mines	Hon. Charles McCrea, K.C.
Minister of Health and Labour	Hon. Forbes Elliott Godfrey, M.B., L.R.C.P. & S.
Secretary and Registrar	Hon. Lincoln Goldie
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. John Strickler Martin, B.A.
Minister of Lands and Forests	Hon. William Finlayson, K.C.
Treasurer	Hon. Joseph Dunsmore Monteith, M.D., C.M.
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. John Robert Cooke
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Edward Arunah Dunlop
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Frederick Thomas Smye
Speaker of the House	Hon. Thomas A. Kidd

*NOTE.—Subsequent to June 30, 1930 (September 16) upon the resignation of certain Ministers, the following changes were made in the Cabinet: Public Works and Labour, Hon. J. D. Montieth, M.D. (Hon. G. S. Henry to retain the Portfolio of Highways); Health, Hon. J. M. Robb, M.D.; Provincial Secretary, Hon. Leopold Macaulay; Agriculture, Hon. T. L. Kennedy; Provincial Treasurer, Hon. E. A. Dunlop; and Public Welfare (new Department), Hon. W. G. Martin.

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister	Horace Wallis
Deputy Minister of Education	A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D.
Deputy Minister of Public Works	George Hogarth
Deputy Minister of Public Highways	R. M. Smith
Deputy Attorney-General	Edward Bayly, K.C.
Clerk, Executive Council	C. F. Bulmer
King's Printer	H. H. Ball
Public Trustee	A. N. Middleton
Superintendent of Insurance and Registrar of Loan Corporations	R. Leighton Foster
Deputy Minister of Mines	T. W. Gibson
Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries	Donald McDonald
Deputy Minister of Labour	James H. H. Ballantyne
Deputy Minister of Health	Dr. W. J. Bell
Assistant Provincial Secretary	F. V. Johns
Deputy Provincial Secretary	H. M. Robbins
Registrar of Companies and Brokers	Walter Wallbridge Denison
Deputy Minister of Agriculture	James B. Fairbairn
Chairman, Agricultural Development Board	W. B. Roadhouse
Chairman, Mothers' Allowances Commission	David Jamieson, M.D.
Chairman, Old Age Pensions Commission	David Jamieson, M.D.
Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests	W. C. Cain
Surveyor-General	L. V. Rorke
Deputy Minister of Forestry	E. J. Zavitz
Deputy Minister of Northern Development	C. H. Fullerton
Finance Comptroller and Assistant Treasurer	F. Martin Turnbull
Provincial Auditor	Gordon A. Brown
Provincial Archivist	Col. Alexander Fraser, LL.D.
Comptroller of Revenue	John T. White, K.C.
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	Alexander C. Lewis
Law Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	Allan M. Dymond

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

General Conditions; Leading Events

Of the situation of the Province of Quebec during the last six months of 1929 one may very well say, in the terms of the Speech from the Throne: "We have reason to be grateful for the year which has just elapsed. A bountiful harvest crowned the efforts of the farmer. During the season of their activity, the labourers found plentiful and remunerative employment. Tourists invaded the Province in greater numbers than ever, thanks to the good roads and to an improved hotel system. In the course of the fiscal year, 1928-29, revenues attained to an unprecedented figure which permitted the Government to multiply its grants to public charities, to public health, to education, to agriculture, to the highways and to colonization." But with the Winter months trade depression gradually set in and unemployment began to make itself felt. In Montreal and Quebec City, the situation was naturally more acute than elsewhere and the grievances of the working class had something to do, if not with the victory of Mr. Camillien Houde as Mayor of Montreal in April, at least with the defeat of Mr. J. O. Auger, Mayor of Quebec, by Lieut.-Col. H. E. Lavigueur, M.P., a former Chief Magistrate of the ancient Capital, in February, 1930. Needless to say the underlying economic position of Quebec was sound and the effects of a general world condition less keenly felt there, perhaps, than in any other Province of the Dominion.

Opposition to the new theatre legislation of the Province still continued during 1929, in spite of the announced decision of the theatre proprietors, referred to in *The Canadian Annual Review, 1928-29*, to observe the law for the future. A Quebec City proprietor had been arraigned in the Court of Sessions for admitting children under sixteen years of age to his theatre during the Autumn of 1928, and had applied to the Superior Court for a writ of prohibition. This was denied to him and application was then made to the Court of Appeals with the same non-success. No further obstruction intervening, the original action against the theatre was proceeded with before Judge Choquette, and the proprietor on July 5, 1929, was fined $25 on one charge and $10 on each of five others. A little more than a month later, Aug. 13, The Provincial Association of Theatre and Cinema Proprietors forwarded to Hon. L. A. Taschereau, as Attorney-General, a resolution disclaiming all intention of instituting an appeal from the Choquette judgment to a higher court and calling on all members of the Association to observe the law. This document was signed by the President, Joseph Cardinal, and by the Secretary, D. A. Burpee.

Following up the campaign that he had launched in the month of June, 1929, Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Agriculture, continued to put his plan of reorganization of the agricultural industry into effect with the utmost energy and a surprisingly wide range of vision, during the last six months of the year. During the Autumn a dispute broke out between the milk producers and dealers of Montreal over an increase in price; assisted by the Minister of Agriculture a compromise was reached and a special Commission to investigate the cost of producing milk in and about Montreal was appointed.

A ruling of the utmost importance to the consuming public was issued by the Public Service Commission of the Province on July 2, 1929, in which standard rules were formulated and adopted, governing the public supply of gas and electricity by utility companies for lighting, heating and cooking. Later in the year, on Oct. 12, the powers of the Commission under Provincial statute were challenged by Messrs. O. Martineau & Fils, quarry proprietors of Montreal. The municipality had been ordered to pay this firm $114,917.90 in an expropriation of their property; whereupon the proprietors, dissatisfied with the award, took action against the Commission on the ground that the Province had no right to invest it with a power accorded only to the Courts by the British North America Act. The Attorney's-General Department intervened in the hearing before Mr. Justice Archer of the Superior Court, through Mr. Charles Lanctot, K.C., Deputy Minister, and on Jan. 3, 1930, His Lordship held that the Public Service Commission Act was valid and dismissed the action.

Pursuant to the promise he had made during the previous Session of the Legislature, the Premier on Aug. 14, 1929, announced the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the civil status of woman in the Province; its members being Mr. Justice C. E. Dorion, Magistrate Ferdinand Roy and Mr. Joseph Sirois, N.P., all of Quebec; and Mr. Victor Morin, N.P., of Montreal. This Commission made a Preliminary Report* which was tabled in the Assembly during the Session of 1930.

After a five years' campaign, with its ends achieved, the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, whose survey of conditions in the metropolis caused a violent controversy but was finally accepted by the municipal authorities and its main recommendations acted upon, was brought to an end on Jan. 14, 1930, in a special meeting at which an exhaustive Report upon the work that had been done was read by Dr. A. Grant Fleming. At Quebec City, during the Autumn and Winter months a vigorous movement was launched to improve the City's milk supply, in the course of which action was taken against many producers in the surrounding district. On Jan. 31, Dr. Valmont Martin, City Health Officer, issued a statement in this connection, showing that during 1929, 2,336 milk tests had been made; 528 gallons of impure

*NOTE.—See Report on page 412, this volume.

milk confiscated and destroyed; 30 dealers taken to Court; 733 farms licensed; and 98 licences cancelled, of which 73 were subsequently returned and the cancellation of the remaining 25 made permanent. The late Summer and early Autumn were marked by the spread to the Province of Quebec of the epidemic of infantile paralysis which had broken out in other parts of the Dominion. Cases were reported from a number of points, although only a few in each instance, with the exception of Montreal where there were over 90 and Quebec where there were nearly 25 in all. The opening of the Protestant schools of Quebec City was delayed from Sept. 4 to Sept. 16 on this account.

An Active Year in Politics

Politically considered, the entire twelve months' period, July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, was one of extreme activity in the Province from beginning to end. The first event of major importance was the Convention of the Provincial Conservative party which was held at Quebec City, July 9 and 10, 1929, with a registration of more than 979 delegates and substitutes, representing every constituency in the Province. The main purpose of the gathering was to receive the formal resignation of Mr. Arthur Sauvé as Leader, which he had pledged himself to give during the General Election campaign of June, 1927, in the event of his non-success, and to elect a successor to him. So strong and so well-organized was the candidature of Mr. Camillien Houde, Mayor of Montreal and Member for St. Mary's Division, that his was the only name to be brought before the Convention and he was duly ratified as Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the Legislative Assembly without ballotting and amid scenes of vociferous enthusiasm. The nomination of Mr. Houde was moved by Mr. Laurent Barré of Rouville and seconded by Mr. J. W. Hackett of Stanstead. A vote of thanks to Mr. Sauvé for his long and valuable services to the Party was moved by Hon. E. L. Patenaude, seconded by Mr. Alfred Duranleau, K.C., of Montreal, and carried unanimously. The Conservative platform was defined in a series of twelve resolutions regarding the control of public funds; respect for municipal autonomy; the sale of wines, as well as beer, in grocery stores; division of the revenue from automobile and gasoline taxes between the Province and the several municipalities; simplification of the administration of justice and the effecting of various legislative reforms; the use of identification cards for voters in Provincial elections; and the holding of general elections at fixed dates. Commenting upon the retirement of Mr. Sauvé, the Premier, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, later said: "I feel personally grieved over his departure. We have fought arduous battles against each other but I will always be ready to acknowledge his good sportsmanship. He never struck below the belt and during the nine years I have been Premier, while he was Leader of the Opposition, our personal friendship has never suffered from our political differences." Editorially *The Gazette*, Montreal, observed:

The leadership passes into the hands of Mayor Camillien Houde of Montreal, a young man fired with enthusiasm, characterized with a desire for plain-speaking, which is far from pleasing to many of his friends, but which, doubtless, time and weight of responsibility will restrain. Mr. Houde comes into office because the Conservative party has the desire to achieve success. He is expected to furnish the driving power of the barque of success, to steer it through the shoals into the haven of victory. Of the leader who passes out it may be said that he was a conscientious man, a veteran in politics who gave of his best and played fairly. He goes out only because he did not carry the Party banner to victory. There is sympathy for him because of the years he has spent at his task but a political party, like an industrial organization, has but little time to spend on sympathy.

A complete surprise was the resignation of Hon. Jacob Nicol from the Provincial Treasurership, on account of the demands of his increasing business interests, and the naming of Hon. Andrew Ross McMaster, former Member of Parliament for Brome, as his successor. The announcement of these developments was made and Mr. McMaster was sworn in by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. G. Carroll, Sept. 12, 1929. At the same time Hon. Mr. Nicol was appointed to the seat in the Legislative Council left vacant through the death of Hon. J. J. B. Gosselin of Shefford. This entailed a By-election in Compton, the retiring Minister's former constituency, and the challenge was promptly taken up by Mr. Houde, Major A. L. Pomeroy being nominated by a Conservative Convention to oppose Mr. McMaster; and a bitter contest ensued in which much capital was made of the abrupt desertion of his mandate by Mr. Nicol and the imposition of a stranger upon the county by the Taschereau Administration. Voting took place Sept. 30, 1929; and the Opposition was jubilant over a moral victory, Mr. McMaster being elected only by 239 votes, representing a cut of almost 1,000 votes in the Government's previous majority in Compton.

Undismayed, announcement was made the next day from Liberal sources that Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Agriculture, who had been most active in the affairs of his Department all Summer, would resign his seat in the Legislative Council and accept nomination in Richelieu County to succeed Mr. J. T. Lafrèniere, the former Member, who had been made Chairman of the Rural Credits Commission. This proved to be incorrect, although Richelieu was opened and again a strenuous campaign ensued, Nomination Day, Oct. 21, being marked by scenes of disorder at Sorel. Mr. J. C. A. Turcotte of that City was made the Liberal candidate, while Mr. Ulric Girouard was nominated as an Independent Liberal and Mr. Hervé Larivière as the Conservative standard-bearer. The election took place Oct. 28, when Mr. Turcotte secured a Government victory for which Hon. Mr. Cardin, Federal representative of Richelieu, was given no small credit by Opposition apologists. The majority of the new Member over his two opponents was 975.

Still further encouraged by this second success, the Premier promptly brought on another By-election; Mr. J. F. Daniel, M. L. A. for Montcalm, resigning his seat in the Assembly to go to the Upper Chamber, while Hon. J. L. Perron this time resigned

from the Council in order to be eligible for nomination as the Liberal candidate in that constituency. Nov. 16 was set as the election date, and at a Party Convention held at Ste. Julienne ten days earlier, the Minister was duly chosen as the Government standard-bearer. Mr. Albert Levesque was entrusted with the Conservative colours and on Nomination Day a contradictory meeting ensued that grew disorderly towards the end and at which Mr. Houde was subsequently twitted with having evaded a personal encounter with Mr. Perron, whom the Leader of the Opposition had made the target for such repeated and bitter personal attacks. This charge Mr. Houde warmly denied. As usual the campaign was vigorously contested but no one was greatly surprised when victory finally rested with Mr. Perron, whose official majority was 957.

Meanwhile, the death in an automobile accident, which occurred, Oct. 4, 1929, of Mr. Andrew Philps, one of the oldest Members of the Assembly, had created a vacancy in Huntingdon and a Liberal Convention was held Nov. 6 to find a candidate to succeed him. The party situation in this constituency was somewhat involved—matters being made no better by the illness and subsequent death of Hon. James A. Robb, the Federal Member—and although six ballots were taken the deadlock between four candidates, Messrs. R. Wellington Blair, Avila Caza, William K. Philps and W. E. Lefebvre, remained unbroken, a two-thirds vote being necessary in order to secure nomination. Eventually, it was decided not to issue writs for a By-election and Huntingdon was unrepresented at the 1930 Session of the Legislature, as was also Maskinongé due to the death of the sitting Member, Mr. J. W. Gagnon, Dec. 17, 1929.

J. Hugues Fortier, Member for Beauce, placed his resignation in the hands of the Speaker, Nov. 28, 1929, in order to accept appointment as Judge of the Court of Sessions at Quebec, replacing Hon. Arthur Lachance whom ill-health had compelled to retire. Subsequently a heated Convention was held at St. Georges, when Paul Henri Bouffard was chosen as the official Liberal candidate for the vacant county, in preference to Messrs. Leonce Cliche of St. Joseph and Joseph Edouard Fortin of Beauceville. The latter refused to accept this result and on Nomination Day, Dec. 9, Mr. Bouffard withdrew so that, as there was no opposition from the Conservatives, Mr. Fortin was declared elected by acclamation.

Not directly connected with Provincial politics but of first rate political interest and importance was the campaign leading up to the municipal elections held at Montreal, Monday, Apr. 7, 1930. Two years previously, Mr. Houde had been elected Mayor, defeating Hon. Méderic Martin, but he had no control over the City Council or its Executive Committee. The task confronting His Worship, therefore, was not only to secure his own re-election in the face of bitter opposition but to gain a majority in the City Council as well. For some time his only personal opponent was Ald. Joseph Mercure but later on Ald. J. Arthur Mathewson,

K.C.—who had previously announced that he would not seek re-election in his own ward, because of the demands made by his practice—decided to enter the field. Before Election Day but after the ballots had been printed with his name upon them, Ald. Mercure announced that he was out of the running, owing, as he alleged, to the introduction of political issues into the campaign. In a straight contest, Mayor Houde secured a majority of 41,634 votes that came as a surprise, in the matter of its extent, even to his own supporters and, what was no less important to him, 18 of his Aldermanic supporters were elected out of a Council of 35; thus ensuring to him the control of the City's administration for which he had fought, and greatly strengthening his position in the Provincial field, upon the Island of Montreal, at any rate.

For a year or so there had been repeated rumours of the retirement of Hon. Antonin Galipeault from the Provincial Cabinet, but as frequently these met with denial and were proved to be unfounded by the turn of events. On Jan. 14, 1930, however, Mr. Justice L. A. Cannon of the Quebec Court of Appeals was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada to fill a vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. Justice Migneault, and several months later, May 5, Mr. Galipeault closed a long and distinguished career in active politics by mounting the Appeals Court Bench in place of Judge Cannon. Hon. Hector LaFerté was named *interim* Minister of Public Works and Labour by Mr. Taschereau, but on June 5, Hon. J. N. Francoeur, M. L. A. for Lotbinière and a former Speaker of the Assembly, entered the Cabinet, assuming the Portfolio previously held by Mr. Galipeault.

Subsequent to the close of the Session (1930) both Hon. A. David and Hon. H. Mercier sailed for Europe upon special missions and June 30, 1930, saw Mr. Taschereau administering their respective Portfolios in an *interim* capacity. A speaking tour of his constituency was undertaken by Hon. A. R. McMaster and the news that the Provincial Treasurer had sustained a stroke while addressing a meeting at St. Edwidge on June 8, and had been taken to a hospital at Sherbrooke for treatment, came as a sudden shock. Happily, the Minister rallied quickly and was moved to his Summer home at Knowlton to convalesce but, as it was considered improbable that he would be able to resume his duties at any early date, Hon. J. E. Perreault was named *interim* Treasurer, June 18, 1930.

Following the elevation of Hon. A. Galipeault to the Bench, much interest was aroused not only by the question of who was to replace him in the Cabinet but also by the question of who was to be his successor as Member for Bellechasse. Mr. Robert Taschereau, son of the Premier, was prominently spoken of in this latter connection while Mr. J. A. Nadeau, K.C., resigned as Assistant Crown Prosecutor, Quebec City, in order to be free to enter the fray. Although no date had been set for a By-election, a Liberal Convention was held Wednesday, June 11, 1930, at which Mr. Robert Taschereau was formally nominated as the Govern-

ment candidate. Mr. Nadeau, thereupon, announced his intention of presenting himself as an Independent Liberal. Meanwhile, pending the official opening of the constituency, no action was taken by the Conservative organization.

Outside of speeches delivered in By-election campaigns, before Liberal Associations or during the course of the Session, Hon. L. A. Taschereau made a number of public appearances and lost no opportunity of throwing out those boldly constructive suggestions of which he has the secret. The Premier was guest of honour at the first luncheon held in connection with the Convention of the Canadian Bar Association at Quebec, Sept. 5, 1929, and in the course of his remarks advocated higher pay for Judges, while declaring himself against any campaign to bring about uniformity in Canadian laws. Nearly three weeks later, addressing a Convention of the American Association of Port Authorities, also held in Quebec, the Premier likened the St. Lawrence to a giant, all-powerful but benign. "Do not touch it," he warned. "It gives wealth and prosperity to both the Province and the Dominion"

Speaking in Montreal a day later, Sept. 26, 1929, Mr. Taschereau warned the Congress of Notaries of the peril of commercialism. On Oct. 16, the Premier was back at Quebec and issued a word of warning to the Convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America. "Americans are welcome here," he declared. "We need their capital. Let it be well understood that when here, they will receive fair treatment and be placed on the same footing as our own people. But they must co-operate with us: live, if I may say so, a Canadian life and not injure our basic industries by unwise competition. Pardon my words if they are harsh, but public opinion will not agree to be dictated to, nor to our natural resources being imperilled for the benefit even of a most lovable neighbour."

On Nov. 5, Mr. Taschereau opened a "Produced-in-Canada" Exhibition at Montreal and later in the month, at the "University Day" in Montreal, Nov. 29, he eulogized the university education of the Province and promised the fullest aid to its great institutions. Early in the New Year, his time was necessarily taken up with the labours of the Session and his only remaining public address in the period under review was that which he delivered at Queen's University, Kingston, May 7, 1930.

The first major appearance of Mr. Camillien Houde outside of his own City, since assuming the position of Leader of the Opposition, was at Morrisburg, Ont., where he delivered an address on the subject of "The Canadian Mind" on Oct. 5, 1929, and said in part: "There are many matters on which Canada's mind, nationally, does not seem to be made up. It is not so long ago that we, as a nation, made up our mind that we are a nation. And, mark you, the Canadian mind cannot be that of any other nation or of any other section of the British Empire. Canada is called upon to play a great role in the not very distant future in the world's affairs

and the Canadian people, of which you and I are part, must be prepared to be, in the future, much more than a mere hyphen between the people of the United States and the rest of the British Empire. A few days later, on Oct. 8, addressing the First United Church in the town of Mount Royal, Mr. Houde criticized the "citizen slacker," declaring: "If a person is under the impression politics is a dirty game and refuses to take an interest because he thinks it is not one for a decent man to enter, then it is up to such a person to aid in making politics a little cleaner." Shortly after the opening of the Legislature, on Jan. 16, 1930, the Opposition Leader was the guest speaker of the Kiwanis Club of Quebec City, when he pointed out to the members of that organization the part they might play in non-political public life. It was their duty, he declared, as it was that of every citizen of the Ancient Capital, to see that the monuments and buildings which recalled the City's glorious history should be preserved and in no way altered or demolished. That was their duty, not only to their city but to the whole of the Province.

The 1930 Session of the Legislature

The Third Session of the Seventeenth Legislature of Quebec was opened on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1930, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. G. Carroll, for the first time. Noting the increase in Provincial revenue, without the imposition of additional taxation, as the best proof of the marvellous way in which Quebec was developing, the Speech from the Throne observed that this advance gave rise to new problems and fresh needs which the Government had to meet; and affirmed that the Province was not opposed to any progress but, rather, "ready to pursue it on all lines whilst keeping within the bounds of prudence and its financial means. Agriculture and colonization being the basis of our prosperity, my Ministers think that it is necessary to increase the number of our agricultural counties. Several of our present electoral districts are too extensive for their Member to be able to give to his constituents all the attention to which they are entitled." Legislation forecast included a "blue-sky" law, a revision of the Succession Duties Act, and various measures for the advancement of agriculture; as, for instance, by better co-operation amongst farmers, the encouragement of small domestic industries and the making of additional grants to agricultural schools. It was indicated that power would be sought to create a special commission for the study of social problems, such as unemployment insurance and old age pensions; an experiment would also be undertaken immediately with the Grancher system, successfully followed in France, for placing out in healthful rural environment children who were feeble or threatened with contagion.

Following the election of Mr. T. D. Bouchard, Deputy Speaker for the previous three Sessions, as Speaker, succeeding Hon. Hector LaFerté, the new Members were introduced: these being Hon.

A. R. McMaster, Hon. J. L. Perron, Mr. Adélard Godbout of L'Islet, Mr. Avila Turcotte of Richelieu and Mr. Edouard Fortin of Beauce. In the Legislative Council four new Members were seated: Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau, who resumed his old position as Government Leader; Hon. Jacob Nicol, Hon. Elysée Thériault and Hon. J. F. Daniel. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved in the Lower House by J. A. Godbout and seconded by W. R. MacDonald of Pontiac. The mover and seconder in the Upper House were Messrs. Thériault and Nicol respectively. There followed an extensive debate in which most of the members of the Opposition and a good number of Ministers and ministerial supporters participated, issues of major and minor import being dealt with in detail on both sides.

For those who had anticipated a colourful Session, following the selection of Camillien Houde as Leader of the Opposition and the stormy contests staged during the Autumn months in Compton, Richelieu and Montcalm, the actual proceedings of the Legislature must again have been a disappointment. Mr. Houde made one or two meteoric *sorties*, it is true, and William Tremblay of Maisonneuve provided a sensational incident when, goaded by ministerial thrusts and irritated by Parliamentary discipline, he challenged all and sundry to "come on" in physical encounter. But on the whole the Session was humdrum and mechanical, the question of liveliest interest being the prospect of a general election before the end of the year. For this lack of aggressiveness on the part of the Opposition, the frequent absence of Mr. Houde who was detained in Montreal organizing a municipal campaign was perhaps mainly accountable but, in addition, Maurice Duplessis, the most brilliant debater to the left of the Speaker, after having been injured in a motor accident while returning home to Three Rivers from the Compton By-election, was suddenly smitten with appendicitis at an early stage and passed out of the picture completely. This placed the burden of leadership upon the shoulders of Alderic Blain, who stepped into the breach with great credit to himself but was inevitably handicapped by the difficulties of his position. Then, again, with two new Ministers and with two others holding new portfolios, the openings for Administrative criticism were comparatively limited and sound tactics demanded that the Opposition play a waiting game. It was observed, however, that the few contributions made by Mr. Houde to the course of discussion showed an appreciable development and served to enhance his prestige as a parliamentarian. The Deputy Speakership, made vacant by the promotion of Hon. T. D. Bouchard, devolved upon Mr. Irénée Vautrin of St. James, Montreal.

In view of the possibility of a General Election, much interest centred in the composition of the Redistribution Committee, of which Mr. LaFerté was Chairman. The original slate was Messrs. Oliver, Delisle, Casgrain, Bastien, Houde and Blain but the Leader of the Opposition was not satisfied and sought to have Messrs. Duplessis and Renaud substituted for himself, so that he might

be free to criticize the work of the Committee. Mr. Taschereau refused to increase the Conservative representation but agreed to the change of Mr. Renaud for Mr. Houde.

After prolonged and vigorous discussion in Committee and before the House, the work of this Committee became finally embodied in an amendment to the Revised Statutes of 1925, respecting the creation of new electoral districts, whereby the former county of Gaspé was divided into two constituencies, Gaspé North and Gaspé South. Similarly the old county of Champlain was divided into Champlain and Laviolette; Lake St. John into Lake St. John and Roberval; Hull into Hull and Gatineau; and Temiscouata into Temiscouata and Rivière-du-Loup: There was also a realignment of the boundaries of Quebec East, St. Sauveur, Jacques Cartier and Westmount. Thus the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly was brought from 85 to 90, as a result of the fifth redistribution effected since Confederation, when the membership of the Assembly was 65. Previous redistributions had been made in 1810, 1885, 1892 and 1908.

Jewish School Problem. The most outstanding piece of legislation enacted during the Session of 1930 was that embodying an attempted solution of the long-standing problem of Jewish education on the Island of Montreal. This question was not long in coming to the fore, once the Legislature had convened; on the one hand, Peter Bercovitch, K.C.,—with whom his fellow-Member, Joseph Cohen, K.C., was in full agreement—expressed the belief, in an interview, that the Jewish population of the Province, which numbered about 10,000, was not unfair in demanding the right that the law said it had: the right to representation on the Council of Public Instruction. On the other hand, the Jewish Separate Schools Committee of Montreal on Jan. 10, 1930, disassociated themselves from this position.

The Protestant Committee of the Council of Education had already adopted by a vote of 15 to 2, a resolution opposing in advance any attempt to give the Jews of the Province representation on that body; this action being taken at a meeting held Jan. 2, 1930. The next step was the giving of notice in the Assembly by Peter Bercovitch of a Bill providing for the creation of a Jewish section of the Council of Education. Later, the Member for St. Louis agreed to withdraw this measure at the request of the Government and about the middle of March Hon. L. A. David brought in another Bill, having the same end in view.

A few days later, Mar. 19, Mgr. Gauthier, Coadjutor Archbishop of Montreal, speaking at St. Joseph's Oratory, on the occasion of the festival of that Saint, strongly scored the new Bill and read the text of a letter he had addressed to Hon. L. A. Taschereau, saying in part: "certain provisions of this projected law will provoke serious observations and others will call for very express reservations. .....the general opinion in the matter is that it exceeds all bounds. We have a major interest not to alter the nature, outlook and working of the system of education in force in this Province. It is the outcome of an understanding between Catholics and Protestants, to which, for our part, we adhere, and we should rightly be pained if the Catholic majority took the initiative in breaking away. I cannot hide from you, moreover, that such an intervention is replete with dangers." At the same time His Eminence Cardinal Rouleau was writing to the Premier at Quebec: "I regard it as my duty to again advise you of the alarm created by an exceptional departure which may involve the gravest consequences. In order to regulate a local difficulty in Montreal, a law is in preparation which will include the entire Province and which will not fail to cause serious difficulties wherever groups of Jews are found. .....It is necessary that such schools shall be submitted to the efficient control of the Council of Education.....The favour accorded to the Jews to-day will perhaps be demanded to-morrow on similar pre-

texts by other religious sects or even by anti-religious sects." His Eminence furthermore publicly referred to this question in an address he delivered at St. Joseph's Shrine in Quebec City.

The answer promptly given by Mr. Taschereau was to invite the Cardinal and other bishops to meet his colleagues and himself; believing that the proposed Bill was not thoroughly understood: for instance, he pointed out, its provisions applied only to the Island of Montreal. On Mar. 21, the meeting took place at the Cardinal's Palace in Quebec and was attended by His Eminence, together with His Grace Archbishop Gauthier and Bishops Courchesne and Comtois, representing the Church; and Hon. L. A. Taschereau and Hon. Athanase David, sponsor of the Bill, representing the Government. An official Communique affirmed that "concerning Jewish schools it was agreed that the appointment of a Jewish Commission, composed of five members to be named by the Government, will be provided for. The Commission will have full rights within the limits of the Island of Montreal, as now exercised and possessed by the Catholic School Commission and the Protestant School Commission, concerning Jewish schools. It will be subject to the control and surveillance of the Superintendent of Education. The Superintendent is vested in regard to Jewish schools with the same powers and authority as those which he possesses, in virtue of the law, relative to the education of Catholics and Protestants, and to their schools. The right of the parents as to the education of their children has always been recognized in the Province of Quebec. The present project of law confirms this principle." It was understood that the David Bill would be re-drafted in accordance with this formula and the new situation was studied by a delegation representing the Montreal Central Protestant School Board which waited on Premier Taschereau and Hon. Messrs. David and McMaster at the Legislature and with whom it was agreed that the new system should be made effective prior to September, 1931, in order that the Protestant schools might govern themselves accordingly.

The next quarter from which objections were heard was the Montreal Jewish Separate Schools Commission, whose Chairman, Mr. H. M. Caiserman, wrote to Mr. Taschereau urging that the Jewish Commission be given the powers of the Protestant and Catholic Committees of the Council of Education, that the right of the Jews to control their own schools in the matter of regulations, etc., be placed beyond question, and that provision be made whereby the Jews might negotiate with the Protestants for the education of their children until such time as the Jewish system could be created. On second reading in the Assembly, an amendment to the re-drafted Bill was moved by Mr. Alderic Blain, Acting Leader of the Opposition, to the effect that "This House is of opinion that this matter should not be dealt with before the Council of Education has been consulted." It was defeated, however, and second reading carried by a vote of 52 to 5. Every difficulty now seemed to be past but immediately prior to its final adoption, Cardinal Rouleau issued a signed statement to *L'Action Catholique*, praising the principle of the law as "an honour to the Province of Quebec" but criticizing certain of the amendments introduced since the Palace agreement. One, he said, "which causes uneasiness to Catholics who, habitually, do not lack vision, is that which declares that the Jewish schools will be under the sole control of the Superintendent of Education. The addition of this qualification appears to modify materially the relations of the Superintendent with the Council, because it withdraws him from the directions of the Catholic and Protestant Committees. In this innovation, enlightened minds fear a step towards the creation of a Minister of Public Instruction, a step which the Prime Minister has already declared himself to be against." Presumably intended to meet this latest protest, the Bill when finally adopted by the Legislative Council on Apr. 3, one day before Prorogation, contained the following amendment: "All school questions pertaining to the education of persons of the Jewish faith and to the Jewish School Commission of Montreal shall be solely under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Education, and the latter shall, with regard thereto, be vested with the same powers ("obligations," is here inserted) and authority that he possesses under the law in respect of the education of Catholics and Protestants, and of their schools."

Even with this concession, the new law left the Catholic Church authorities in a state of apparent uneasiness. A Communique was issued at Quebec by His Eminence Cardinal Rouleau on Apr. 4 in which he said: "I ask, is this modification

that has been added to the law sufficient to safeguard all the prerogatives of the Council of Education?" Following this, a resolution was put to a meeting of the Committee by His Eminence, seconded by Mr. Antonio Perrault, and adopted unanimously, that the Superintendent be requested to submit a written report at the next sitting of the Catholic Committee regarding the active operation of the Jewish Schools Act.

Other Legislation. At the previous Session of the Legislature, a Bill had been introduced to deal with fraud in the sale of stocks and securities but it was finally abandoned in order that its exact terms might be given fuller study. The Speech from the Throne which opened the 1930 Session indicated that such a measure would again be brought in and the matter acquired special importance by reason of charges laid against prominent brokerage firms. Mr. Charles Lanctot, K.C., Deputy Attorney General, attended an inter-Provincial conference in this connection, held at Toronto during the month of February, and brought back with him recommendations as the result of which a Bill, based upon the existing Ontario law, was introduced by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, called the "Security Frauds Prevention Act" and providing for returns and verification. Opposition was offered on the ground of over-severity but it was not of a strenuous character and the Bill passed through all its stages in the regular course, without much difficulty.

For a year or two there had been some little agitation in which *Le Devoir* played a leading part, for an amendment to the Succession Duties Act, showing generosity to small estates and numerous families. On the other hand, Hon. Jacob Nicol, the former Provincial Treasurer, had already drawn attention to the fact that the contributions of large estates to the revenue were much smaller in Quebec than in Ontario. Accordingly, the new Treasurer, Hon. A. R. McMaster, seized an early opportunity to adjust the existing law in both these respects. The Bill which he introduced increased the exemption from $15,000 to $25,000 and allowed an extra $5,000 of exemption for each child after the fifth child. It was also generous in a number of respects; as for instance, small bequests to old servants; but in regard to large estates, particularly those in the "millionaire" class, it maintained a severity that was reproached as "confiscation" by Opposition critics.

Hon. J. L. Perron submitted a series of Bills to the Legislature in connection with the reorganization plans of his Portfolio of Agriculture. These encountered virtually no opposition; Mr. Arthur Sauvé, the recognized authority on agriculture to the Left of the Speaker, having pledged his goodwill to Mr. Perron in the Debate upon the Address. It is true that there was some talk of stifling the Catholic Unions but this did not lead to serious obstruction and the House voted more than $3,000,000 to the Minister to be expended during the following fiscal year for agricultural purposes.

Such real fight as was shown by the Opposition during the Session, in fact, was mainly concentrated upon amendments to the charters of the Shawinigan Water & Power Co. and of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co., respectively, in which Conservative speakers professed to see evidence of a fresh conspiracy by the "trusts" against the people.

The Women's Suffrage Bill was again introduced, this time by Irénée Vautrin, a Government Member, and some very able pleas were put forward in its behalf, despite which it received the six months' hoist, as usual. Feminists, however, found encouragement in the fact that a number of converts were made; the vote of 44 to 24 marking appreciable progress; and during the course of debate the argument was freely used that "Antis" would have to come to it eventually, so why not do so at once? That other feminist measure, the Bill to admit women to the practice of law, was also defeated but received even greater support than "votes for women."

Interesting legislation was that by which municipalities were allowed to pay one-half the cost of the installation of hydro-electric transmission lines, and also that subjecting motion picture advertising in newspapers, etc., to the same censorship as had hitherto been exercised over posters.

Just before the close of the Session, the Legislature generally and, in particular, the Legislative Council, was plunged into mourning by the death of one of its most esteemed members, Hon. George Elie Amyot, that occurred at Palm Beach, Florida, Mar. 28, 1930.

In all 190 Bills were sanctioned by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, about half of them in mid-Session and the remainder at Prorogation which took place, Apr. 4, 1930. The Speech from the Throne made special mention, as "measures of outstanding importance to all classes of our population" laid before the two Chambers, of "Bills pertaining to agriculture and colonization, revision of succession duties, appointment of a Commission of economists to study various systems of social insurance, of foster homes for children, of old age pensions and several other similar social questions." Trust was expressed that "these laws will give all the good results that you expect from them."

The Budget Speech of 1930. This initial effort by Hon. A. R. McMaster, K.C., as Provincial Treasurer, was awaited with a good deal of interest by observers and proved to be an unusually revealing statement, stamped throughout by the sturdy character of the new Minister; evident pains being taken to make the financial situation of the Province easily comprehensible to the ordinary citizen, as well as to those more familiar with accountancy and public finance. Strong warning was served that demands upon the Treasury must be kept within the limit of the Estimates, since revenue had been calculated as closely as possible, with regard to prudence. Taxation, the Assembly was told, was only tolerable when the money thus raised was used intelligently and carefully in the public interest. The great majority of the people, moreover, were of very modest means: thus, only about 6½ per cent. of the heads of families in Canada paid Income tax. Good and careful administration, accordingly, was as necessary, or even more necessary in public than in private business. In order to make clear just how the public revenue was made up Mr. McMaster gave the proportion of each $100 represented by the several principal sources as follows: Alcoholic Liquor Act, trade account, $17.50; Licences, hotels, shops, etc., $4.80; Motor Vehicles Act, $12.50; Gasoline duties and fines, $8.10; Lands and Forests, $16.30; Succession duties, $10.50; Corporation taxes, $7.70; Dominion subsidy, $5.80. Of each $100 spent there was absorbed by Roads, $21.00; Education, $10,00; Agriculture, $5.80; Administration of Justice, $6.90; Civil Government, $5.40; Public works and Labour, $6.10; Lands and Forests, $6.00; and the service of the Public Debt, Interest and Sinking funds, $12.00.

Another striking instance of ministerial candour was to be found in the comment upon the statement of "Direct Liabilities and Available Assets" that "the list of Assets is far from a complete one and the title might more correctly read: 'Direct Liabilities and Certain Available Assets.' No attempt has been made to include in this list all the available assets of the Province. For instance, some of the most precious and valuable of our Provincial assets, our timber reserves and our water powers, are conspicuous by their absence. The financial position of the Province is, of course, very much better in reality than this statement shows." Mr. McMaster reported Ordinary Revenues of $39,976,283.04 and Ordinary Expenditures (including the usual $1,000,000 for loan redemption and another $1,000,000 for public charities) of $35,-964,487.42; leaving a Surplus of $4,011,795.62. The Net Funded

Debt stood at $56,751,141.27; a reduction over the previous year of $2,076,390.34, in addition to which various Capital Expenditures were made without borrowing, notably $1,540,023.05 under the Good Roads Act, $272,121.41 for the Natural History Museum, $217,728.58 for a gaol at Chicoutimi, $81,043.71 for the Quebec Bridge roadway and over $1,000,000 for the Quebec Court House restoration; the whole amounting to an improvement of over $5,000,000. The attention of the House was specially drawn by the Treasurer to the substantial improvement in the financial position of the Province as at Dec. 31, 1929, over that at June 30. At the latter date there was an excess of liabilities over assets of $41,094,961.08 while at the end of the year the excess had been reduced to $40,268,387.98, an improvement in the six months' period of $826,573.10. This improvement would have been very much larger had it not been that favourable weather in the Autumn led the Roads Department to continue its building activities beyond the time first anticipated, necessitating very heavy demands upon the Treasury. There was available $1,936,858.13 in a special account for the redemption on June 1, 1930, of a loan of $2,500,000 then falling due and it was the Minister's expectation to be able to save out of Current Revenue the balance of $500,000 still required in order to meet this loan at maturity without further borrowing, so as to bring about a substantial reduction in the annual interest charge. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, Ordinary Revenue of $36,117,950.70 was anticipated: in the words of Mr. McMaster, "by far the highest figure which any Treasurer of this Province up to the present time has permitted himself to expect"; being an advance of over $6,000,000 upon the last Estimates brought down by Mr. Nicol. The Estimated Expenditure was set at $35,230,293.12, which would leave a surplus of $887,657.58. The largest items provided for are as follows: Education, $3,301,570; Agriculture, $2,675,500, and Roads, $7,993,000. In view of the new Treasurer's well-known personal opinion upon the use of alcohol, there was piquancy in his remarks upon the report of the Liquor Commission: "The Quebec Liquor Law," he observed, "when courageously introduced some eight years ago was not merely a law for the raising of revenue. It was introduced for the purpose of promoting, not total abstinence but temperance. Some people are against the Government being, as they call it, in the liquor business. May I point out that under the former *régime* of licence the Government was interested in the liquor business so far as the obtaining of a revenue therefrom was concerned. A measure of Prohibition was tried in this Province. It proved unsuccessful and the present law took its place. I am fully aware of the fact that such a law as ours requires careful administration. The present practice of appropriating a substantial portion of the revenue derived from the Commission to charity and the extinction of debt should be maintained and wisely might be extended. Our sister Provinces evidently think well of our law as many of them have adopted ones more or less akin to it."

Provincial Secretary and Registrar. The Report signed by Hon. Athanase David stated that the Revenue derived from fees during the course of the year 1928-29 amounted to $189,767. In the same period, letters patent were issued to 1,104 companies, representing a total capital of $180,981,915. Supplementary letters patent were issued to the number of 146, either for changing the name of a company, for changing its capitalization or for granting additional powers. Annual reports were forwarded by over 3,000 companies and 32 foreign companies obtained the right to do business in the Province.

At the end of the fiscal year over 7,000 patients were hospitalized in lunatic asylums, which were said to be no longer adequate, in spite of additional buildings and organizations. Mental deficients had been separated from lunatics and the expected results were already obtained. Work was also begun upon a special institution for aged lunatics who were overcrowding the general hospitals; while a hospital at Bordeaux, set apart for criminal lunatics, had greatly relieved the asylums.

By the end of June, 1929, over 2,700 orphans had been hospitalized in orphanages. Night schools of all kinds were attended by over 12,000 scholars and the Polytechnic School by 190. The Schools of Fine Arts enrolled 982 students, 671 at Montreal and 311 at Quebec. Registrations at the School for Higher Commercial Studies were 890; 162 in day, 416 in night and 312 in correspondence classes. Attendance at the Technical Schools of Quebec, Montreal and Hull totalled 3,292.

After three and a half years of Public Health organization sanitary units were operating in seventeen counties and seven more were in process of organization. Considerable space was given in the Minister's Report to the work of the Archives Branch and the Historical Monuments Commission, in both of which the whole Province took a well warranted pride. 160 institutions participated in the aid that the Public Charities Act afforded. The total amount of poor relief during its seven years enforcement was $10,532,153; that for 1928-29 alone being $2,224,632.

The Annual Report for 1928-29 submitted to the Provincial Secretary by Dr. Alphonse Lessard, Director of the Provincial Bureau of Public Health, said: "Since 1922 our progress in public health compares very favourably with the progress effected by the Province in other fields." The forecast was made that before long 20 County Health Units would be serving 26 counties and bringing to a population of over 650.000 the advantages of a system of health protection acclaimed the best by the most experienced hygienists. A detailed account was given of an experiment in the organization of a home-centre at St. Hyppolite in the mountains of Terrebonne, where 22 children from infected homes in Montreal were established in families on farms and had already regained the health that they were in danger of losing from the ravages of tuberculosis. This system of "family emplacement" had been originated in France twenty-five years before by Prof. Grancher. In a few months, it was predicted, there would be 1,600 beds available in the Province for the hospitalization of the tubercular, or a little more than half the total number required, and there were excellent reasons for believing that in a few years the full number of 3,000 beds would be available. Finally Dr. Lessard referred to the newly created Division of Laboratories and to the excellent work it had done the previous August and September in providing serum to meet an outbreak of infantile paralysis. Other sera and vaccines had likewise been distributed gratuitously and immunization against diphtheria was being practised systematically.

Colonization and Fisheries. This Report for the fiscal year 1928-29 was the first to be submitted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor by Hon. Hector LaFerté, as Minister. It stated that 184.73 miles of Winter roads had been opened up, 223.67 miles of vehicular roads completed and 940.64 miles of bad roads repaired; in addition to the construction of bridges and culverts to a total length of approximately 4 miles. Of lots under location ticket and not yet patented there were 273.844 acres of ploughed land and 161,646 acres of cleared and sowed land, or 1,826 acres less than the preceding year; due probably to rainy weather and the consequent difficulty in burning the clearings. Seed was distri-

buted to settlers to a total value of $36,449. Letters-patent were issued for 518 lots covering 48,918 acres and 1,561 sales were made covering 145,192 acres. Moreover 20 free grants, representing nearly 2,000 acres were made to returned veterans of the Great War. No undue optimism was manifested by the Report in regard to the possibility of repatriation from the United States.

The number of fur-farms in the Province was approximately 2,000 and the capital invested represented a sum of over $5,000,000. There were silver fox, black fox, crossed fox, red and blue fox, wild cat, mink, muskrat, marten and beaver farms.

The fishing on a certain part of the North Shore of the St. Lawrence was reported to have been not as good as had been hoped during the year although the prices obtained were more satisfactory than usual. This indifferent fishing was due to the presence of white whales, or porpoises, on which the Department waged war; equipping boats with arms to chase them and bombing them from the air. Many measures recently undertaken were reported to have given good results; as, for instance, the grant of four dollars per foot of keel for the construction of fishermen's barges and a second grant of 25 per cent. of the purchase cost of fishing rigging. Due to these aids the number of fishermen on the North Shore had increased 50 per cent. and that on the South Shore from 20 to 30 per cent. The total value of the fish marketed during the year was $2,933,009, of which sea fisheries contributed $2,369,251 and inland fisheries the remainder. Sea fisheries showed an increase in value over the previous year of $119,673 but inland fisheries suffered a decrease of $178,269, due largely to a decrease in the catch of eels. Cod retained first place in Quebec's fishing industry with a total value of $1,386,968; next in order of importance came lobster, herring, smelt, salmon and eels, respectively. The capital invested in the industry in the Province amounted to $2,800,-987; of which a trifle over $2,000,000 was represented by boats and gear, and the remainder by canning and curing establishments. Nearly 10,000 men were engaged during 1929 in primary operations and an additional 1,000 in the work of cleaning, curing and canning. The hatcheries had a good year from the point of view of the collection of salmon and trout eggs, as well as from that of the number of fry hatched out. Several millions of fry had been distributed in the waters of the Province to improve their sporting value.

Department of Lands and Forests. In his Report for the fiscal year, Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of the Department, stated that in addition to the 8,248,129 acres of land subdivided and available on June 30, 1928, there had been sub-divided 119,332 acres; while 107,130 acres had reverted to the Crown by cancellation or re-transfer of sales. On the other hand, 147,399 acres had been granted for agricultural and industrial purposes; leaving a net total available on June 30, 1929, of 8,327,192 acres. The total revenue for 1928-29 from all sources was $6,523,529 and included, as the principal items, Public Lands, $36,845; Hydraulic Service (beach lots and water powers), $495,474; Quebec Streams Commission, $751,993; and Woods and Forests, $5,178,511. The total expenditures were $2,164,529; being divided as follows: Surveys, $445,000; Protection of forests, $531,000; Forest service and inspection of lands, $513,000; Reforestation, $100,-000; Hydroplane service, $365,000; Berthier Nursery, $70,000; Survey and Forestry school, Ranger's school, Papermaking school, and Forest Research, $44,658; and General expenses, $80,861. During the year 39 reports of inventories were received by the Department, some of them complete but others, in the case of companies controlling large areas, only partial. These covered in all 4,438,945 acres, or 6,936 square miles and aggregated 26,202,303 cords of resinous wood (an average of 5.9 cords per acre), apart from 6,942,393 cords of hardwoods. The total area of limits inventoried at that date was 17,155,200 acres, or 26,80 square miles, representing a forest wealth of 100,641,546 cords of resinous wood (an average of 5.8 cords per acre), and 21,396,460 cords of hardwoods (an average of 1.2 cords per acre). In addition to this work on leased limits, various forestry contractors continued their inventories in certain territories. Here, on a total area of 4,399,878, acres, or 6,875 miles, 16,821,888 cords of hard and resinous woods were found. The Report said: "If we take into account that these regions, left without protection on account of their remoteness, have often been ravaged by fires of all kinds, we have to admit that they are capable of producing at least treble the material now registered. In fact, we find everywhere traces of forests

of large growth, and there is no reason why we should not try to restore them by a watchful protection and improved methods of operation."

The Chief of the Forest Service, G. C. Piché, reported to the Minister that the institutions subsidized by the Government for instruction in forestry and in papermaking had given good results; that reforestation work was making vast strides, the intention being to plant fifty million trees throughout the Province during the next five years; that the number of township reserves was yearly increasing and the first municipal forest organized in the extreme west of the Province. The condition of the sawn lumber trade was still difficult and, although over-production was affecting the paper industry somewhat less, its position was still not very bright. The problem, it was suggested, would be solved only when Canadian manufacturers were able to buy all the pulpwood offered on the Canadian market; thus reducing the manufacture of paper in the United States.

The total area of timber limits reported, 80,188 square miles, was unchanged from the preceding year but the total cut of 1,217,803,793 feet board measure represented a reduction of 60,000,000 feet. The number of winter lumber camps was 2,832, as compared with 3,121 in 1927-28, and the number of men also considerably diminished; being 34,274, instead of 44,764. In 1929, the Department, jointly with lumber companies and individuals, had planted 6,500,000 forest trees and scattered 20,308 pounds of forest seed, representing at least 5,000,000 additional trees, or a grand total of 9,024 acres reforested. There were shipped from the Berthier nursery 2,844,919 plants of all kinds and 4,337,402 plants were transplanted for future reforestation work. There were in stock 4,489,048 transplants and 13,873,932 seedlings to be transplanted in 1930.

Department of Agriculture. Considerable interest was attached to this Annual Report for 1928-29, being the first presented by Hon. J. L. Perron as Minister of the Department, which was concerned to a large extent with his reorganization of the industry in the Province, though there had not been time for any manifest important results. In order to arrive at a closer understanding between the Government and the farmers, the Minister stated that the suggested development of a single society, subsidized by the Government, was being studied. Notwithstanding numerous difficulties, he was disposed to facilitate an increase in the number of co-operative societies, as a means of perfecting methods of marketing and of buying and a vigorous publicity campaign was to be carried on. Agricultural education was to be promoted and credit cautiously extended. The work of purifying herds under the T. B. Free Zone System was reported to be proceeding actively; so much so that the boundary set west of the Richelieu River in 1927 now extended to the St. François River. The establishment of these zones made the price of dairy herds rise considerably and, as a result, breeders were greatly tempted to sell their cows; a tendency that an effort was being made to check. Bacon Hog Clubs had been flourishing for two years and during the year under review 53 clubs were organized with a total membership of 972, who put 5,660 pigs on the Montreal market. In sheep raising the bad weather in Spring caused a heavy death rate among young lambs, which affected the sales by the various clubs. Agricultural Societies still numbered 91 but with a total membership of 23,343, as compared with 23,097 in 1927-28. Farmers' Clubs increased in number to 723 from 714 the previous year and the total membership was 40,920, as against 39,483; a gain of over 1,000 members in the twelve months. There were 1,453 dairy produce factories operating. Industrial canning was making steady progress and since the previous Spring, 4 new factories had been added to the 57 previously reported: the total value of the output was $4,911,085, as against $4,830,728 in 1927. Home canning, which increased annually about 60 per cent. from 1924 to 1927, in 1928 shot up by nearly 100 per cent. Women Farmers' Clubs, founded in 1915, numbered 123 with a membership of 7,294. The Women's Institutes numbered 84 with a membership of 1,950.

The estimated gross agricultural revenue of the Province for the year 1929 was as follows:

Field Crops	$153,664,000	Fur Farming	2,999,000*
Farm Animals	41,784,000	Maple Products	4,767,000
Wool	1,320,000	Tobacco	1,210,000
Dairy Products	90,000,000*	Clover and Grass Seed	115,000
Fruits and Vegetables	7,974,000*	Honey	500,000*
Poultry and Eggs	16,089,000	Total	320,422,000

* Preliminary, subject to revision.

The 17th Annual Convention of the Women's Institutes of the Province of Quebec was held at Montreal during the second week of June, 1930, when the visitors were welcomed by Col. Wilfrid Bovey on behalf of Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University. Miss Hazel B. McCain, Superintendent, reported a material increase over the standing of the previous year and outlined extension work in all departments. There were 84 clubs with a total membership of nearly 1,900 and a budget of over $17,000, largely expended upon local improvements. The principal address was delivered by Dr. G. W. Parmelee who laid stress upon the importance of consolidated rural schools, 30 of which were functioning in the Province. Other addresses were by the following: Miss E. Smellie, Chief Superintendent, Victorian Order of Nurses of Canada; Mr. H. Napier Moore, Editor of *MacLean's Magazine*, Toronto; Miss Doreen Day, Montreal; Prof. W. A. Maw, Macdonald College; Mr. A. A. McMillan, of Ottawa; Rev. T. W. Jones; and Rev. Canon A. P. Shatford. There was also a luncheon at Macdonald College and an organ recital. Vacancies created by the retirement of officers and conveners before the expiration of their terms of office were filled as follows: President, Mrs. A. W. Pratt, Cookshire; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. McOuat, Cowansville; and Mrs. F. S. Brown, Lennoxville; Convener of Immigration Department, Mrs. Jason Cross.

Department of Education. The Superintendent, Hon. Cyrille F. Delâge, in his Report to the Provincial Secretary regretted the deaths of two members of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Education, Mr. Justice J. E. Robidoux and Sir Lomer Gouin; and of three members of the Protestant Committee, Mr. Justice Martin of Montreal, Mr. V. E. Morrill of Sherbrooke, and Prof. A. W. Kneeland of Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Mr. Antonio Perrault, K.C., was named to the Catholic Committee and Mr. E. G. Pierce of Sherbrooke, Mr. Malcolm T. Robb of Huntingdon and Prof. W. O. Rothney of Lennoxville to the Protestant Committee. On June 30, 1929, there were 1,454 Catholic and 352 Protestant school municipalities in the Province. During 1928-29, 11 municipalities were erected, 10 Catholic and 1 Protestant. Three municipalities were consolidated. The duties of the Inspector-General of Catholic Primary and Normal Schools had been divided, Mr. C. J. Magnan retaining jurisdiction over Normal Schools and Mr. C. J. Miller being promoted to the position of Inspector-General of Primary Schools. A general improvement in conditions was noted but Mr. Delâge deplored the slow increase in teachers' salaries; that of the average country school mistress being not in excess of $300 a year. Statistics showed a total of 611,783 pupils, with an average attendance of 484,746. Of these 532,476 children, with an average attendance of 427,064, attended 7,387 Catholic Schools; and 79,307 children, with an average attendance of 57,682, attended 758 Protestant Schools. In the Catholic Schools there were 5,507 male and 15,060 female teachers; and in the Protestant Schools there were 871 male and 2,305 female teachers. The number of teachers without diplomas was 44 male and 411 female. Of the total number of teachers, 10,229 were of religious orders. The total expenditure of the Government for education was $4,152,311.65, while the contributions of the school municipalities and independent institutions totalled $26,729,-566.14.

Educational Institutions: McGill University. The total number of students enrolled in the University and the affiliated Macdonald College for the Season 1929-30 was 3,043, of whom roughly one-third were in the Faculty of Arts. The other Departments most largely followed were Medicine, Applied Science, Commerce, Agriculture and Music. The enrolment in the Department of Graduate Studies was 174. There were very few staff changes in the year. Those of importance were: Dr. W. W. Chipman, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, resigned; Dr. J. R. Fraser and Dr. H. M. Little, respectively, being appointed as Professors in these subjects with Dr. Fraser as the head of the Department. Dr. William Caldwell resigned as Professor of Philosophy and was succeeded by Charles William Hendel, Litt.B., Ph.D. (Princeton). Professor F. Clarke, M.A. (Oxon), former Professor of Education in the University of the Cape of Good Hope, was appointed Professor of Education. Mr. Douglas Clarke, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O., was appointed to succeed Dr. H. C. Perrin as Professor of Music and head of the Conservatorium of Music. Dr. R. F. Ruttan, B.A., M.D.,

D.Sc., F.R.S.C., for many years a teacher and Professor, and finally Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, who had retired two years previously, died in Montreal on Feb. 19, 1930. Professor Carrie M. Derrick, upon retirement from active duty, was given *Emeritus* rank. A number of minor gifts and bequests were received but few of any major value. Among these were; a grant of $54,000 in three annual instalments of $18,000 to the Library School from the Carnegie Foundation and grants totalling $41,000 to the Faculty of Medicine, the largest of which was one of $25,000 to the Department of Neurological Surgery.

At the Annual Convocation held May 29, 1930, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Hon. Mr. Justice Lyman Poore Duff, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada; Mr. Charles Burrard Kingston, B.A., B.Sc. (McGill), London, Eng., Superintendent and Consulting Mining Engineer with the Anglo-American Corporation of London and South Africa; Mr. Thomas Bassett Macauley, LL.D., President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada; Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, M.A., late Warden of the Royal Victoria College; Mr. William Bulkeley-Evans. C.B.E., M.A., London, Eng., Secretary of the Headmasters' Conference of England; and Mr. John Cunningham McLennan, C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Physics in the University of Toronto. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was also conferred upon Right Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain on Oct. 21, 1929, and upon General the Right Hon. Jan Christian Smuts, P.C., Ex-Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, on Jan. 2, 1930. Honours from six Departments of the University were conferred upon 69 students and 456 graduates received their degrees, as follows: Ph.D., 14; M.Sc., 16; M.A., 33; B.A. (men), 67; B.A. (women) 72; B.Sc., in Arts, 21; B.Com., 32; M.D., 82; B.Sc., 72; B.C.L., 13; D.D.S., 9; B.H.S., 4; B.Sc. in Agriculture, 1; and B.S.A., 20. During the Season the Extra-Mural Department gave 332 lectures, principally in rural centres, as well as 21 radio lectures, 7 plays and 4 concerts. The average number of persons attending the lectures in each series was 2,632 and for the plays and concerts, 2,386. The total attendance was 22,530. On Mar. 1, 1930, announcement was made that the placental crystalline extract discovered by Dr, J. B. Collip of McGill University would be made available to physicians immediately, under certain conditions, for treatment of women afflicted with certain functional disorders.

University of Montreal. The total enrolment of students for the year 1929-30 was 7,268, an increase of nearly 600 over the previous period. No important appointments or changes in staff were made and no bequests were received. The contract was signed for the construction of new buildings on Mount Royal at a cost of $3,849,757. On May 30, 1930, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. Charles Hazlitt Cahan, M.P.; Mr. Justice Mathias Tellier; Mr. Justice Gustave Perreault and Mr. Joseph Saint-Cyr, Vice-President of the Montreal Tramways Commission. Some 300 degrees and many prizes and medals were presented. For the first time in the annals of the University a woman, Mlle. Marthe Pelland, obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

School of Higher Commercial Studies. L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales (School of Higher Commercial Studies), affiliated to the University of Montreal, had a registration of 912 during the scholastic year 1929-30, of which number 178 followed the regular day courses, 481 the evening courses and 253 the correspondence courses. Among the regular day students 17 graduated in May, 1930: 15 with the degree of "Licentiate in Commercial Science," 1 with the "Special Licence for Commercial Teaching" and 1 with the degree of "Bachelor in Commercial Science."

Laval University. The enrolment of students for the year 1929-30 in this historic institution of Quebec City was 7,233. There were no important staff changes or large bequests during the period. The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Dr. Georges Mouriquand of Lyons, France, Oct. 2, 1929, and upon Dr. Felix d'Herelle of Yale University, Feb. 28, 1930. The degree of D. Lit. was conferred upon Mr. Georges Bouchard of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Jan. 7, 1930. The enrolment at the affiliated College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière was 385 and the only staff appointment was that of Mr. Rosaire Proulx, B.A., B.S.A., as Professor of Animal Husbandry.

University of Bishop's College. Dr. A. H. McGreer, Vice-Chancellor and Principal, presided at the Annual Convocation which was held at Lennoxville, Que., June 19, 1930. The Honorary Degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon the Very Rev. Arthur Carlisle, B.A., D.D., Dean of Montreal; Mr. Justice C. D. White, K.C., Sherbrooke, Que.; Mr. John P. Wells, K.C., Sherbrooke, Que.; and Professor A. V. Richardson, M.A. (Cantab.), head of the Mathematics Department of the University. Eight students received the degree of M.A.; one woman was awarded that of Mus.B.; 30 men and women that of B.A.; and two men that of L.S.T. Prizes and medals in the Faculties of Arts and Divinity were distributed. Two appointments were announced; that of Mr. C. C. Lloyd, B.A. (Oxon.), to be assistant in the Department of English, and that of Mr. M. Home, M.Sc., promoted to be Assistant Professor in the Department of Natural Science.

There were 161 students enrolled for the year 1929-30 in Arts and Divinity and 16 taking the High School Diploma. During the year $250,000 was donated to the University by the Provincial Government.

Public Works and Labour. For the fiscal year 1928-29 receipts of $263,838 were reported by the Minister, Hon. Antonin Galipeault, and total expenditures of $2,206,238, plus the usual $49,852 for insurance premiums. Bridges of various types were built to the number of 58, while 59 others were under construction, the total cost of which would be $828,305. The suspension bridge over the St. Maurice River at Grand 'Mere was completed and the principal contracts for the vehicular road on the Quebec Bridge awarded. The bridge over the St. Lawrence between Montreal and the South Shore, *via* St. Helen's Island, was brought near to completion. Repairs, maintenance work and improvements were carried out in a number of public buildings throughout the Province; principally court houses and gaols, of which those at Chicoutimi were completed. Railway construction was light during the year. Lines built or in operation or ready to be opened to traffic to Dec. 30, 1928, reached a total of 5,367,086 miles, of which 446,381 was accounted for by electric railways. During the first six months of 1929 there were 9,040 fires in the Province, resulting in a total loss of $6,832,199. In nearly 25 per cent. of these fires the causes were unknown but the two principal causes were imprudent smokers and stoves, furnaces and overheated pipes. Two-thirds of the outbreaks were in private houses. Through the five Provincial Employment Bureaux 27,330 persons were placed during the year out of a total of 52,032 applicants. Only three minor trade disputes were mentioned in the Report; one between the Barbers' Union and the Master Barbers' Association of Montreal and the other two in the Canadian Car & Foundry Company's works at St. Pierre aux Liens, Montreal, and in the Dominion Engineering works at Lachine, respectively. Several inquiries were held into complaints regarding Sunday work in industrial plants.

The Deputy-Minister, Mr. Louis Guyon, stated that the Government hoped to organize a special section of the Provincial Employment Office for foreigners in the near future. In the regions of Rouyn, La Tuque and Lake St. John, the Bureau had procured hundreds of unskilled labourers, mostly Poles, who when grouped in one place and given church and civil facilities, become valuable recruits, not only for the industries but for the Province as well. In this manner, small parishes had been founded and were prospering in the regions in question.

Department of Roads. The Report of this Department for the year 1929 was the first signed by Hon. J. E. Perrault as Minister. In that period there were maintained, at the sole expense of the Government, 10,195 miles of improved roads, or 957 miles more than in 1928. The work of carrying out the programme of permanent paving, for which the Legislature at its last Session had authorized an expenditure of $17,000,000, was inaugurated and was well under way. The Department was also authorized by the Legislature to expend, in concert with the Federal Government, the Railway Commission, the railway companies and interested municipalities, the sum of $300,000 for the elimination of level crossings. Construction in 1929 exceeded the average for preceding years by over 600 miles and the Provincial network of 5,276 miles of main highways was well nigh completed, as was also the system of secondary highways. In all, the total length of improved roads of all classes maintained by the Department to

Dec. 1, 1929, was 10,194 miles, as compared with 8,238 miles in 1928. The transformation of Quebec's highways in regard to the elimination of sharp corners, the improvement of curves, and so forth, had been going on for several years and in the not far-distant future the most frequented arteries would have perfect alignment. The Department undertook in 1928, for the first time and by way of experiment, the opening and maintenance of roads during Winter for automobile traffic. "This experiment," said the Report, "aroused the lively interest of the public and maintained it at a high pitch throughout." The number of automobile accidents that occurred from Mar. 1 to Dec. 31, 1928, was 5,865; the number of persons killed was 70, and the number injured, 1,560. The 1929 Session of the Legislature gave to every municipal corporation the right to pass a By-law obliging the proprietors of horse-drawn vehicles, or any persons in whose charge they might be, while on the public road in the municipality, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, to equip such vehicle with either a reflector so placed as to receive the light rays of an automobile approaching from behind, or with a lantern, lighted and placed in such position that its light would be visible to an approaching automobile. The total number of American automobiles that entered the Province from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1929, a period of ten months, was about 635,000, representing an increase of 91,000, or 18 per cent. over the same period in 1928. In point of total volume of touring, the Province of Quebec was second in Canada; Ontario being first. The Department, in 1929, furnished *gratis* to municipalities and to individuals 22,157 trees that were planted along the highways with a view to their beautification; also 1,615,872 pounds of lime for the whitewashing of houses, fences, barns, etc., situated within 200 feet of any main highway; this distribution being made to 10,500 persons residing in 55 of the 70 rural counties.

Bureau of Mines. The Director observed in his Report to Hon. J. E. Perrault, who retained the Mines Branch in assuming the Department of Roads, that the progress of Quebec's mining industry was well shown by the figures of production for 1928. The total value of the products of the mines and quarries was $37,325,287, as against $29,124,110 in 1927, and this production occupied third place among the Provinces of Canada, being exceeded only by the production in Ontario and in British Columbia, respectively. During the first six months of 1929 the upward trend of progress in the industry continued to be manifest. Asbestos so far had held first place and showed an increase of 17 per cent. in quantity and 25 per cent. in value over the corresponding period of 1928. The production of copper for the same period almost doubled, a remarkable increase directly due to the output of the Horne smelter at Noranda, the capacity of which had greatly exceeded the guaranteed figures. In a few months, it was predicted, this smelter would be smelting 2,000 tons of ore per day. Zinc and lead increased slightly in value. Prospecting was very active during the year ended June 30, 1929, and more particularly in Western Quebec, in the Gaspé Peninsula and in the Chibougamou district. A total area of 5,803 acres, distributed in 16 titles was sold as mining concessions; as against 20 concessions covering a total area of 6,657 acres the previous year.

Municipal Affairs. As Minister of this Department, Hon. L. A. Taschereau presented its twelfth Report for the year ended June 30 1929, which affirmed that the finances, administration and bookkeeping of the municipalities were constantly improving; also that the co-operation of the Department with the officers of Education was having good results. Municipal loans were authorized to a total amount of $68,664,509.86 and educational loans to a total of $2,142,-458.68. Applications for municipal loans to a total of $814,724 were refused as not being in the interest of the municipalities affected. Four municipalities were erected and as many annexations proclaimed. A lengthy special report was made by the Deputy Minister, Oscar Morin, K.C., who had attended the Fourth Convention of the International Union of Cities and Local Organizations, held in Seville and Barcelona, Spain, Mar. 19-27, 1929. He devoted himself mainly to a comparison of the financial organization of local administrations in the 33 countries represented, with a special reference to Spain, who had acted as host.

The Civil Rights of Woman Commission. The first Report of this Commission with Mr. Justice C. E. Dorion as Chairman, was presented to the Premier, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Feb. 6, 1930. More than twenty questions had been put to it for study, each of which was to be dealt with separately and in detail in a second Report. The 1930 document contained, together with conclusions reached, certain general considerations on the nature and function of law, on Quebec's private law, on the condition of woman according to that law, and on the essential features of the reforms asked for. The Commission found that, in spite of imperfections, the law of Quebec performed its function efficiently and compared favourably with the codes of other countries. Under that law, the condition of woman was good and was judged to be so by herself. Out of 23 demands, 15 were recommended to consideration with the reserve that an equal degree of certitude was not experienced that each of these would be a beneficial reform: some had received complete assent without difficulty; while others were recommended for trial, only with some hesitation. It was felt, however, that no material harm was to be feared, even that there was a legitimate hope of making real progress in connection with those relating to the administration of common goods, to the salary of the married woman and to tutorship. Above all, the Commissioners make it clear that their chief pre-occupation was to preserve family order on the basis of Christian morality and for the benefit of the child.

Quebec Liquor Commission. Special pains were taken in the Report for 1928-29 to answer the criticism that a growth in the number of permits issued was due to the desire of the Commission to swell the total of its sales and increase its profits. While the number of municipalities in which permits had been issued showed an increase of approximately 21 per cent. as compared with 1921-22, the population in those localities showed an increase of but 2 per cent. The authority, however, to decide as to the municipalities in which permits might or might not be granted was vested exclusively in the citizens themselves and not in the Commission; the Commission, on the other hand, had the right to refuse to issue them in districts that had requested the same if it were not held in the public interest to do so and this privilege had been occasionally exercised. During the previous five years the sale of wines had increased by 125 per cent. while that of spirits had increased but 37.1 per cent. The sales for the year totalled $27,007,-430.92 and the operating balance, $9,688,267.63, from which payments of $8,000,-000 were made to the Provincial Treasurer for general administrative purposes. A Surplus of $3,550,203.93, as at Apr. 30, 1929, was carried forward. On May 1, 1928, there were 101 Commission stores; 79 in the district of Montreal and 22 in the District of Quebec. During the year two new stores were opened in the Montreal, and one in the Quebec District. Permits were issued to manufacturers "in bond" requiring commercial alcohol, to the number of 143; the total quantity used being 345,630 proof gallons. Exports of beer were 1,454,080 gallons of a total value of $1,150,797.67. Imports from Ontario breweries were 1,160,023 gallons. There were 6,291 complaints of infractions of the law during the year, and 2,562 prosecutions, of which 1,983 cases were won; 905 persons being condemned to imprisonment and 1,068 to a fine. There were 10 confiscations without other penalty. The Report concluded with remarks upon "The Moral Aspect" and for the first time there was noted a marked increase in the number of serious offences, although this condition also applied to the country as a whole. Certain possible explanations were suggested but no definite conclusion reached; meanwhile the position of Quebec was said to be still much better than that of other parts of Canada with the exception of the Maritime Provinces. Convictions for drunkenness, in fact, showed an improvement, being only 6,362 in 1928, as compared with 7,000 in 1927.

Workmen's Compensation Commission. In the course of the year 1929, this body received 25,610 reports of accidents and disposed of 26,781 files, including a certain number that had remained in suspense, as at the end of 1928. Indemnities were granted in 21,377 cases, as follows: 18,728 for temporary total incapacity; 2,497 for permanent incapacity and 152 for fatalities. In the great majority of accidents the degree of permanent incapacity did not exceed 20 per cent.; a considerable proportion affected the hands, arms and feet.

With respect to industries, forest operations appeared to be the most dangerous; while the large number of accidents suffered by workmen of less than 21 years was given special note. On Jan. 1, 1929, a new tariff, fixing the fees payable to physicians, surgeons, nurses and hospital establishments, came into force replacing the former one that apparently did not meet the views of all the interested parties. In certain cases the Commission felt obliged to bring before it the interested parties and their witnesses: during the course of the year, accordingly, it sat at Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, Chicoutimi, Arthabaska and Hull.

Running Streams Commission. The Report of this important body is a voluminous publication containing information that is almost wholly technical in character. Work was proceeding on various developments and surveys but not much new ground had been broken during the year 1928-29. In particular the St. Maurice, St. François and Gatineau Rivers were dealt with. Mention was made of Spring floods; the Report stated that, "as a result of the heavy snowfall recorded during the Winter of 1927-28, the run-off in the Spring was extraordinary in all parts of the Province, but more particularly so in the rivers on the northern watershed of the St. Lawrence from the Ottawa to the Saguenay inclusively." The normal Spring run-off gives a depth of 9 to 12 inches uniformly distributed on the watershed but in the Spring of 1928, the following run-offs were recorded: Gouin reservoir, 15.0 inches; Mercier reservoir, 15.5; St. François reservoir, 18.5; Kenogami reservoir, 18.0; and Mitis reservoir, 14.5 inches.

The Province of Quebec

(As at June 30, 1930)

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. Henry George Carroll

The Taschereau Ministry (Liberal)

Prime Minister, Attorney-General and Minister of Municipal Affairs.....Hon. Louis Alexandre Taschereau
Minister of Lands and Forests.....Hon. Honoré Mercier
Minister of Roads and Mines.....Hon. Joseph Edouard Perrault
Provincial Secretary.....Hon. Louis Athanase David
Minister of Agriculture.....Hon. Joseph Léonide Perron
Provincial Treasurer.....Hon. Andrew McMaster
Minister of Colonization, Game and Fisheries.....Hon. Hector LaFerté
Minister of Public Works and Labour.....Hon. Joseph Napoleon Francoeur
Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the Legislative Council.....Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Emile Moreau
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Lauréat Lapierre
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Joseph Henry Dillon
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Alfred Leduc
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Joseph C. E. Ouellet

Speaker, Legislative Assembly.....Hon. Telesphore Damien Bouchard
Speaker, Legislative Council.....Hon. Adélard Turgeon

Heads of the Administrative Services

Clerk of the Executive Council.....Alfred Morisset
Clerk of the Legislative Council.....R. A. Benoit
Deputy Attorney-General.....Charles Lanctôt, K.C.
Assistant Provincial Secretary.....Charles Joseph Simard
Assistant Provincial Treasurer.....A. P. B. Williams
Provincial Auditor.....Edgar Vezina
Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests.....F. X. Lemieux
Deputy Minister of Colonization and Fisheries.....L. Arthur Richard
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....J. Antonio Grenier
Deputy Minister of Roads.....Joseph L. Boulanger
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....Ivan Vallée
Deputy Minister of Labour.....Louis Guyon
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.....Oscar Morin
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....Cyrille F. Delâge
Secretaries of the Department of Public Instruction....Lionel Bergeron and Dr. Walter Percival

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Steady Progress Recorded in 1929-30

While other parts of Canada were experiencing a rather marked slackening of activity in 1929-30, the three Maritime Provinces were displaying a gratifying stability of conditions. Employment fell off less in this section of the Dominion than in any other. Traffic returns, in view of the general decline in trade, held up remarkably well. Marked improvement took place in agricultural operations, which were being conducted on more efficient lines; mining showed progress; the fisheries were well maintained; tourist traffic attained new records and there was an optimistic tone to business as a whole. These favourable results were attributed in part, at least, to the carrying out of certain of the recommendations of the Duncan Report and there was a disposition to press for the application of the other recommendations not yet put into effect.

One of the agencies that was helping a good deal to improve conditions was the Maritime Provinces Trade Commission with headquarters in Toronto. Established on Feb. 1, 1929, the Commission had been the outcome of recommendations of the Maritime Provinces Association of Toronto and the co-operation of the Governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.* Reporting to the Board of Control on the first year's activities of the Commission, R. W. E. Burnaby, Chief Commissioner, said: "The results of the first year's (eleven months) activities of a Maritime Trade and Tourist office in Ontario have proved that such an office is both directly and indirectly of inestimable value to the Maritime Provinces and to Canada generally. The economic principle of inter-Provincial trade upon which the idea is founded, is sound. The development of better trade relations within our Dominion and a better understanding of Provincial economic problems are fundamental principles in the building of a nation."

Early in the operation of the Commission it had become apparent that some local organization was imperative in the Maritime Provinces to familiarize producers with the extent and nature of possible markets in Ontario. Funds were subscribed anonymously that made possible the appointment of assistant commissioners in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Nova Scotia a Trade Development Committee was formed with H. E. Mahon, Halifax, Director. In New Brunswick, Col. C. Donald, Upper

*NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review 1928-29*, page 404, for the account of the inception of the Commission.

Blackville Bridge, was engaged to represent the Commission. Both officers were able to report useful work accomplished in the short time in which they had been active.

"While there are no statistics on record," reported Mr. Burnaby, "to show the actual increase in the sale of Maritime products in Ontario, there is abundant evidence to show that there has been a substantial increase. Mr. W. U. Appleton, General Manager of the Atlantic Region of the Canadian National Railways, recently made the statement that up until the end of November, 1929, there had been an increase of 16,213 car loads of revenue freight handled over the corresponding period of the previous year. He further stated that their estimate of total loadings for the year would be 63,000 cars." Tourist traffic from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces in 1929 showed an increase from 40 to 50 per cent. over any previous year.

As an indication of the volume of business negotiations passing through the office in Toronto during the year, the following records were presented: 89 business firms or individuals in New Brunswick, 111 in Nova Scotia, and 19 in Prince Edward Island availed themselves of the services of the office. Ontario firms made 61 inquiries for Maritime products. Over 12,000 letter-heads were used requiring $210 for postage. 355 individuals representing parties of from 2 to 15 made inquiries and were furnished with Maritime tourist information. Assistance was given to 7 conventions held, or to be held, in the Maritimes. In three months the Commissioner accepted 29 invitations to address service clubs on "Trade Relations between Ontario and the Maritime Provinces."

The first Annual Meeting of the Board of Control was held at Toronto, Feb. 3-4, 1930. Four lengthy sessions were devoted to the receipt and discussion of reports on Trade Commission policies and the consideration of proposals for its more effective operation. E. M. Saunders was re-elected Chairman and R. W. E. Burnaby, Commissioner and Secretary. Other members of the Board of Control for 1930 were:—Frank Stanfield, M.L.A., and A. Handfield Whitman, Nova Scotia; G. P. Burchill and A. D. Ganong, New Brunswick; M. L. Bradshaw and J. W. Boulter, Prince Edward Island; G. Frank Beer, A. E. LePage, E. D. MacPhee and J. P. LeGallais, Toronto.

Maritime Board of Trade. Organized to unite the various local boards of trade in the Maritime Provinces into a central body which would speak for the business interests of this section of Canada as a whole, the Maritime Board of Trade was an important factor in Maritime progress in 1929-30. It held its 31st Annual Meeting at Saint John, Oct. 16-17, 1929. The President, A. D. Ganong, St. Stephen, stated that the year had been one of progress in the agricultural and industrial life of the Maritime Provinces but that he did not believe the advancement had been as great as the Press in other Provinces and some of the statistical forms stated it had been. They had overlooked the very poor years and a comparison with other years made it evident that this advancement had not been made. Mr. Ganong referred to the numerous recommendations of the Duncan Report which had not yet been carried out and felt that the time had

come to bring pressure to bear to have them implemented. He commended the work of the Maritime Transportation Commission, and of the Maritime Trade Commission office in Toronto.

In his Report, F. Maclure Sclanders, Honorary Secretary, outlined what had been done with regard to the resolutions passed at the previous Annual Meeting. He concluded by stating that "the Halifax Meeting of the 21st November last injected an entirely new life into the Maritime Board. Since then, it has indicated rapid crystallization as a benign and efficient factor in the economic life of the Maritimes and is being recognized and used as such in a steadily increasing measure by the Boards of these three Provinces."

The Annual Report of the Transportation Commission was also presented by Mr. Sclanders. It reviewed briefly such matters as the National Transcontinental export grain case, potato rates, international rates, extension of Maritime Freight Rates Act to Quebec City, import rates, freight rates on coal, express rates case, etc. In conclusion, Mr. Sclanders said, "Throughout the year there has been close contact with every member of the Commission, all of whom have co-operated zealously. The work has been heavy, difficult and intricate, as goes without saying, but we have faithfully tried to do our very best."

Among resolutions adopted were the following: (1) suggesting to those engaged in the fishing industry the real necessity for making an early effort toward the creation of a business-like organization for consideration of matters bearing upon the welfare of the industry; (2) asking that the respective Governments of the Maritime Provinces be urged to press for an early adjustment of subsidies recommended by the Duncan Commission to these Provinces; (3) recording the opinion that it was of essential and vital interest to Canada that the Ports of Saint John and Halifax be considered as national ports; (4) expressing appreciation of the remarkable Maritime display embodied in the exhibits of the railway companies at the Canadian National Exhibition; (5) asking the Board of Railway Commissioners to investigate such railway crossings as may be called to their attention where loss of life had occurred or was likely to occur and to take steps to compel the railways to make immediate improvements; (6) urging the three Maritime Provinces to engage an expert on transportation matters to secure data available on the economic possibilities of the proposed Chignecto Canal.

Officers elected were: President, C. H. Read, Amherst, N.S.; Vice-Presidents, C. H. Wright, Halifax, N.S.; C. H. Blakeny, Moncton, N.B.; C. R. Rogers, Summerside, P.E.I.; Honorary Secretary, F. Maclure Sclanders, F.R.G.S., Saint John. President, Transportation Commission, A. P. Paterson, Saint John.

The Meeting was featured by the presence of Lieut.-Col. J. H. Woods, Calgary, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, who was the principal speaker at a banquet on Oct. 16. An important address was delivered by A. P. Paterson on "The Contractual Transportation Rights of the Maritime Provinces."

The United Maritime Fishermen. A new chapter in the history of the fishing industry of the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen Islands was written on June 25-26, 1930, when fishermen from many centres on the Atlantic Coast assembled at Halifax and organized as the United Maritime Fishermen. Dr. M. M. Coady of St. Francis Xavier University, who had been instrumental during the previous nine months in organizing the fishermen into local unions, presided, while W. A. Found, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, and other officials of the Fisheries Department attended.

In an address which opened the proceedings, Dr. Coady spoke of the value of co-operation and explained why it was necessary in the interests of the fishermen themselves to organize. "This is essentially a movement for the solution of the difficulties of the small producer," he said. "Fishermen form one of the great groups of the world's small producers. The first great difficulty of the unorganized small producer is the fact that he has no bargaining power,—in other words, he has no say in the price of the commodity which he produces. He is forced to ask, 'What are you giving for fish?' . . . The introduction of the co-operative movement in the fishing industry is imperatively demanded by the best interests of our civilization."

HON. J. N. FRANCOEUR, LL.L.

Minister of
Public Works and Labour,
Province of Quebec

HON. A. R. McMASTER, K.C.

Treasurer,
Province of Quebec,
Appointed, Sept. 12, 1929

HARRY J. KELLEY, ESQ.

General Manager,
British Empire Steel
Corporation

HON. OBED P. GOUCHER, B.A.

Minister of Agriculture,
Nova Scotia,
Appointed, Feb. 1, 1930

The objects of the Association as stated in the constitution adopted by the Meeting, were as follows: (1) The study and practice of the principles of co-operation in all our industrial activities. (2) To further the interests of fishermen and of all branches of the fishing industry. (3) To promote and secure necessary and just legislation. (4) To promote social intercourse, a higher standard of community life and the study of economic and social questions bearing on our interests as fishermen and citizens. (5) To settle disputes between members without recourse to law whenever possible. (6) To take into consideration any member's case of grievance, hardship or litigation and to defend our members as far as it may be possible and just. (7) To use the influence of the Association to promote the well-being of our Maritime Provinces and the Dominion.

It was agreed that there should be a Central Board composed of 17 members, each representing one of the 17 zones into which the territory covered by the organization was divided. These representatives were to be elected by accredited delegates from each zone. The members of the Central Board in turn appointed three of their members to act with the President and Vice-President as an executive. Chester McCarthy, representing the Tignish, P.E.I., Local and Manager of the Tignish Co-operative Lobster Association, was chosen President and Robert Meagher, Canso, Vice-President.

Some Events of the Year. The Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst, N.S., was opened on Nov. 11, 1929, by Hon. A. C. Saunders, Premier of Prince Edward Island. A record attendance marked the formal opening. Mr. Saunders spoke at some length on Maritime influence in Canadian history, claiming that the Confederation of 1867 had arisen out of the union proposals of the three Maritime Provinces.

A Conference of sea fisheries officers of the three Provinces took place at Halifax on Jan. 9-10, 1930. More than 50 officers attended. J. J. Cowie, Federal Supervisor of Fisheries, presided. The presentation of papers and discussions marked the proceedings. Of special interest was an address by Dr. M. M. Coady, who had been engaged in organizing local associations of fishermen, and who stated that fisheries could only be properly developed through co-operative fishermen's unions.

The Annual Meeting of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association was held at Amherst, N.S., Feb. 13, 1930. The Secretary-Manager, A. W. Mackenzie, reported that a surplus of more than $2,200 on the Maritime Winter Fair had enabled the Association to clear off an indebtedness of $1,400 which had stood for 6 years and emerge with a surplus of $400 after paying all other accounts. Negotiations were opened with the Maritime Black Fox Breeders' Association with a view to having the fox men take part in the Winter Fair. Officers elected: President, C. F. Bailey, Fredericton; 1st Vice-President, W. A. Fleming, M.L.A., Truro; 2nd Vice-President, A. G. Dixon, Chatham; 3rd Vice-President, J. F. Roper, Charlottetown; Secretary-Manager, (to be appointed by the Executive).

Arising out of an inquiry into the supply of mill feeds for the live stock and poultry industries of Nova Scotia carried on in 1929-30 by a special Committee of the Nova Scotia Legislature, a Conference was held at Halifax on Apr. 2, 1930, for the purpose of preparing evidence and a brief to be placed before the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada in the matter of an application for a reduction in the freight rates on feed from the upper Provinces to the Maritime Provinces. Those attending were Frank Stanfield, M.L.A., Chairman, Nova Scotia Legislative Committee; Hon. O. P. Goucher, Minister of Agriculture, Nova Scotia; Dr. J. L. McIsaac, M.L.A., Nova Scotia; Col. R. Innes, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Nova Scotia; Harvey Mitchell, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, New Brunswick; J. W. Boulter, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Prince Edward Island; L. W. Fraser, Secretary, Nova Scotia Legislative Committee; F. C. Cornell, Traffic Adviser, Maritime Transportation Commission. There were no resolutions passed but a lengthy discussion took place as to the selection of representative witnesses to give evidence before the Board of Railway Commissioners and as to the basis of co-operation among the several interests represented. The three Provincial Governments were co-operating with the Maritime Transportation Commission, which had the responsibility of preparing the case to be submitted.

THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

Political Situation in 1929-30; Cabinet Changes

The Provincial Government, which at July 1, 1929, was holding office with a majority of only two in the House of Assembly, suffered a serious loss on Sept. 2, when Hon. John F. Mahoney (Halifax County), Minister of Natural Resources, was killed in an automobile accident. There was some speculation as to whether the Government would appoint a new Minister but this was set at rest when on Oct. 15, the Premier, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, took over the vacant Portfolio. As the Government's majority had then been reduced to one, it was decided to try to strengthen its position by holding a By-election to fill the vacancy in Halifax County and Dr. George H. Murphy was persuaded to accept the Conservative nomination. On Nov. 16 he was sworn in as Minister without Portfolio and on Nov. 22, the date of the By-election was announced as Jan. 21, 1930. The Liberals held a Convention on Nov. 28 and unanimously nominated R. E. Finn, K.C., as their candidate. As the life of the Government was definitely at stake, the contest took on all the significance of a general election and was strenuously fought. 32,483 out of a possible 44,935 votes were polled and of these Dr. Murphy secured 17,954, giving him a majority of 5,128. Following the By-election, Hon. E. N. Rhodes retired as Minister of Natural Resources and on Jan. 25, Hon. O. P. Goucher, Minister without Portfolio, was sworn in as head of the Department, the name of the Department being changed to that of Agriculture at the 1930 Session of the Legislature.

The position of the Government was further strengthened later in the year when four Opposition Members resigned to contest seats in the Dominion General Election of July 28, 1930. These were J. J. Kinley, Lunenburg; E. J. Cragg, Halifax; E. C. Doyle, Richmond, and D. A. Cameron, K.C., Victoria. By the Redistribution Act of 1929, the Richmond and Victoria constituencies, which had returned two members each, were reduced to single member constituencies, effective at the dissolution of the existing Legislature or on the prior death or resignation of sitting members. Thus, only two vacancies were actually created by the resignation of the four Members and the Government was not obligated to hold By-elections to fill these vacancies.

Temperance Plebiscite. Under legislation passed at the 1929 Session of the Provincial Legislature, the Government was required to submit to the electors not later than Oct. 31, 1929, two questions: (1) "Are you in favour of continuing the Nova

Scotia Temperance Act?" and (2) "Are you in favour of the sale of alcoholic liquors under a Government Control Act?" The Government having announced that the vote would be taken on Oct. 31, the prohibition forces and those favouring a Government control system launched campaigns in the interests of their respective policies. The Provincial Plebiscite Committee was formed to support the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, while the Temperance Reform Association was organized to promote the policy of Government control. Dr. H. R. Grant acted as leader of the Plebiscite Committee and J. H. Winfield was President of the Temperance Reform Association. Both bodies engaged in vigorous propaganda work through the Press and on the platform.

The Premier, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, issued a statement on Oct. 11, in which he declared that should a liquor control Act be authorized by the people, it would embrace the best features of the control Acts in force in other Provinces and, in addition, such further provision as would tend toward temperance and eliminate drunkenness and lawlessness. No "open bar" would be permitted and Government shops would only be established in those communities where the majority so desired. Towns, cities and municipalities would be relieved from responsibility of enforcement, which would be assumed by the Province. A first charge on the revenue would be the establishment and maintenance of an efficient, highly-trained constabulary to ensure observance of the law. The administration of the Act would be placed in charge of an independent commission, comprised of individuals of recognized integrity and standing. Advertizing designed to encourage the use or sale of liquor would be prohibited and provision made for education in temperance. On the other hand, should the N.S.T.A. be upheld, the Government would not only stand behind its strict enforcement but would be prepared to consider any such amendments as might be felt desirable to strengthen it.

The vote on Oct. 31, resulted as follows: Question 1: Affirmative, 14,611; Negative, 30,539; Negative majority, 15,928. Question 2: Affirmative, 43,433; Negative, 8,868; Affirmative Majority, 34,565. Majorities by counties:—

	Question 1		Question 2	
	Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative
Annapolis	2,686	....	....	2,344
Antigonish	....	2,041	2,305	....
Cape Breton Centre	....	2,026	3,661	....
Cape Breton East	....	5,005	7,001	....
Colchester	2,734	....	....	1,722
Cumberland	1,241	....	439	....
Digby	....	607	1,491	....
Guysborough	....	328	984	....
Halifax	....	15,669	17,947	....
Hants	2,273	....	....	1,801
Inverness	....	1,196	2,516	....
King's	3,070	....	....	2,363
Lunenburg	....	866	1,571	....
Pictou	....	1,653	2,907	....
Queen's	630	....	....	28
Richmond-Cape Breton West	....	1,148	1,648	....
Shelburne	1,572	....	....	610
Victoria	96	....	421	....
Yarmouth	309	....	542	....

On Nov. 1, the Premier issued a statement in which he declared that the verdict of the people was unmistakable. It was a source of great satisfaction that the people had directly spoken and that an admittedly difficult problem had been removed from the field of party politics. The systems of Government control in the other Provinces would be studied and their best features incorporated in the Nova Scotia Act. It was doubtful if the Act could become operative until July 1, 1930. Meantime it should not be forgotten that the N.S. Temperance Act was in force and should be observed.

Old Age Pensions. On Aug. 31, 1929, H. E. Mahon, Commissioner appointed on Aug. 13, 1928, to determine (1) the number of persons in Nova Scotia, who would be entitled under the Canadian Act to receive pensions; (2) the proportionate cost of providing such persons with pensions; (3) the cost of administration; (4) the number of persons receiving pensions from other sources and (5) the alternative measures of taxation or other means taken to provide the increase in revenue that would be necessitated by the adoption of a Provincial pension scheme, submitted his Final Report to Hon. J. C. Tory, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. (An Interim Report had been made on Feb. 22, 1929).

Since the submission of the Interim Report, the inquiry, in connection with the number of persons eligible for old age pensions, had been completed in Cape Breton County (omitting the City of Sydney and towns of North Sydney, Sydney Mines, Dominion, New Waterford and Louisburg), the City of Halifax and the Counties of Shelburne, Richmond and Hants. These localities, in the opinion of the Commission, constituted an adequate and representative sample of the Province as a whole.

The number of persons who, subject to the means and residence qualifications, would be eligible for old age pensions was placed at 25,300. Of these, however, only 73 per cent. had the qualifications necessary to entitle them to receive pensions. The annual cost of paying pensions to these aged people was computed to be $3,892,115, or an average pension of $211.20, the Federal and Provincial Governments each contributing half. With regard to means for raising additional revenue to meet pension payments, the Commissioner pointed out that in Nova Scotia the proportion of the population 70 years or over was very large, while the number in the productive age groups was relatively small. For this reason all the measures of taxation proposed to meet the cost of pensions on a non-contributory basis would constitute a very serious burden. Taxes suggested were direct taxation on individuals for real and personal property or incomes; on rental values; on parlour-car chairs and state-rooms sold within the Province; on railway tickets and a stamp tax on legal documents.

The 1930 Session of the Legislature

The Second Session of the 39th General Assembly of Nova Scotia was opened by His Honour, James Cranswick Tory, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, on Mar. 5, 1930. The Speech from the Throne dealt with the following matters:

(1) Welcome to the Members; (2) gift to the Legislature of a mace; (3) Provincial Archives Building nearing completion; (4) special consideration to be given to questions of school organization and administration, particularly as affecting the adequate financial support of the rural school; (5) Commission to be appointed to investigate marketing of fruit; Committee appointed to report on commercial feasibility of establishing flour mill to present findings; valuable publicity obtained through exhibits; (6) improvement of Provincial Exhibition planned; (7) an active co-operative policy in the field of immigration initiated; (8) completion by Nova Scotia Power Commission of development on Tusket River and benefits derived from establishment of newsprint mill on Mersey River; (9) improvement in conditions in mining industry; (10) highways of Province maintained at a high standard; moderate programme of construction carried out; highway safety force reorganized; (11) advantages of Nova Scotia as tourist resort; (12) measure to be introduced providing for system of Government control of sale of liquor; (13) police force for Province to be established; (14) Board appointed to administer Minimum Wage Act; (15) Bill to be introduced providing for mother's allowances; (16) Nova Scotia Sanatorium to be enlarged; (17) Report of Commission on Old Age Pensions to be presented; (18) satisfactory progress on construction of Nova Scotia Training School at Brookside; (19) investigation of the subsidies payable to the Province from the Treasury of Canada; (20) legislation for prevention of fraud in connection with the sale of securities; to make uniform the laws respecting policies of fire insurance; to amend the Land Tax Act, to be introduced; (21) Annual Reports of Departments to be presented; (22) estimates to be submitted.

The motion to adopt an Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was introduced by H. A. MacQuarrie (Cons., Pictou) and seconded by Joseph MacDonald (Cons., Cape Breton Centre). Hon. William Chisholm, Leader of the Opposition, then opened the Debate, continuing on Mar. 6. Among other things he charged that the Government had manipulated the legislation affecting the temperance plebiscite in such a manner that fraud, ballot stuffing, crookedness and rascality had been practised to an alarming extent on the day of the voting. He criticized the Premier for his cavalier reply to those who had asked for an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the vote and attacked the Department of the Attorney-General for its non-enforcement of the Nova Scotia Temperance Act. (*Halifax Chronicle*, Mar. 7). The Premier in reply, pointed out that Government policies had been heartily endorsed by the people in the Halifax By-election. He denied that the Government had been a party to any fraud in connection with the Plebiscite voting or that he had treated anyone asking for an inquiry in a cavalier manner. He praised the Government's record and predicted a return to power whenever an appeal was made to the people. Speaking on Mar. 7, Hon. John Doull, Minister without Portfolio, referred to the question of old age pensions and stated that Nova Scotia was not in a position at present to adopt the system but that within a few years, with the Duncan Report fully implemented, it would

be able to do so. (*The Halifax Herald*, Mar. 8). A vigorous attack on the Government was made on Mar. 11 by J. J. Kinley (Lib., Lunenburg) in which he charged that old age pensions had been definitely promised at the 1930 Session. On Mar. 13, L. C. Gardner (Lib., Yarmouth) moved the following amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne:

> That in view of the increased revenue of the Province and the public assurance given that an Old Age Pensions Act would be presented to the Legislature at this Session, the House desires to express its disappointment that the Speech from the Throne gives no intimation of such legislation at the present Session.
>
> And further, that the House regrets the delay on the part of the Government in connection with this important social legislation and asserts it to be the duty of the Government and the Legislature to provide the necessary legislation at this Session, making effective in Nova Scotia the Federal Statute providing for old age pensions.

Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney-General, concluded the Debate and dealing with old age pensions declared that Nova Scotia was not in a financial position to pay them at present. It would cost 21 per cent. of the Provincial Revenue to cover them, as compared with 2, 3 and 4 per cent. in the Western Provinces. In the opinion of the Government, old age pensions were strictly a Federal matter and should be paid by the Federal Government. If not paid by Ottawa, however, the Provincial Administration would undertake the burden as soon as financial conditions warranted. The amendment was defeated on a vote of 21 to 19 and the Address adopted.

Public Accounts and the Budget. The Public Accounts for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929, were tabled by Mr. Rhodes on Mar. 13, 1930. These showed a Revenue of $7,390,410; Expenditure of $7,288,485; Sinking Fund Instalments (net), $240,073; Deficit, $138,148. The net Debt of the Province was $33,368,414 and Provincial Assets, $55,277,895.

The Budget Speech was delivered by the Premier on Mar. 27. Revenue for the year ended Sept. 30, 1930, was estimated at $8,263,063 and Expenditure chargeable to Revenue at $8,664,768, leaving a Deficit of $401,705. The estimated Revenue increase over the previous year was $643,903, made up of $300,000 from Government Control; $180,516 from Highways and $63,387 from Hydro. The estimated increase in Expenditure was $1,043,-683, accounted for to a considerable extent by an increase of $580,378 in the Provincial Treasurer's Department, due largely to increased debenture interest arising out of highway and hydro capital borrowings and Sinking Fund instalments. The Department of Highways showed an estimated increase of $343,162.

The Premier was followed by Hon. William Chisholm, Leader of the Opposition, who deplored the fact that no reference had been made to increased grants from the Federal Government. He charged that the Government was stalling in regard to presenting Nova Scotia's claims under the Duncan Report (which

the Federal Government was ready to hear) for the sole purpose of having a grievance against the Liberal Government at Ottawa. The Budget Debate lasted until Apr. 3, when an amendment was introduced by J. J. Kinley (Lib., Lunenburg):

The House comes to the following resolution: that the abnormal annual increases in Current Expenditure, resulting in large deficits each and every year together with the large amounts borrowed on Capital Account and added to the Public Debt of the Province, are all flagrant violations of the pre-Election promises of Hon. E. N. Rhodes and his associates. And this House regrets that during the struggle for better times in Nova Scotia the Premier and his Government should fail to realize that the first contribution of Government to prosperity and stability is efficiency and economy in financial affairs so as to live within our income and reduce taxation which is a first charge on industry and a burden impeding the progress of all commercial activities.

The Government reply was delivered by Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines, after which defeat of the amendment was accepted by the Opposition without division.

Liquor Control Act. Of outstanding importance at the 1930 Session of the Legislature was the enactment of a Liquor Control Act. The measure was introduced by Hon. E. N. Rhodes on Mar. 20. It provided for the sale through Government stores of spirituous liquors under the permit system and of bottled beers and wines without permit, the system to be administered by a Commission of from one to three members, in whom was to be vested discretionary powers as to the sale of beer and wine, subject to certain restrictions. No store, however, was to be established in any town, municipality or district which had voted against the Government Control system until such time as the Commission was satisfied that a majority of the electors desired the establishment of stores. Stringent regulations for enforcing the Act were provided and the Act would go into force on proclamation.

In moving second reading on Mar. 25, the Premier stated that the Government had been at pains to examine carefully the liquor laws of the other Provinces and to select the most satisfactory features of each. It was idle, he declared, to attempt to draft a measure satisfactory to everyone since a large and compact minority still opposed any form of Government control. Five Opposition speakers headed by Hon. William Chisholm led the assault on the Bill, three attacking the spirit of the measure as arbitrary and undemocratic in the powers to be vested in a Commission and two deploring the whole principle of Government sale. The debate was continued on Mar. 26, with further speeches by Opposition Members. J. J. Kinley (Lib., Lunenburg), while declaring that he would support a "proper" measure of Government Control, moved a three months' hoist. The Premier, concluding the debate, termed the attitude taken by Opposition speakers as "an argumentative jig-saw puzzle," and declared that the Opposition was trying to obstruct passage of the Bill and make political capital out of it. The amendment was defeated on a straight Party vote of 21 to 19 and the Bill sent to the Law Amendments Committee for consideration.

The Bill with several amendments was reported back to the House on Apr. 4, when it was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Here it was the subject of intenisve consideration until Apr. 16, several further changes being introduced in the interval. On Apr. 17 it was given third reading without a dissenting voice.

(On May 1, 1930, a Nova Scotia Liquor Control Commission was appointed under authority of this Act. It was composed of W. Bertrand Proctor, Halifax, Chairman, and D. J. Buckley, Sydney, member, tenure of office being ten years.)

Committee on Flour Mills. At the 1929 Session of the Legislature, a Committee of the House composed of Frank Stanfield, M.L.A., Truro, Chairman; Hon. O. P. Goucher, Minister without Portfolio, Halifax, and J. L. McIsaac, M.D., M.L.A., Antigonish, with L. W. Fraser, LL.B., Secretary, was

appointed to inquire into the commercial feasibility of establishing a flour mill in Nova Scotia with a view to reducing the cost of mill feeds to dairy farmers. The Committee held a series of public hearings throughout the Province in May and June, 1929, and also two inter-Provincial Conferences with representatives from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. It also explored in detail the following channels of possible relief: (a) establishment of a flour mill in Nova Scotia; (b) co-operative purchasing of grain feeds; (c) reduced freight rates; (d) water transportation; (e) home-grown feeds.

The Committee submitted an Interim Report on Apr. 11, 1930. As a result of its investigations it found that the average volume of feed stuff imported into Nova Scotia each year was in excess of 110,000 tons, valued at approximately $4,000,000. In regard to the establishment of a flour mill, the Committee was of the opinion, after taking all the facts into consideration, that it was not then commercially feasible. So far as the co-operative purchasing of grain feeds was concerned, it was their view that the plan had considerable merit and should receive further consideration. The Committee, with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island representatives, had an interview with the railway companies in Montreal on the subject of freight rates on grain and grain products and submitted suggestions for relief. The railways not being prepared to accede to the suggestions, the case was submitted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, in co-operation with the Transportation Commission of the Maritime Board of Trade on Jan. 14, 1930. It was the opinion of the Committee that Nova Scotia was justly entitled to a substantial reduction in freight rates on grain and grain products and that the case for the reduction of these rates should be pressed.

Three plans involving water transportation were considered: (1) the ingredients of feeds could be brought down separately, mixed at a central point and reshipped to consumers; (2) feeds could be blended before shipment from the upper Provinces; (3) grinding equipment could be installed at a central point in the Province to which grains could be brought by water. Further careful consideration of these plans was recommended. Finally, the Committee believed that there could be an increase in the production of home-grown feeds, though large quantities of feedstuffs would still have to be imported.

The Export of Pulpwood. One of the most contentious measures of the Session was Bill 151, amending the Land Tax Act. In explaining the Bill on Apr. 17, Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney-General, pointed out that in 1926 the Government had declared a policy of taking steps to stop the export of pulpwood as soon as this course of action could be pursued without causing undue hardship. One step had been taken in this direction when it had been made a condition of lease renewals that no pulpwood could be shipped from Crown lands in an unmanufactured state. The export of raw pulpwood was increasing at an alarming rate. The Bill did not attempt to place an embargo on pulpwood; it was an attempt to regulate the yearly export. It did not affect the owners of small woodlots of less than 1,000 acres. The course to be pursued was to license the larger operators and keep the cut down to a point where the forests would not be depleted.

Opposition speakers condemned the measure as an attempt to create a monopoly in favour of the Mersey Paper Co. Hon. W. Chisholm declared that the Company was in "financial difficulties"; that it was not working to capacity and that it was unable to market all it could produce. Frank Stanfield (Cons., Colchester), a Director of the Company, denied that it was in financial difficulties and asserted that it was not only working to capacity but that the entire output of the mill was contracted for for a considerable period ahead. The Bill was given second reading on the understanding that a public hearing would be held by the Committee on Law Amendments. This took place on Apr. 23 and was attended by nearly 100 lumbermen, operators and legal counsel. The general feeling of the speakers was that the measure would hurt both the large operators and the small owners and would be a blow to the pulpwood business. Speaker after speaker urged that the Government postpone action for a year and endeavour to try a policy of conservation education. (*The Halifax Chronicle*, Apr. 24). *The Halifax Herald*, however, stated that "those present who were making their protest were prosperous-looking capitalists and outstanding lawyers, in most

cases representing large American interests, and in no case representing owners of timberlands of less than 1,000 acres."

The Bill was considered in the Law Amendments Committee on Apr. 25 and reported up to the Committee of the Whole House with but one change of importance. It was dealt with in Committee of the Whole on Apr. 26 and, in spite of warnings by Opposition speakers that the legislation would disorganize the lumber industry in Nova Scotia, was put through on a Party vote of 17 to 15. At this time the Attorney-General said: "I hope the Act will never have to be proclaimed; but if circumstances should arise which would make profitable the stripping of large forest holdings in Nova Scotia in a single year, we must have legislation on the statute books which can be invoked at short notice to prevent such depletion." On Apr. 28 the Bill was given third reading after an amendment offered by J. J. Kinley (Lib., Lunenburg), referring the Bill back to the Committee of the whole House, had been defeated on a vote of 19 to 17.

Legislation of the 1930 Session. The House was prorogued on Apr. 30. Legislation enacted embraced 56 public Bills and a considerable number of local and private Bills. Apart from the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act and the amendment to the Land Tax Act already noted the most important measures of the Session included the following: Acts providing for mothers' allowances and for the creation of a Nova Scotia police force; an amendment to the Lands and Forests Act designed to secure the removal of any condition causing damage or fire to woods; a security frauds prevention Act; Acts making uniform with those of other Provinces legislation on conditional sales, Bills of sale and fire insurance policies; an Act changing the name of the Department of Natural Resources to Department of Agriculture; amendments to the Agriculture Act authorizing action to control or prevent the introduction into the Province of any plant disease, insect or pest and providing for the adequate support of new creameries or cheese factories before these could be established; an amendment to the Farmers' Co-operative Societies Act designed to define more clearly the merchandizing powers of these organizations; an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, taking the operation of dredging from under Part I. and placing it under Part III. of the Act, along with the fishing industry.

Incidents of the Session. At the opening of the Legislature, a mace was used for the first time in the history of the Province. It was the gift of a prominent citizen of Nova Scotia and his wife who wished to remain anonymous. The central feature was the Nova Scotia Coat of Arms.

A motion was introduced by A. S. MacMillan (Lib., Digby) on Apr. 1, providing for the compensation of farmers and cattle owners for loss sustained by them as the result of the bovine T.B. test, such compensation to be in addition to the amount contributed under Federal statute. A lengthy debate ensued, the Opposition pressing for this measure of relief. Hon. O. P. Goucher, Minister of Natural Resources, stated, however, that the Government had been given to understand that if the Federal allowance were supplemented by a Provincial allowance, the former would probably be cut down to that extent. The motion was defeated by 19 to 16, with Gordon B. Isnor (Lib., Halifax) voting with the Government.

On Apr. 8, a motion was introduced by Gordon B. Isnor (Lib., Halifax), that the Government introduce legislation at the Session (1930), providing for a system of free text books for the public schools of Nova Scotia, effective May 1, 1930. The motion was withdrawn after the Premier had announced that the Government could not accept it and that, even if the Treasury were overflowing, it would be unsound policy to introduce Government-purchased text books.

The Annual Report of the Agricultural Committee was tabled by the Chairman, R. A. Douglas (Cons., Pictou) on Apr. 23. It contained a resolution approving of the resolution of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association asking protection against the importation of New Zealand butter and asking the Government of Nova Scotia to urge the Federal Government to implement the same. A resolution urging the Government to appoint a Provincial Veterinary was approved and the Report recommended an early appointment.

Natural Resources, Agriculture, Other Reports

The Report of the Department of Natural Resources, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929, was submitted by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Natural Resources, though the work of the Department had been carried on during the greater part of the period under the direction of Hon. J. F. Mahoney (deceased). The Report dealt largely with agricultural matters.

The Winter of 1928-29 in Nova Scotia had been very open with many changes of temperature. Stock wintered well and went to pasture in better than average condition. Although the Spring was open, operations on the land were greatly retarded on account of wet weather. Seeding was very irregular in time of performance. The wet, cool Spring was followed by a hot, dry Summer, though conditions were not uniform throughout the Province. Pastures were short throughout much of the Summer and milk production was accordingly cut. Although much grain was seeded late, the crop developed well. The low prices of the previous year had the effect of reducing the potato acreage. A bumper crop of apples was harvested in the Valley district and shipments established a new record. Strawberry districts had a good crop. Prices of beef cattle ruled high and any stock that could be classed as good met with a ready demand.

The acreage and yield of field crops in 1929, with comparative figures for 1928, were as follows:

	Acres 1929	Acres 1928	Total Yield 1929	Total Yield 1928
Spring Wheat	6,056	6,021	111,000 bush.	113,800 bush.
Oats	109,836	109,163	3,647,000 "	3,648,000 "
Barley	10,868	9,396	305,000 "	259,600 "
Spring Rye	172	113	3,000 "	2,700 "
Peas	774	559	16,000 "	11,200 "
Beans	2,461	1,951	46,000 "	32,000 "
Buckwheat	8,221	7,145	178,000 "	154,600 "
Mixed Grains	4,800	4,539	172,000 "	160,000 "
Potatoes	30,783	30,685	3,270,000 cwt.	3,280,000 cwt.
Turnips, etc.	15,516	15,852	3,454,000 "	3,877,000 "
Fodder Corn	1,026	971	11,000 tons	11,000 tons
Hay and Clover	540,841	527,612	876,000 "	925,000 "

The total value of the field crops in 1929 was placed at $22,566,000.

The census of live stock in Nova Scotia in 1929 showed the following totals: horses, 52,104; cattle, 286,406; sheep, 152,886; lambs, 124,875; swine, 47,458; poultry, 1,114,171. Figures for 1928 were: horses, 50,929; cattle, 269,792; sheep, 147,212; lambs. 123,249; swine, 55,184; poultry, 967,002.

Favourable growing conditions prevailed during the greater part of the 1928 and 1929 season. There was also in evidence more careful attention on the part of fruit growers in the management of their orchard work. An apple orchard survey was conducted on 749 fruit farms. Several meetings were held during the season in various orchards and at meeting places where orchard problems were discussed. Spray circles were introduced. Apple thinning experiments showed that thinning of apples was a profitable orchard practice when trees were carrying a heavy set of fruit. Slack barrel experiments were conducted with the co-operation of the Research Council, the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Empire Marketing Board of Great Britain. The apple pollination investigation was continued and storage conditions were being studied. The dehydration plant at the Experimental Station, Kentville, was completed and experiments in the dehydration of different fruits and vegetables were commenced.

"There is a home market for more than double the amount of creamery butter manufactured in Nova Scotia," stated the Report, "and there are well-equipped creameries in Nova Scotia to manufacture an almost unlimited supply of cream into a high quality butter. The problem is to increase the production of milk on the farms." 30 creameries and one cheese factory were operating in the season of 1929, an increase of one creamery. Production of butter amounted to 4,254,379 lbs.; of cheese, to 18,867 lbs. and of ice cream, to 1,765,424 qts. 356,446 qts. of cream were sold and the total value of the business done was $2,987,663.

The aim of the Market Division was to assist Nova Scotia farmers in marketing the produce of their farms. The Report showed that such assistance had been

given along the following lines: (1) in organizing sales of potatoes on, it was believed, a permanent basis from communities where the farmers were united in growing sufficient quantities of approved market varieties to make carload lots; (2) in communities where farmers were prepared to unite in growing and marketing sufficient quantities of miscellaneous garden truck crops to provide for truck-load shipments and for regular deliveries; (3) in opening up new export markets as well as in developing the home market for strawberries, turnips, etc., in districts where a sufficient number of producers were prepared to unite to supply carload quantities; (4) in an effort directed toward demonstrating that new markets could be secured and held if the products were carefully graded and only quality goods shipped. The Markets Division had endeavoured to assist in promoting the canning industry of the Province; had taken an interest in the possibility of building up a flax-growing industry in Nova Scotia and had co-operated with county representatives and in particular with the representative in Yarmouth County in taking an interest in the blueberry industry.

Poultry production had another very satisfactory year. The average price for poultry products was higher and more profitable to the farmer than in any former year. 180,042 dozen of eggs were marketed through the Maritime Egg Exchange. An investigation of a disease of young chickens was undertaken. Eighteen boys' and girls' poultry clubs were operated and several country poultry shows were held.

The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association held its Annual Meeting at Truro, Jan. 28, 29 and 30, 1930. During the previous four years the Association had been perfecting a form of organization which was completed in 1929. The unit of organization was the local agricultural society. County or district associations were composed of representatives elected by the agricultural societies. The Provincial organization in turn was composed of representatives of the county or district associations. Resolutions were adopted at the 1930 Meeting: (1) asking for an investigation of the possibilities of securing cheaper feed *via* water transportation; (2) asking for a higher duty on New Zealand butter; (3) asking for appointment of a Provincial veterinarian; (4) instructing the Executive to co-operate with the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association and the Maritime Live Stock Board in distribution of cheaper feed; (5) asking that crushed limestone be reduced in price from $4 to $2 a ton at all railroad stations in the Province; (6) asking for more workers in the Women's Institute Division; (7) instituting a plan of competition to be known as the "Master" or "Banner" farmer competition; (8) asking for the grading and branding of all dressed lamb; (9) asking that a system of grading of all pure-bred bulls owned by agricultural societies be instituted. Officers elected were: President, H. A. Moffatt, Groves Point; Vice-President, V. B. Leonard, Clarence; Secretary-Treasurer, H. R. Brown, Pugwash.

The Dairymen's Association of Nova Scotia (organized Jan. 9, 1914) held its Annual Convention at Truro, Jan. 22-23, 1930. Resolutions were adopted asking the Department of Natural Resources to continue to pay the travelling expenses of butter-makers taking the 3-months' dairy course at Guelph, Ont.; recommending the continuance of the work of retesting and publishing results of retests as carried on by the Dairy Department during the previous year; reaffirming the Association's attitude on the Australian Trade Agreement in asking for the restoration of the duty on butter and cheese; commending the National Dairy Council and endorsing the brief presented before the Board on Tariff and Taxation asking for a 7-cent duty, with a 4-cent preference. Officers elected were: President, J. D. MacKenzie, Middleton; Vice-President, R. J. Smart, Scotsburn; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Bird, Truro.

The Nova Scotia Poultry Association held its Annual Meeting at Truro, Jan. 30, 1930. A change was made in the constitution permitting representatives of co-operating marketing clubs to take an active part in the work of the Association. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Lionel Stevenson, Ontario Department of Agriculture, on "Parasites of Poultry" and by F. C. Elford, President of the World's Poultry Congress. Officers elected were: President, Major W. F. D. Bremner, Falmouth; Vice-President, John A. Hebb, Bridgewater; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Landry, Truro.

The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association held its 66th Annual Convention at Kentville, Jan. 14, 15 and 16, 1930. The Executive Report, presented by C. A. Good, Secretary, showed a membership of 433 and much useful work done on behalf of the growers. Resolutions were adopted: (1) conveying congratulations to the New York State Horticultural Society then holding its Jubilee Convention; (2) recording continued opposition to the principle of compulsory inspection and movement under permit, but calling on the Department of Agriculture to augment and improve its present inadequate staff of fruit and vegetable inspectors in Nova Scotia; (3) asking the Fruit Commissioner, Ottawa, for permission to use the new method of grading and stencilling apples packed in barrels as outlined by W. B. Gornall, Assistant Fruit Commissioner; (4) approving the policy of an Overseas fruit trade representative for Nova Scotia and requesting the Provincial Government to appoint such an official; (5) petitioning the Government to amend legislation whereby deer might be hunted and killed for a longer period. Officers elected for 1930 were: President, G. A. Boggs, Greenwich; Vice-President, E. C. Shaffner, Lawrencetown; Secretary, C. A. Good, Middleton; Treasurer, W. Saxby Blair, Kentville.

The 18th Annual Meeting of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia was held at Kentville, June 24, 1930. The President's address stressed the need of radical changes in the methods of marketing fruit and also suggested some possible changes in the producing and harvesting of the crops. The advantage of packing in boxes was dealt with. Officers elected: President, F. W. Bishop; Vice-President, E. H. Johnson; Secretary, H. O. Bishop.

Provincial Health. The Report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929, of the Provincial Health Officer, G. A. MacIntosh, M.D., stated that with the exception of an outbreak of influenza the Province had been free from any serious epidemics during the year. Smallpox made its appearance in East Hants, Colchester, Cumberland and Lunenburg Counties and in all 24 cases were reported. Cancer was one of the great causes of death in the Province, the number of recorded deaths in 1928 being 571. Scarlet fever was more prevalent but it was of an exceptionally mild type. Tuberculosis continued to be the great problem in preventable disease control. During 1928 it was responsible for 571 deaths. Voluntary organizations continued to render excellent services in the public health field of the Province. During the year the organizations that were Province-wide in their activities were asked to report to the Department of Health the nature and amount of public health work performed by them. This request met with a pleasing response.

As Deputy Registrar-General of Vital Statistics, Dr. MacIntosh reported that for the year 1928 there were 10,931 living births recorded or 20.8 per 1,000; 57 maternal deaths or 5.2 per 1,000; 6,202 deaths from all causes, or 11.8 per 1,000; 865 deaths under one year or 79.1 per 1,000; 3,256 marriages, or 6.2 per 1,000.

The Second Annual Report of the Psychiatrist being for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929, was submitted by Clyde Marshall, M.D., Psychiatrist. During the year 323 children were examined; a training school for subnormal children was planned; a systematic school survey was started in one town and other educational activities launched.

Fisheries. Nova Scotia fisheries in 1929 had a value of $11,455,491, according to the Report (July, 1930) of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Department of Fisheries. (1928, $11,661,781). The cod fishery was of first importance, with a value of $3,504,583, a decrease from 1928 of $893,436. The lobster fishery was second in importance and its product had a total marketed value of $3,210,504. (1928, $3,048,255). The total quantity of fish of all kinds caught was 2,749,064 cwt., compared with 2,695,895 cwt. in 1928. The capital employed in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish was $7,446,835 and in canning and curing establishments, $3,775,080. The number of men engaged in the primary operations was 15,747 and in the canning and curing establishments, 4,076. There were 114 lobster canneries; 12 other canneries; 86 fish-curing establishments and 9 reduction plants.

Education. The Annual Report for the school year ended July 31, 1929, of the Superintendent of Education was submitted by Henry F. Munro, LL.D. The number of school sections in the Province was 1,756 of which 1,486 were schools with only one teacher. Outside the incorporated cities and towns, 225 country sections maintained graded schools. The number of sections without schools in operation was 50, the lowest on record. Pupils in the general public schools numbered 113,174, an increase of 276 over 1928; those in the high school grades, 12,513, an increase of 397; those in the common school grades, 100,661, a decrease of 121. In the professional and technical schools there were 4,133, an increase of 187. Teachers holding diplomas from a Normal college or teacher-training institution numbered 2,120, an increase of 300 in four years. Male teachers were increasing in number, there being 296 employed in 1929, the majority holding licences of the higher classes. Between 1928 and 1929 class "A" teachers of both sexes increased by 50; class "B" by 43 and class "C" by 67. Third class teachers, those holding "D" licence (no longer issued) decreased by 162. The percentage of annual enrolment (daily present) was 74.4 and all schools were in session 195.8 days out of the full school year of 200 days. The total vote for section school finances was $2,549,461, an increase of $45,071 over 1928. In addition, the Department of Education expended $913,561.

"As compared with its programme in 1928," stated Dr. Munro, "the work of the Department of Education during the past year has shown a consolidation of gains rather than further radical change. In the face of Governmental deficits, reform of the existing system, involving as it would increased expenditures, could not well be undertaken. A steady advance, due in part to a general recognition of the importance of education and in part to recent legislative action, has been manifest throughout the schools of the Province, and there is every sign that the tide, having started to come in, will continue to flow with ever-increasing strength."

Dr. Munro referred with satisfaction to the improved status of the teachers and to the inception of the teachers' pension system; dealt with the legislation of the last Session of the Legislature under which public school teachers and university instructors from any part of the British Commonwealth might enter or re-enter the teaching profession in Nova Scotia; criticized the municipal school fund as not an equitable way of assisting the schools and advocated an equalization fund; commented favourably on the tonic effect of the Summer school for teachers instituted in 1927 and referred with gratification to the increased use by teachers of correspondence courses; pointed to the elevation of professional standards of teachers and analyzed the scale of salaries, showing that the average for all classes had varied from $660 in 1926 to $721 in 1929; noted progress in improving school buildings and equipment and referred to the extension of school libraries; dealt with the question of free text books and urged a policy not of free text books but of free books; mentioned the publication for the first time of a report on urban high schools, the work of Dr. David Soloan, the Chief Inspector; referred to the progress being made in rural education, coupled with the institution of correspondence courses for remote districts; reported the extension of mechanic and domestic science to certain of the smaller centres and emphasized the need for vocational education; referred to the need for more direct contact between the school and business and urged the necessity for knowledge of Canadian problems of industry and commerce; noted the continuance and expansion of broadcasting to the schools and reviewed proposed improvements in the school system.

Acadia University. The enrolment of students for 1929-30 was 509. Outstanding events of the year were the successful completion of the financial campaign for buildings and endowment, the objective of which was $1,500,000 and the reorganization of the courses of study providing for a unit of two years when a student might graduate with a diploma or certificate, and a four-year unit leading to a degree. This reorganization provided also for a larger number of conference courses. Important additions to the staff during the year included the following: E. F. Salmon, M.A., Instructor of Latin and Greek; T. W. Dadson, Ph.D., Professor of History; T. W. Cook, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology; T. I. Cook, M.A., Instructor in Economics; R. S. Longley, M.A., Assistant Professor in History,

and Roy M. Fisher, M.A., Assistant Professor in Physics. The 92nd Annual Convocation was held in University Hall on May 28, 1930. Degrees in course were conferred on 82 students and Honorary Degrees on the following: D.D., Burton Wellesley Lockhart, Manchester, N.H.; D.C.L., Alfred Burpee Balcom, Wolfville, N.S.; Avard Longley Bishop, New Haven, Conn.; Robert Augustus Franks, Carnegie Corporation, New York City; D.Litt., William Harold Coleman, Lewisburg, Pa.; Roy Davis, Boston, Mass. At a Special Convocation on June 25, held in connection with the Annual Convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturalists, the Honorary Degree of D.Sc. was conferred on John Artimus Clark, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; William Saxby Blair, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Kentville, N.S.; Edgar Spinney Archibald, Director of the Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and William Terrill Macoun, Chief of the Horticultural Division, Ottawa.

Dalhousie University. Enrolment for 1929-30 was 925. The event of most importance during the year was the Quinquennial Reunion, Aug. 28-30, 1929. At this time a Special Convocation was held (Aug. 28) when the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister at Washington; Hon. William Phillips, United States Minister at Ottawa; Frederick James Alexander McKittrick, Manager, Canadian Department, General Electric Co.; Hon. Alexander Kenneth Maclean, President of the Exchequer Court of Canada; Hon. Aulay Macaulay Morrison, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia; Hon. James Layton Ralston, Minister of National Defence, Ottawa; Hon. Edgar Nelson Rhodes, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia; George Wellington Schurman. barrister, New York City, and Frederick Yorston, B.A., Managing Director, *The Montreal Standard.*

The following additions were made to the staff in 1929-30: S. E. Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Law; J. M. MacDonald, W. A. Black Professor of Commerce; F. H. Page, Lecturer in Psychology. Retirements included: J. E. Read, Dean of the Faculty of Law; Dr. D. McIntosh, Research Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department; N. J. Symons, Professor of Psychology; C. K. Ganong, W. A. Black Professor of Commerce; J. N. Gowanloch, Associate Professor of Zoology; Miss E. M. Lowe, Lecturer in English Composition and Warden of Shirreff Hall; Dr. John Cameron, Dr. D. G. J. Campbell Memorial Professor of Anatomy; Dr. O. S. Gibbs, Professor of Pharmacology. The 66th Annual Convocation was held, May 13, 1930. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Hon. James Cranswick Tory, LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and on Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, Department of English, Harvard University.

University of King's College. Enrolment for 1929-30 was 78. During the year the work of constructing the new College buildings at Studley, consisting of the Administration Building, three sections of dormitories for men, and the President's residence and chapel, forming three sides of a quadrangle, was carried forward, preparatory to the opening in the Autumn of 1930. No Honorary Degrees were conferred in 1929-30.

St. Francis Xavier University. Enrolment for 1929-30 was 286. During the year Joseph L. Kenney, Ed.M. (Harvard) was appointed Assistant Professor of English, and John J. O'Brien, M.B.A. (University of Boston), Professor of Commerce, in succession to James MacDonald. The 75th Anniversary of the founding of the University at Antigonish was celebrated. On Convocation Day, May 14, 1930, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on Hon. J. C. Tory, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and on James Doyle, Doyle's, Newfoundland, the oldest living *alumnus* of the University and member of its pioneer class.

Other Colleges and Schools. Enrolment for Pine Hill Divinity Hall in 1929-30 was 45. During the year two temporary appointments were made to the staff. Rev. Egerton R. Brecken, M.A., D.D., was appointed to the chair of Systematic Theology for one year and Rev. W. A. MacQuarrie, M.A., B.D., to that of New Testament Exegesis for one year. A new fireproof Library Building was erected at a cost of about $20,000.

On Nov. 6. 1929, the corner-stone of the first building of the Nova Scotia Training School, a boys' dormitory, was laid at Brookside, N.S., by Hon. J. C. Tory, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. The School was intended for the treatment, care and education of mentally defective children. The Board of Management, appointed Apr. 15, 1929, comprised Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney-General, Chairman; Mrs. John Stanfield, Truro; J. L. McIsaac, M.D., Antigonish; Mrs. S. A. Fulton, Truro; George H. Murphy, M.D., Halifax; A. J. Campbell, K.C., Truro, and M. R. Elliott, M.D., Wolfville. E. H. Blois, Director of Child Welfare, was Secretary.

Enrolment of the Nova Scotia College of Art in 1929-30 was 207. The number of attendances was 8,788 and of school hours, 19,129. There was a larger class of *dilettante* students than ever before. Public School teachers' classes were well attended. Contests for entrance scholarships were vigorous. Evening classes were the largest in 11 years.

Lands and Forests. The Report of the Department of Lands and Forests for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929, was submitted by Hon. W. L. Hall, Minister of Lands and Forests. Much interesting information was furnished by the Chief Forester, Otto Schierbeck, who dealt successively with Fire Protection, Reforestation, Scientific Investigation, Forest Production, Land Tax, Crown Lands and Game. High lights of his Report were to the effect that an extremely dangerous fire situation had developed in 1929, which had necessitated the closing of the forests by proclamation from June 21 to Sept. 22; that in all 10,431 acres were burned, of which 920 acres contained merchantable timber and 2,643 acres young growth; that permits issued to burn brush numbered 3,799, a reduction from 1928 owing to the prohibition of the burning of all slash from June 21 to Sept. 22; that an additional fire tower had been erected bringing the number in the Province to 51; that as a result of legislation passed in 1928, eight blueberry associations were formed and about 30,000 acres of barren land, suitable for blueberry pastures, were laid out for these associations; that 165 educational meetings attended by 32,269 people had been held in the interests of fire protection; that on Arbor Day, 1929, approximately 415,000 trees had been planted by school children, boy scouts and other persons; that the total production of the 719 saw-mills in operation in the Province in 1929 was 246,272,906 ft. lumber; 19,934,000 shingles; 54,161,300 laths; 24,978,840 staves; 2,566,351 prs. heading and 21,000 ties.

Mines. The Annual Report of the Department of Mines for 1929 was submitted by Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines. This covered very completely all mining activities in the Province for the year. Of chief importance was the statement by Norman McKenzie, Deputy Minister and Inspector of Mines, that "the coal industry this Fall (1929) has again reached large proportions and since the settlement of labour difficulties has shown great improvement, and the prospects for steady work at the collieries during the coming Winter months are very promising." The coal output for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929, was 6,339,492 tons of 2,240 lbs., an increase of 312,289 tons over the previous year. Coal sales were 5,766,212 tons, an increase of 247,677 tons. The average number of men employed at the coal mines was 13,060, as against 13,431 the previous year, but the total number of man-days worked increased from 3,093,584 to 3,261,764. The manufacture of coke in the Province increased from 395,843 to 459,305 tons; of tar, from 6,419,681 to 7,012,027 tons and of benzol gas, from 1,074,928 to 1,283,987 imperial gallons. Gold production in 1929 amounted to 1,568 oz., a small increase over 1928. This, however, did not really reflect the renewed interest being taken in gold mining. The mining and shipment of crude and calcined gypsum reached 1,021,081 tons, an increase of 48,870 tons, while salt production was 30,625 tons, an increase of 19,674 tons.

Humane Institutions. The Report of G. A. MacIntosh, M.D., Inspector of Humane Institutions, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929, was submitted by Hon. G. S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines. The institutions inspected were the hospitals, general and local, insane asylums, sanatoria and homes for the reception of paupers. There were admitted to these

institutions during the year 23,491 patients, as compared with 21,196 in 1927-28. The number of persons treated in Provincial institutions was 6,405; in county institutions for the insane and poor, 2,243 and in local hospitals, 18,477. The outstanding events were the erection of the Highland View Hospital and Nurses Home at Amherst, replacing the institution destroyed by fire the previous year, and completion of the new wing of the St. Rita Hospital at Sydney.

Penal Institutions. As Inspector of Penal Institutions, Dr. MacIntosh reported to Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney-General, that for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929, the total number of commitments to prisons was 2,740, compared with 2,048 in 1927-28. 327 persons were committed for violation of the N. S. Temperance Act, (268 in 1927-28); 580 for drunkenness (255 in 1927-28); 560 persons served a term of 30 days or more.

Highways. The 12th Annual Report of the Department of Highways, being for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, was submitted by Hon. Percy C. Black, Minister of Highways. Capital expenditure on Provincial highways for the year was $980,933. In addition the Department spent $58,701 on gravel pits, machinery and real estate and $133,514 net in aid to incorporated towns for construction of approaches. The extent of the highway system at Dec. 31 was trunk highways, 1,584 miles; county highways, 3,027 miles; local highways, 9,939 miles; total, 14,550 miles. During the year reconstruction was carried out on 416 miles and classification of mileage according to type of surfacing was as follows: bituminous macadam, 6.29; waterbound macadam, 30.23; crushed stone, 30.80; screened or crushed gravel, 3,291; graded but not surfaced, 3,435; not improved, 7,756. In 1929 the sum of $1,806,072 was available for maintenance, while actual expenditure was $1,782,138.

The Report of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, C. St. C. Stayner, recorded a total registration of 39,972 motor vehicles in 1929, an increase of 4,778 over 1928. There were 33,748 passenger; 5,828 commercial; 300 motorcycles and 96 tractors. Licences were issued to 1,122 beginners, 5,024 chauffeurs and 41,638 operators, while 138 dealers were registered. Revenue for the year amounted to $1,645,862, of which $705,540 was derived from passenger car registrations and $712,159 from the gasoline tax. Gasoline consumption amounted to 17,284,990 gallons, as compared with 14,366,809 gallons in 1928.

Board of Public Utilities. The 21st Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, was submitted by Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes, Provincial Secretary. The Board was composed of R. T. MacIlreith, Arthur Roberts and John S. Roper. The public utilities reporting to the Board were of five classes, *viz.*—electrical, gas, telephone, tramway and water utilities. The number in each class was as follows:—electrical, (a) municipal, 30; (b) private, 36; gas, 1; telephone, (a) mutual, 202; (b) private, 68; tramway, 4; water, (a) municipal, 33; (b) private, 2; total, 376. The Board was called upon to deal with applications for approval of security issues; for approval of rate schedules; for approval of sale and transfer of the property, assets and undertakings of a utility; for the issue of certificates of convenience and necessity under the Motor Carrier Act; and with applications from mutual telephone companies incorporated under the Rural Telephone Act for extension of boundaries and in regard to rates.

Power Commission. The 10th Annual Report of the Nova Scotia Power Commission, covering the work of the Commission to Sept. 30, 1929, was submitted by Hon. J. F. Fraser, Chairman, and Robie Millard and W. B. Proctor, Commissioners. The several systems of the Commission continued to operate satisfactorily and adequately to meet the contract demands of customers but the large and steady increase in consumption on all systems made it essential that additional power be made available within a short time. This matter the Commission had under consideration. Two major items of development, the Mersey and the Tusket Systems, occupied a great deal of the Commission's attention throughout the year. Both were well advanced at the date of the

Report and would be completed in sufficient time to meet the demands of contracting parties. On the works of the Commission approximately 2,000 men were employed for the greater portion of the year. The St. Margaret's Bay System delivered at the switchboard of the Nova Scotia Light and Power Co., Halifax, 30,080,470 k.w. hrs., as compared with 24,824,831 in 1927-28. The Mushamush System delivered 680,646 k.w. hrs. in Lunenburg County, as compared with 609,713 k.w. hrs. the previous year. The Sheet Harbour System delivered 12,022,400 k.w. hrs. to the Pictou County Power Board and 16,469,410 k.w. hrs. to the A. P. W. Pulp & Power Co., as compared with 9,288,200 k.w. hrs. and 27,352,305 k.w. hrs. respectively in 1927-28.

Workmen's Compensation Board. The Board was composed at Mar. 31, 1930, of F. L. Milner, Chairman; F. W. Armstrong, Vice-Chairman and John T. Joy, Commissioner. Since the Workmen's Compensation Act became operative on Jan. 1, 1917, accidents in industries within the jurisdiction of the Board up to Dec. 31, 1929, were reported to the number of 92,519. During the 13 years, 1,233 workmen were fatally injured. The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependants and for medical aid during that period was $7,946,732 and the amount required at the end of 1929 for the purpose of paying life and other pensions, compensation to disabled workmen, and for medical aid, was $6,488,705. The total compensation paid or payable to workmen and their dependants and for medical aid for the 13 years amounted to $14,435,438. The total number of accidents reported to the Board in 1929 was 10,086, an increase of 1,737 over 1928. The total cost of all accidents for 1929, as far as could be estimated, was nearly $1,522,000. In the 1928 Annual Report, the estimated deficit at the end of the year was $279,184. During the year adjustments were made in regard to assessments and claims and at Dec. 31, 1929, operations at the end of the year 1928, showed a surplus of $136,619.

Provincial Secretary. The Report of the Department of the Provincial Secretary for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929, was submitted by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Provincial Secretary. The companies incorporated during the year numbered 118, as compared with 128 in the previous year. Authority was given five companies to change their name; fourteen companies to increase their capital and three companies to decrease their capital. 1,250 companies paid their annual registration fee under the Domestic, Dominion and Foreign Corporations Act; 2 new incorporations were made of farmers' co-operative societies; one incorporation was granted to a farmer's fruit, produce and warehouse association; one new rural telephone company was incorporated; 3 companies were organized under the Act to facilitate the incorporation of owners of vessels in the fishing industry; under the Act respecting insurance agents, certificates of authority were issued to 1,467 resident agents of the Province. Departmental revenue amounted to $1,081,793, as compared with $897,564 in 1928.

Some Events of the Year. On June 27, 1929, Robert S. McLellan, K.C., Sydney, was appointed a Commissioner to inquire into wages, hours and conditions of employment at the mines of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Co., at Westville, Pictou County. Mr. McLellan reported to Hon. J. C. Tory, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, on Apr. 28, 1930, and his Report was published in *The Halifax Chronicle*, June 25, 1930. Evidence given before him, he stated, fairly well substantiated nearly all allegations in the statement made by the miners' counsel setting forth their grievances. One of the most important results of the inquiry was the recognition of the Miners' Union by the Company, this leading to a round table discussion and the signing of an agreement, making certain adjustments and settlements, which, if carried out, would be highly beneficial to all concerned. Mr. McLellan had also been appointed on July 11, 1929, a Commissioner to inquire into operations at the Princess Colliery at Sydney Mines, C.B., but his report had not been completed at June 30, 1930.

On Aug. 29, 1929, the corner-stone of the Nova Scotia Archives Building, erected on the campus of Dalhousie University, Halifax, was laid and during the year the building was completed. It cost upwards of $300,000 and was intended to serve as a depository for valuable historical treasures and paintings. It was

presented to the Province by an anonymous donor; administration to be in the hands of a Board of Trustees with the Lieutenant-Governor as Chairman. Other members of the Board appointed were: the Chief Justice, the President of Dalhousie University, the Prime Minister of Nova Scotia and the Leader of the Opposition, *ex officio*; Dr. J. C. Webster, Shediac, N.B. and Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, Ottawa.

On Nov. 19, 1929, the Tusket Falls hydro development in Yarmouth County was officially opened by Hon. J. F. Fraser, Chairman of the Nova Scotia Power Commission. On the same occasion, Hon. G. S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines, unveiled a bronze plaque erected in the power house to the memory of Hon. J. F. Cahan, who had been largely responsible for the inception of the enterprise.

Thomas Ives Byrne, M.D., Dartmouth, succeeded George Arthur MacIntosh as Chief Health Officer of the Province of Nova Scotia and Inspector of Humane and Penal Institutions in February, 1930.

On Mar. 3, 1930, the Government announced the appointment of a Minimum Wage Board, under the terms of the Minimum Wage for Women Act, 1920, as amended by Chapter 57 of *The Acts of 1924*. The Board comprised H. E. Mahon, LL.B., barrister-at-law, Halifax, Chairman; Mrs. Catherine A. Scanlan, Halifax; Mrs. Jean U. Fielding, Windsor; Patrick J. Healey, Halifax, and Roderick Kerr, barrister-at-law, Glace Bay. On May 23 it was reported (*The Halifax Herald*) that the Board had completed its initial organization work and had approached proprietors of laundries and dye works in Halifax, to whose employees it was planned to make the Act applicable first.

A Royal Commission to investigate and report upon the problems of the apple industry of Nova Scotia in all its phases was appointed on Mar. 7, 1930. It was composed of Dr. H. M. Tory, Ottawa, President of the National Research Council, Chairman; Rev. H. P. Macpherson, D.D., President and Rector of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish; Horton W. Phinney, Halifax; J. W. Boulter, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P.E.I. and F. W. Swindells, Princeport, N.S. Norman D. Blanchard, Windsor, was appointed Secretary and Dr. W. Saxby Blair, Kentville, Technical Adviser. An organization meeting took place at Halifax on Mar. 24, after which evidence was taken at various points. The following are some of the more important recommendations of the Commission: (1) compulsory inspection and rigid enforcement of the penal sections of the Fruit Act; (2) Government spraying; (3) through freight rates; (4) study of the possibilities of the fruit industry in the schools; (5) proper system of thinning and pruning; and (6) creation of a new organization to be known as the Consolidated Fruit Company of Nova Scotia in order to effect a complete reorganization of the methods of financing and marketing. In regard to the last clause the Report of the Commission stated that "the present system of financing and marketing is so complicated as to make it almost impossible for anything like rigid control with respect to quality, to be exercised, and equally difficult to curtail and control shipments to the market so as to obtain the best average prices over a season. This statement applies not only to exports but even more with respect to sales made to the local trade in Nova Scotia and to other parts of Canada. . . . . In other parts of the world where the same problems have presented themselves as those to the growers in the Valley, the universal practice has been to resort to complete co-operative methods and highly centralized control. This control applies not only to the methods of preparing the fruit for the markets, but also as to the right of shipment, and even to the prices which apples can be offered for sale on the local market by growers and dealers. Further, in communities where government support, financial and otherwise, have been put behind the industry, compulsion has been applied to recalcitrant growers where the majority desired to use newer and more modern methods."

Having as its object "to stimulate interest in the development of the fisheries of Nova Scotia, and particularly in the upbuilding of the fresh fish industry in which great opportunities are opened to the fish producers of this Province by reason of the commercial application of the principle of brine freezing of fish, and by the invention of methods of filleting and processing fresh fish," the Nova Scotia Fisheries Development Association was formed at Halifax on Jan.

21, 1930, with the following officers:—President, A. H. Whitman; Directors, D. R. Turnbull, G. McG. Mitchell, G. Fred Pearson, G. S. Lee, H. R. Silver and R. J. McAdam. One of the first aims of the Association was to secure the repeal of the legislation imposing a tax on fish landed from stream trawlers.

The Province of Nova Scotia

(As at June 30, 1930)

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. James C. Tory, LL.D.

The Rhodes* Ministry (Conservative)

Premier and Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.....Hon. Edgar Nelson Rhodes, P.C.
Minister of Public Works and Mines.....Col. the Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, K.C.
Attorney-General and Minister of Lands and Forests...Hon. William Lorimer Hall, K.C.
Minister of Highways.....Hon. Percy Chapman Black
Minister of Agriculture.....Hon. O. P. Goucher
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. J. Frederick Fraser
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. John Doull
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. George H. Murphy, M.D., C.M

Speaker of the House of Assembly.....Hon. D. G. MacKenzie

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council.....Arthur S. Barnstead, B.A., LL.B
Deputy Provincial Treasurer.....Robert Gordon
Deputy Minister of Public Works and Mines.....Norman McKenzie
Deputy Attorney-General.....Frederick F. Mathers, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....Col. Robert Innes
Provincial Health Officer.....Dr. T. Ives Byrne
Director of Child Welfare.....Judge E. H. Blois
Superintendent of Education.....Henry F. Munro, M.A., LL.D.
Chairman, N.S. Power Commission.....Hon. J. Fred Fraser
Director of Information.....A. J. Campbell
Acting Agent-General in London.....Miss Jean Iris Howard

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*NOTE.—Subsequent to the Dominion General Election Mr. Rhodes resigned the Premiership (Aug. 12, 1930) to take over the Portfolio of Fisheries in the Bennett Cabinet. Hon. Gordon S. Harrington succeeded him (Aug. 12) as Premier of Nova Scotia, retaining also the Portfolio of Public Works and Mines. Hon. John Doull, Minister without Portfolio, became Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, and Hon. Albert Parsons was made Minister without Portfolio.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Record of the Session of 1930

The 5th and last Session of the 9th Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick was opened on Feb. 27, 1930, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Hugh Havelock McLean, K.C. Reference was made in the Speech from the Throne to the following matters: (1) death of Mr. James Lewis, one of the Members for the City of Saint John; (2) restoration to health of His Majesty the King; (3) visit to the Province of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon; (4) sale of the Saint John and Quebec Railway to the Canadian National Railways; (5) continuance by the Board of Audit of the investigations recommended by the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims; (6) appointment of a Commission to consider and report upon Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances; (7) invitation to witness opening of new mill of the International Paper Company at Dalhousie; (8) improvement in agriculture; (9) expansion of tourist traffic; (10) Commission to be appointed to survey whole field of education; (11) appropriation for hard surfacing of main trunk thoroughfares; (12) cost of transmission lines in sparsely settled districts to be assumed by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission; (13) measures to be submitted for improvement of various branches of the law; (14) surpluses shown on Current Revenue account during three successive years; (15) Public Accounts and Estimates to be presented.

The motion to adopt the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved on Feb. 28 by M. G. Siddell (Cons., Westmorland) and seconded by W. Benton Evans (Cons., Queen's). The Leader of the Opposition, A. A. Dysart (Lib.), resumed the Debate on Mar. 4, criticizing the Government particularly on its policy in handling the liquor situation and demanding that the accounts of the Liquor Control Board be tabled in the House. He claimed that the Government had dealt in a shabby manner with those who had elected them and declared that the question ought to be settled once and for all by an appeal to the electors, as had been done in Ontario, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Premier, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter (Cons.), replied on Mar. 5, answering the Opposition Leader's criticism in detail. He dealt particularly with education, hydro and the liquor situation. Prohibition enforcement under the old Government, he declared, had never had the ghost of a show. He told of the abuses of prohibition and the general disrespect for the law which could not be enforced without the support of the public. The law had

been unworkable and his Government had not required a plebiscite. It was supposed to be able to face questions of the day as they arose. He had held to his pledges as long as he humanly could, but he had encountered nothing but hypocrisy. He was satisfied that the present law had the absolute approval of the people. The Debate was concluded on Mar. 6, after speeches had been delivered by C. T. Richard (Lib., Gloucester); J. P. Lordan (Lib., Gloucester) and E. W. Melville (Cons., Carleton). The Address was passed without division.

Public Accounts and the Budget. The Report of the Comptroller-General of the Public Accounts, Wilson A. Loudoun, C.A., was tabled on Mar. 7 by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter in the absence of Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. Revenue on Current Account for the year ended Oct. 31, 1929, was shown to have been $6,576,238 and Expenditure, $6,566,860, leaving a Surplus of $9,378. In addition to this Surplus $150,282 had been appropriated for Sinking Funds. The consolidated balance sheet showed a reduction in the Net Debt from $38,254,371 to $33,-236,579, largely brought about by the sale of the Valley Railway. Principal capital Expenditures were: permanent roads, $4,618,387; bridges, $449,388; hydro extensions, $210,787; Provincial hospitals; $133,094; new buildings, University of New Brunswick, $162,000.

The Budget Speech was delivered by Hon. Antoine J. Leger on Mar. 12. After reviewing in detail the agricultural, economic, financial, industrial and social life of the Province during the four years that the Government had been in office, Mr. Leger dealt with the financial results of the year, pointing out that estimated Receipts of $6,009,694 had been exceeded by $566,544. Owing to the enlargement of certain of the public services, particularly highways, estimated Expenditures had also been exceeded, but there was still a Surplus of $9,378, even including a Deficit of $224,377 on the Valley Railways. "It may be fairly said on behalf of the Government," said Mr. Leger, "established likewise by comparison and by the opinion of those best qualified to so state, the economic and financial condition of the Province, as a governmental unit, has been immensely improved. No important governmental service has been reduced; on the contrary, existing services have been enlarged and new ones created."

During the year there had been a net increase on Capital Account of $4,971,437. When the Government came into power, the Net Debt stood at $32,197,629. At Oct. 31, 1929, it was $33,236,579, an increase of $1,038,950. In the same period, however, Provincial Assets had risen from $93,255,693 to $101,408,354. In the matter of Debt reduction, Mr. Leger claimed that New Brunswick held first place among the Provinces. He estimated total Revenue for the year ended Oct. 31, 1930 at $6,615,029 and total Expenditure, $6,563,121, indicating an estimated Surplus of $51,908.

J. E. Michaud (Lib., Madawaska), financial critic of the Opposition, made a lengthy attack on the financial policies of the Government in opening the Budget Debate on Mar. 13 and moved in amendment that the following words be added to the motion (*viz.* that the House go into Supply), "yet, at the same time, this House regrets that the Government has wholly failed to carry out its promises of prudence, economy and retrenchment in the administration of the affairs of the Province and views with alarm the rapid and unjustifiable increase in the Capital Debt of the Province and the unwarranted and unauthorized expenditure of $2,500,000 without legislative authority and for which bonding, legislative authority is now sought." F. C. Squires (Cons., Carleton) and A. J. Violette (Lib., Madawaska) also spoke on Mar. 13. The Debate was resumed on Mar. 18 by Hon. L. P. de W. Tilley, President of the Executive Council, and was continued on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th and 26th, many Members participating. The amendment was defeated on a vote of 9 to 31 and the motion passed by a reverse vote.

Old Age Pensions. On Nov. 12, 1929, a Commission was issued directed to Hon. Mr. Justice Grimmer, Chairman; Mrs. H. F. Macleod, Madame J. B. Chouinard, Oscar Dick and George A. Stone, with R. A. Cross, Secretary, requiring them to inquire into and report upon the number of persons of the age of 70 years and upwards entitled to pensions under the provisions of Chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada (1927) and also to report upon the rate or rates which would be reasonable for allowance to mothers upon whom children were dependent, along the lines similar to those of the Acts in force in several Provinces of the Dominion, and to determine the cost of such mothers' allowances, and also to inquire into and report upon the alternative measures of taxation to be imposed or other measures taken to provide for the increase in revenue necessitated by the adoption of either or both of such schemes.

An Interim Report of the Commission was tabled in the Legislature by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter on Apr. 4, 1930. The Commission estimated that there were in the Province about 16,000 people over 70 years of age, and from the replies then received, they found that 8,451 would be eligible for pensions. Of these 7,373 had no income whatever; others had more or less which would cut down the amounts to which they would be entitled. The total estimated cost of pensions was $1,956,000, half of which would be paid by the Federal Government. The Commission had not yet had time to get information in regard to mothers' allowances.

Bills providing for old age pensions and mothers' allowances were introduced by the Premier (Mr. Baxter) on Apr. 4 and were duly enacted. Both measures were to come into force on proclamation.

Notes of the Session. The Session lasted six weeks and one day and was prorogued on Apr. 10. 103 Bills were passed.

Apart from the Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances measures, the principal Acts of the Session were those providing for the protection of children; establishing minimum wages for women and girls and providing for the hard-surfacing of the important highways of the Province. Much other useful legislation was enacted including measures for the expansion of agricultural industries and the facilitation of the transaction of business by organized bodies.

A State Ball was held on the night of the opening of the Session in the Legislative Building, this being the first held in the Province in years.

There were but two divisions during the Session, the first on the amendment offered by the Opposition to the Budget and the second, introduced by J. E. Michaud (Lib., Madawaska), on the third reading, Apr. 10, of the Bill providing for the expenditure of $10,000,000 over a period of five years on the hard-surfacing of trunk roads. This amendment, after setting forth objections to the measure, provided that further consideration of the Bill should be deferred until after the next general election. The amendment was lost by 7 to 26.

A resolution was adopted unanimously on Apr. 9 declaring that the Parliament of Canada should not legislate in regard to radio broadcasting so as to infringe upon the right of the Provinces to deal with the subject. The resolution was introduced by W. H. Harrison (Cons., Saint John City).

The General Election, 1930. The House of Assembly was dissolved on May 26 following an announcement by the Premier, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, that the General Election would be held on June 19, with nominations on June 12. At this time the Government had 35 seats and the Opposition 11, with 2 vacancies in the House owing to the deaths of Gordon C. Grant (Cons., York) and James Lewis (Cons., Saint John City). There was a slight change in constituencies, the separate ridings of Fredericton-Devon-Marysville and St. Stephen-Milltown having been done away with and extra Members assigned to York and Charlotte Counties giving them four instead of three representatives each.

The Provincial Opposition Party (Lib.) had meanwhile held a Convention at Fredericton on Apr. 23 for the purpose of electing a leader and laying down a platform. A. A. Dysart, Member for Kent and House Leader of the Party, was unanimously tendered the position but declined to accept. By a unanimous vote, Wendell P. Jones, K.C., Woodstock, former Solicitor-General of New Brunswick, was then appointed Leader. The Party pledged itself to hold a plebiscite on the liquor question within six months after the first Session of the new Legislative Assembly, if elected to office; to bring about equalization of representation and taxation for school purposes and the promotion of vocational education; to extend electrical power service through the Province and to provide

power from coal deposits and water powers; to continue gravel road construction, while holding a thorough investigation to determine whether hard-surfaced roads were feasible; to promote the settlement of Crown lands suitable for colonization. Hon. W. E. Foster (Senator), Saint John, was elected President of the Liberal Association of the Province, with T. E. O'Leary, Saint John, and Louis B. A. Robichaud, Richibucto, Secretaries.

The Premier opened his campaign with an address over the radio on June 2, 1930. He enumerated the major accomplishments of the Government and expressed the opinion that an examination of the good works of his *regime* would result in an even greater support in the coming election than he had received in 1925. He declared that the Government, during the four years, had been unsurpassed by any previous Administration and was equal to the Administrations of the other Provinces. The same night at Debec, the Opposition Leader, W. P. Jones, K.C., delivered his Election Manifesto. He dealt at length with the Government's liquor policy and repeated the charge that the Premier had broken his word to the temperance people when he had brought in his Government sale legislation. He charged that the Administration had increased the Public Debt enormously and had mishandled the hydro-electric situation, particularly with regard to the power site at Grand Falls. He criticized the Government's road policy and claimed that it had expended large sums without authority except treasury warrants and that it intended to do the same thing again. Mr. Baxter delivered his reply Manifesto at Havelock on June 6. He enumerated twenty-four outstanding accomplishments of his Government and then proceeded to take up one by one the charges of the Liberal Leader. Coming to the liquor question he said:

> I did not destroy the prohibitory law. The people of New Brunswick by their non-observance of it and by their indifference to its enforcement destroyed the law. The Government found it impossible to stop importation over a coast-line of 400 miles in length, to watch all the so-called drug stores in the country and to reduce the sale by the vendors to the minimum permitted by the law . . . We refused to continue the impossible task set the Israelites of old of making bricks without straw. We framed a law which we think is one that people can be expected to abide by and which we think they will be willing to abide by. To-day it is not an issue in the campaign. The issue which the Opposition offers is not the repeal of Government Control, nor the enactment of Prohibition. They offer a plebiscite which will contain unknown questions to be selected by the Government and with reference to which they refuse to disclose their intentions or take advice.

On June 12, 97 candidates were nominated to contest the 48 seats in the Legislature. The Government and Opposition parties each put up 48 candidates and in addition Hanford Price was nominated as an Independent in Moncton City. The approach of Election day found the liquor question, the Grand Falls deal and the highway issue commanding the chief attention of the campaigners and the Opposition was putting up a vigorous fight. The Government was, however, sustained, holding 31 seats. Features of the Election were the defeats of Wendell P. Jones,

Opposition Leader; of Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture and of Hon. J. Leonard O'Brien, Speaker of the previous Legislature.

General Election, 1930

(June 19)

Constituency (County)	Candidate Government (Cons.)	Votes Obtained	Candidate Opposition (Lib.)	Votes Obtained
Albert	Lewis Smith	1,880	Harry O. Downey	2,044
	Conrad J. Osman	1,806	F. M. Colpitts	2,140
Carleton	Fred C. Squires	5,573	W. P. Jones	3,915
	Edwin W. Melville	5,472	F. W. Smith	3,859
	G. W. Perry	5,416	F. K. Brown	3,904
Charlotte	Hon. H. I. Taylor	4,770	J. W. Scovil	4,393
	G. H. I. Cockburn	4,686	Dr. J. F. Worrell	4,376
	Scott D. Guptill	4,667	Ernest Shaw	4,376
	H. M. Groom	4,704	Leroy Hill	4,396
Gloucester	Dr. W. H. Coffyn	6,108	C. T. Richard	8,095
	Joseph Dumas	6,085	J. André Doucet	8,100
	Theophile Hachey	6,070	John B. Lordon	8,114
	Albert Robichaud	6,078	Seraphin Leger	8,095
Kent	Placide Babin	3,944	A. Allison Dysart	5,002
	A. J. Doucet	3,971	A. J. Bordage	4,975
	D. C. McInerney	3,956	F. G. Richard	4,969
King's	A. L. Fairweather	5,005	G. S. Kinnear	3,673
	A. J. Brooks	5,065	G. C. P. McIntyre	3,574
	J. W. Smith	5,005	O. W. Wetmore	3,666
Madawaska	Joyime Cormier	2,310	J. E. Michaud	4,940
	Arthur Michaud	2,295	L. J. Violette	4,950
Moncton (City)	Hon. E. A. Reilly	4,432	T. T. Goodwin	3,080
			Hanford Price, (Independent)	180
Northumberland	Hon. J. L. O'Brien	4,865	W. Anderson	5,609
	Sydney D. Heckbert	4,638	R. J. Gill	5,575
	Francis T. Lavoie	4,499	Rudolph Savoy	5,412
	Akerley Holmes	4,629	F. M. Tweedie	5,500
Queen's	W. Benton Evans	2,787	H. B. Bridges	2,084
	J. Arthur Moore	2,791	J. B. Dickson	2,060
Restigouche	Hon. David A. Stewart	4,786	H. F. G. Bridges	4,379
	Henry Diotte	4,753	J. T. Hébert	4,339
Saint John (City)	Hon. L. P. de W. Tilley	8,740	W. Arthur I. Anglin	5,058
	W. Henry Harrison	9,070	Dr. G. G. Corbet	4,894
	Miles E. Agar	8,614	E. J. Henneberry	5,205
	Dr. W. W. White	8,902	Percy J. Steel	5,045
Saint John	Hon. J. B. M. Baxter	4,011	A. F. Bentley	1,504
	H. Colby Smith	4,024	J. S. Millett	1,494
Sunbury	Alton D. Taylor	1,670	D. W. Mersereau	1,405
	Ewart C. Atkinson	1,664	P. K. Barker	1,413
Victoria	C. H. Elliott	2,268	F. W. Pirie	2,382
	J. L. White	2,267	John W. Niles	2,371
Westmorland	Hon. Antoine J. Leger	6,386	Bill C. Raworth	6,318
	Merville A. Oulton	6,547	Austin C. Taylor	6,342
	Herbert M. Wood	6,648	Alphonse T. LeBlanc	6,072
	Medley G. Siddall	6,519	Reid McManus	6,135
York	B. H. Dougan	7,480	W. G. Clark	5,741
	J. M. Scott	7,519	Stewart Durling	5,688
	Dr. M. L. Jewett	7,490	Dr. G. C. Folkins	5,728
	C. D. Richards	7,458	Ernest Stairs	5,726

Activities of the Premier. During the year, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter was called on to deliver numerous speeches. Among the more important of these were addresses at the opening of the Moncton Airport on July 1, 1929; at the Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Moncton, Aug. 6; at the Bliss Carmen Memorial, Fredericton, Aug. 20; at the unveiling of the Studholm Monument, Fort Howe, Saint John, Sept. 11; at the unveiling of the portrait of Chief Justice Bliss, Fredericton, Sept. 20; at the unveiling of a monument at Jemseg, Sept. 21; at the Chatham Exhibition, Sept. 23; on "Schools and Citizenship" at the Saint John High School, Nov. 7; on the arrival of the V.C.'s,

Saint John, Dec. 1; at the opening of the County Hospital for Tuberculosis, Feb. 1, 1930; at the Red Chevron Dinner, Saint John, Apr. 22; and at a dinner to R. W. Wigmore, May 15.

Agriculture. The Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended Oct. 31, 1929, was submitted by Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture. It showed that the year had been a satisfactory one, although the Spring had opened late and the season had been dry. However, only in the southern part of the Province had crops been reduced by drought conditions. The marketing situation for agricultural products, with the exception of apples, had improved over the condition which prevailed during the previous Autumn. The field crop production, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was as follows:

	1929		1928	
	Acres	Yield Bushels	Acres	Yield Bushels
Wheat	8,916	168,000	8,856	157,900
Oats	216,530	6,588,000	209,085	6,339,000
Barley	9,448	259,000	8,930	246,800
Rye	565	8,000	522	9,000
Peas	1,753	29,000	1,562	37,000
Beans	1,515	27,000	1,416	27,000
Buckwheat	44,533	1,064,000	42,594	1,011,300
Mixed Grains	4,055	129,000	3,117	88,000
		cwts.		cwts.
Potatoes	45,215	4,646,000	52,239	6,776,000
Turnips	13,790	2,710,000	13,873	3,707,000
		tons		tons
Hay	559,203	736,000	554,850	796,000
Fodder Corn	3,136	31,000	3,332	28,000
	908,659		900,376	

Indications pointed to a definite interest in the improvement of live stock in most sections of the Province. The census of live stock was as follows: horses, 50,199; cattle, 215,586; sheep, 151,257; swine, 66,467; poultry, 1,005,394. Corresponding figures for 1928 were:—horses, 51,713; cattle, 215,153; sheep, 160,514; swine, 76,072; poultry, 996,218. Highlights of the live stock situation were:—holding of the first Federal-Provincial inspection of pure-bred stallions; payment of first bonuses on 86 bulls purchased by agricultural societies, an increase of 18 over 1928; organization of 28 calf-feeding clubs, with membership of 448 and purchases of 330 calves; holding of 8 market lamb fairs, resulting in shipment of 3,327 sheep and lambs to market; payment of grants on 10 pure-bred rams under new ram bonus policy; placing of 280 grade ewe-lambs with 61 farmers under new policy of assistance in distribution; organization of 16 swine clubs with membership of 186; holding of 2 bacon hog fairs, a new departure.

There were 21 creameries in operation during the year and the total manufacture of butter amounted to 1,850,768 lbs., a decrease of 189,073 lbs., compared with 1928. 16 cheese factories were in operation, one less than in 1928. Production amounted to 582,268 lbs., a decrease of 16.3 per cent. A considerable number of good cows were sold to United States buyers during the year. This, coupled with the unusually dry season, short pastures, and the increasing quantity of milk used in raising poultry and black foxes, was largely responsible for the decreased output of butter and cheese.

The poultry industry was in a thriving condition. The number of poultry kept on farms increased and this increase was reflected in the receipts of the Maritime Egg Exchange at Saint John, both in poultry and eggs. Poultry club work received more attention and 30 boys' and girls' clubs were organized, as compared with 17 in 1928. The blood-testing of poultry for the elimination of pullorum disease was for the second time featured in the year's work, some 16,000 birds being tested, as against 11,000 in 1928.

An increased participation in the modes advocated for soil improvement and crop production occurred during the year. Considerable increases were reported in the output of pulverized limestone and shipment of screened broken stone. 34 competitions were arranged by agricultural societies for the growing of supple-

mentary late summer feed for dairy cows, the number of participants being 435. 13 combined field and bin-inspected seed crop competitions were conducted and a well-patronized Provincial seed fair was held at Fredericton. The marketing service for the pool selling of potatoes through the New Brunswick Seed Potato Growers' Association, Inc., was carried on.

The total yield of apples was slightly larger than in 1928 and the crop was the cleanest ever harvested in New Brunswick. Unfortunately marketing conditions in Montreal were unsatisfactory. The increase in the planting of new orchards, observed in 1928, was more than maintained, there being approximately 125 acres of new plantings. An orchard spraying record competition was instituted for the first time. The strawberry crop showed an increase over 1928 but prices were not so good.

The work of the Elementary Agricultural Education Division through the schools was well maintained. There was an increase in the number of each of the different kinds of projects, except one. The total number of projects, 12,572, was 2,000 more than in 1928. There were 273 school districts taking projects as co-pared with 233 in the preceding year. The projects included home plots, school gardens, school poultry clubs and school fairs.

The New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association was the principal organization in the agricultural industry of the Province. It held its 54th Annual Convention at Moncton, Jan. 21-24, 1930. About 300 delegates registered, representing 120 of the 160 agricultural societies of the Province. Resolutions were adopted urging the members individually and collectively to support co-operative marketing in every possible way; requesting the Federal Government to raise the duty on potatoes to at least the level of the duty levied on Canadian potatoes entering the United States; urging the Provincial Department of Agriculture to encourage the growing of roots and forage crops in order to increase the supply of home-grown feeds; asking that the duty on eggs be raised to at least the level of the United States duty; urging the N.B. Hydro-Electric Commission to extend lines to rural districts and to give flat rates wherever possible; urging that the classification of market eggs be defined in future by name only; asking the railways to give an extension of time on demurrage on cars of lime and fertilizer shipped to communities located some distance from railway stations; endorsing the application of the National Dairy Council for an increase in the duty on butter; urging complete implementation of the Report of the Duncan Commission with respect to transportation rates. Officers elected were: President, Alexandre J. Doucet, Notre Dame; 1st Vice-President, Stanley Wilson, Rollingdam; 2nd Vice-President, Carl C. Allen, Melrose; Recording Secretary, Arthur J. Gaudet, St. Joseph's; Corresponding Secretary, T. A. Best, Stanley.

Another important agricultural organization was the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association. This association held its 25th Annual Meeting at Fredericton, Feb. 20, 1930. Resolutions included a recommendation that the Department of Agriculture be asked to assist in placing an inspector at Montreal to report on all apples shipped by members to that City; urging the establishment of central packing and shipping plants; endorsing the keeping of spray records; asking the Provincial Department of Agriculture to co-operate with the Dominion Experimental Station at Fredericton towards securing more extended data on the pollinization of fruit trees. Officers elected were: President, W. W. Hubbard, Burton; Vice-President, Frank L. Noble, Kingsclear; Secretary-Treasurer, A. G. Turney, Fredericton.

Growers of seed potatoes were organized in the New Brunswick Seed Potato Growers' Association, which was incorporated by Act of the Legislature in 1924. The business of the Association was confined to the growing, grading and shipping of Government inspected Extra No. 1 certified seed potatoes of the Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler varieties. It had shipped potatoes to all the Canadian Provinces, except Prince Edward Island, to Newfoundland, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Virginia and had paid through its pools to the farmers the sum of $49,191. Membership was 52. Officers were: President, J. W. Inch, Mount Keswick; Vice-President, Peter Frazer, River Charlo; Secretary-Treasurer, O. C. Hicks, Fredericton.

The women of the farms were organized in the Women's Institutes of the Province the 18th Annual Convention of which was held at Fredericton, June 11-13, 1930. The Report of Miss Alma E. Weldon, Superintendent, for the year ended May 31, 1930, showed that the year had been very successful with progress in all phases of institute work. 12 new institutes had been organized, bringing the total to 134. Many branches had furnished hot lunches for school children in Winter months; provided milk and cod liver oil for the under-nourished; offered school prizes; donated flags; furnished water coolers and drinking cups and assisted in other ways in improving school houses. Institutes were co-operating with district health officers in assisting in diphtheria immunization; were continuing to welcome and assist newcomers and were engaging in many other useful activities. In 1929 the Institutes raised $24,842 and spent $16,357. Officers of the Provincial Advisory Board were: Hon. President, Mrs. John Harvey, Fredericton; President, Mrs. Herbert Read, Stonehaven; Vice-President, Mrs. Harley Dunham, Petitcodiac; Secretary, Mrs. Harold Jones, Apohaqui.

Lands and Mines. The 69th Annual Report of the Department of Lands and Mines, for the year ended Oct. 31, 1929, was submitted by Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines. G. H. Prince, Deputy Minister, reported that the current revenue of the Department amounted to $1,209,344, exceeding the estimated revenue by $55,000. The most important increases took place in the amounts received from stumpage and from sales of hunting licences. Industrial expansion was continued in the forest industries. Two additional units were added to the Saint John River Power Company's development at Grand Falls, bringing the installed capacity to 60,000 h.p. The construction of the Dalhousie newsprint mill, with initial installation producing 250 tons of newsprint per day was completed. The construction of a high grade bleached sulphite pulp mill commenced in 1928 by the Restigouche Co. Limited at Athol was also completed. The Bathurst Power and Paper Co. completed installation of a second newsprint machine early in the year. The new pulp and paper mills and enlargements would provide an additional market for the 150,000 cords of pulpwood from privately-owned land, now being annually exported.

The lumber cut in the Winter of 1928-29 amounted to 273 million feet, exceeding the estimate by 29 million feet. 314,000 cords of wood or approximately 157 million feet were manufactured in the pulp and paper mills in 1929. Of this amount 56 million feet were supplied from Crown lands, the remainder being purchased by the mills from granted land or other sources. During the year, owing to extremely dry weather, there was a severe fire hazard but the diligence of the fire wardens, assisted by the co-operation of the citizens, made the fire loss one of the lowest on record. A ban on hunting in the southern half of the Province was rendered necessary for a time. Very extensive expansion took place in the Forest Services. Four new lookout towers were constructed, many miles of wood telephone lines were built, patrols were increased and better organized and many tool caches were established throughout the forests. An enlarged educational campaign was carried on through the Press, radio and by other methods. 2,023 non-resident hunting and fishing licences were issued in 1929. These included moose, deer, salmon, trout, three-day rod licences for Restigouche open waters and special licences for bear. Guide licences issued increased to 722, an increase of 46 per cent. greater than 1928.

The number of mining claims recorded exceeded those in 1928 by about 50 per cent. The three stable mining industries of coal mining at Minto, natural gas and oil in the vicinity of Moncton and the mining and manufacturing of gypsum at Hillsboro, each reported a better year than last. The new shale products plant at Chipman was completed and commenced operation in August, turning out fine brick and tile from shale, thus providing employment for a considerable number of men and a profitable use for the shale, which has to be mined in the production of coal at Minto, but which formerly had no value.

Fisheries. The product of the fisheries of New Brunswick in 1929 had a total value of $5,935,635, according to the Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Department of Fisheries. The sardine fishery was of chief importance, with a total value of $1,626,585. The pack of sardines

rose from 257,881 cases of 25 lbs. each in 1928 to 329,204 cases in 1929. The lobster fishery, which was second in order of value, had an output valued at $1,361,796, an increase of $324,601. Value of the vessels, boats and gear employed in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish was $4,157,024 and in fish canning and curing establishments, $1,733,268. The number of persons engaged in primary operations was 11,920 and in canning and curing establishments, 2,150. The total number of plants in operation was 155.

Public Works. The 75th Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the year ended Oct. 31, 1929, was presented by Hon. D. A. Stewart. The Chief Highway Engineer, B. H. Kinghorn, stated that road mileage in the Province embraced 1,367 miles of main trunk highways, 3,268 miles of secondary trunk highways and 7,187 miles of branch roads. Expenditures on these roads for the year amounted to $5,795,745. The Department carried out the most extensive programme of highway construction, improvement and maintenance yet undertaken. On main trunk highways 212 miles were entirely reconstructed and 190 miles greatly improved. On secondary and branch roads 1,138 miles were reconstructed and 1,327 miles greatly improved. 163 miles were added to the patrol system, bringing the total to 2,012 miles. There was a total registration in the Province of 31,218 motor vehicles, an increase of 3,150 over 1928. Foreign cars entering for a period not exceeding 24 hours numbered 476,288, while those admitted for a period not exceeding 60 days totalled 37,101.

Electric Power Commission. The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission was composed of E. A. Reilly, Chairman; A. D. Ganong, J. D. Palmer and F. J. Robidoux, Commissioners, and A. R. Carter, Secretary. The 10th Annual Report of the Commission for the year ended Oct. 31, 1929, showed that the physical assets of the Commission had been increased during the year by the addition of 154 miles of primary distribution lines, bringing the total mileage of distributing lines to about 370. In addition to this large mileage of distribution systems, the Commission owned and operated the Musquash generating station and 100 miles of 66,000 volt. transmission line from Musquash through Saint John and Sussex to Moncton, together with 32 miles of 33,000 volt. line from Nepisiguit to Newcastle. On Oct. 31, the number of metres on the Southern System was 16,153, an increase of 1,000 for the year. With the number in Newcastle, on the Northern System, the total was 16,720. The capital investment in plant was $3,989,229, an increase of $211,309. Gross revenue of the Southern System was $465,480 and of the Northern System, $17,729. There was a book deficit of $16,809 on the former and $2,330 on the latter. The amount of power actually delivered to the Southern System was 27,906,850 k.w.h., of which 21,260,100 k.w.h. was generated at Musquash and 6,646,750 k.w.h. was purchased.

Public Utilities Board. The Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities of the Province of New Brunswick was composed of J. MacMillan Trueman, Chairman; F. X. LeBlanc and Tyler C. Burpee, C.E. Its Report for the year ended Apr. 30, 1929, showed that 49 public utilities had reported to it. A very large part of the work of the Board was taken up in investigating applications for licences under the Sale of Securities Act, which were on the increase and the routine work of the Secretary's office was largely devoted to gathering information and evidence for its guidance.

Motor Carrier Board. The Motor Carrier Board was composed of the members and Secretary of the Public Utilities Board and the Deputy Minister of Public Works, W. A. Barbour. The Board held, during the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, eleven meetings. Applications for passenger franchises were granted to 17 bus companies and for freight franchises to 10 persons. One application only was refused and there were no contested applications. Several complaints were made as to overcrowding.

Workmen's Compensation. Workmen's Compensation was administered in New Brunswick by a Board composed of John A. Sinclair, Chair-

man; Frank C. Robinson, Vice-Chairman; James L. Sugrue, Commissioner. The 11th Annual Report of the Board was for the calendar year, 1929. Total income for the year was estimated at $716,775. From this was deducted the cumulative deficit from 1928 of $165,343, leaving a net estimated income of $551,432. Estimated expenditure was shown at $686,597, leaving an estimated deficit of $135,165. These figures, as in previous years, did not purport to be the actual amount of money to the debit or credit of classes but showed what had been collected from the provisional statements filed and what the Board thought, after going over the data in its possession, was a fair income to be expected from the amount to be collected owing to the estimated increase of actual over provisional payrolls. Expenditure showed the same condition. Accidents in 1928 totalled 7,736, of which 34 were fatal. Compensation costs of accidents were $641,133.

Health and Vital Statistics. The 12th Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer, George G. Melvin, M.D., D.P.H., L.M.C.C., was for the year ended Oct. 31, 1929, and was submitted by Hon. H. I. Taylor, Minister of Health. Dr. Melvin stated that there had been but one serious outbreak of disease in the year and this was the occurrence of influenza in December, January and February. Relatively unimportant as compared with the outbreak of 10 years before, it yet raised the death rate of many countries of the world, inclusive of New Brunswick. In 1928, total births numbered 10,647 or 24.2 per 1,000 a decrease in absolute number of 168. Marriages numbered 3,147 or 7.6 per 1,000. Deaths totalled 4,972 or 12 per 1,000.

Provincial Police. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Provincial Police, Captain E. C. P. Salt, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, was submitted by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier and Attorney-General. The Report showed 6,364 investigations handled during the year, in addition to the maintenance of night and day patrols covering 765,082 miles by a force which had a personnel at the close of the year of 71 men, with 42 motor vehicles. Penalties totalling $90,319 in fines were inflicted, of which $25,298 were paid during the year. Under the heading of forfeitures and seizures were figures showing the success of the Police war on rum-runners and bootleggers, a total of 2,552 gallons of liquor and 13 automobiles being the harvest of the year. The Commissioner stated that, while there had been an increase in the number of investigations, this did not mean that there had been an increase in serious crime in the Province. The total net cost of the Provincial Police was $172,135.

Education. Reporting for the school year, 1928-29, W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education, stated that it had been another satisfactory year, with increases in the number of schools, teachers and pupils. The proportion of population at school was approximately one in 4.8, and the average percentage of attendance, 78. The supply of teachers was equal to the demand and the number seeking admission to the Normal School continued to be greater than the facilities could provide for. High and superior schools were taxed to capacity. The number of schools in the Province was 2,395 the first term and 2,388 the second term; the number of teachers, 2,607 the first term and 2,636 the second term; the number of pupils, 78,083 the first term and 78,642 the second term. The total number of different pupils in attendance during the year was 83,336.

The 11th Annual Report of the New Brunswick Vocational Board showed that 1,020 pupils were enrolled in the full-time classes of the vocational schools, with 14 in the short term and special classes. There were 63 teachers engaged in the work. There were 2,504 pupils enrolled in the 177 evening classes, for which 99 teachers were employed. General education and dress-making were the most popular evening courses. The financial statement showed $109,153 expended on vocational education in 1929, of which $59,374 was the Provincial Government expenditure.

University of New Brunswick. Enrolment of students for the year 1929-30 was 336. Staff changes included the retirement of Dr. Philip Cox, Professor of Biology for 23 years, and the appointment in his place of C. W. Argue, M.Sc., a graduate of the University of British Columbia and Iowa State College. The residence for men donated by Lord Beaverbrook and to be known as the

"Lady Beaverbrook Building" was completed. The new Forestry and Geology Building and the new Library Building were nearing completion at the end of the academic year. The *Encaenia* exercises were held in Memorial Hall on May 15. The following Honorary Degrees were conferred:—LL.D. on Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin, Chief Justice of Canada; D.Sc. on W. A. Found, Deputy Minister of Fisheries; Litt. D. on Theodore Goodridge Roberts, writer, of Fredericton. Degrees were conferred on a graduating class of 69, the largest on record and on 5 masters of arts.

Mount Allison University, Sackville. Enrolment of students for the year 1929-30 was 422. The most important staff changes were the appointments of W. H. Trethewey as Professor of Romance Languages and of C. C. Colby, M.A., as Professor of German. It was decided during the year to erect a new science building for chemistry and biology and work on its construction was commenced. During the year the University was made the residuary legatee of Henry Marshall Jost, Guysborough, which, it was anticipated, would provide a bequest of possibly $300,000. Convocation took place in the Charles Fawcett Memorial Hall on May 20, 1930. In his Annual Report, Dr. G. J. Trueman, President, stated that the attendance was the largest in the history of the University and that the Mount Allison institutions were getting their share of the brighter students of the Maritimes. 54 degrees in course were granted and the following Honorary Degrees were conferred: LL.D. on Frederick A. Dixon, Sackville, N.B.; John Hammond, Sackville, N.B.; Lawrence Killam, Vancouver, B.C.; R. Chesley Tait, Shediac, N.B.; and D.D. on Rev. Charles A. Whitemarsh, Rye, N. Y.

Saint Joseph's University, Saint Joseph. For the season 1929-30 an enrolment of 368 was recorded, of whom 82 were taking the University Course, 156 the Academic course and 130 were in the grammar school. The 66th Annual Commencement was held June 12-13, 1930. The degree of M.A. was conferred on 7 and that of B.A. on 18. The University, which was founded in 1864 as the College of St. Joseph, is conducted by the Congregation of the Holy Cross. In 1928 the legal title was changed to Saint Joseph's University.

Some Events of the Year. The new paper mill at Dalhousie, N.B., of the International Paper Co. was formally opened on Mar. 14, 1930, by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, in the presence of a large gathering of invited guests.

At a meeting of the Provincial Government on Jan. 30, 1930, Dr. J. C. Webster, Shediac; H. G. Christie and Mrs. Margaret Lawrence, Saint John, were appointed as the New Brunswick Library Commission.

The contract for rebuilding the Provincial Normal School building at Fredericton was awarded by the Provincial Government on Feb. 11, 1930, to Forbes & Brown, Fredericton, at $415,999. The building had been destroyed by fire on May 5, 1929.

It was reported on Mar. 17, 1930, that plans for the New Brunswick Museum on Douglas Avenue, Saint John, were rapidly taking shape. The building would cost $400,000. Of this $150,000 would be supplied by a grant from the Province; $100,000 from the City of Saint John and $150,000 by individual subscriptions.

Dr. William J. Wright, Bear River, N.S. was appointed Provincial Mineralogist, effective Oct. 1, 1929, at a meeting of the Government on Sept. 13.

After spending eight days making a personal inspection of the highways of Ontario with a view to adopting a new permanent highway construction programme for New Brunswick, Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, returned on Nov. 4, 1929, and announced that the type of highway best adapted for the Province was that known as "black base." (*The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, Nov. 5, 1929).

It was announced on Dec. 18, 1929, that Brig.-Gen. F. W. Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., whose retirement as officer commanding Military District No. 7, with headquarters in Saint John, was announced in September, had been appointed head of the New Brunswick Provincial Police, succeeding Captain E. C. P. Salt, who had resigned to return to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Union of New Brunswick Municipalities held its 23rd Annual Convention at Bathurst, Oct. 15-17, 1929. The Presidential Address was delivered by Thomas Murray, Town Clerk, Sackville. Addresses were delivered by: Harry Bragg, Montreal, on "Ballots in Canada and United States"; by George W. Goold, Sussex, on "Landscape Gardening as applied to Community Problems"; and by Dr. Philip Cox, University of New Brunswick, on "Our Fishery Problems and how they are being Solved." Resolutions were adopted requesting governmental assistance in constructing and maintaining approaches to municipalities; urging action for the care of the feeble-minded; seeking uniformity in ballot marking; asking permission to tax the stocks and property of the Liquor Control Board; providing for the erection of suitable markers at the limits of municipalities. Officers elected: President, W. G. Clark, Fredericton; Vice-President, Max D. Cormier, Edmundston; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, John B. McNair, Fredericton.

The New Brunswick Forest Products Association's Annual Meeting took place at Campbellton, June 24, 1930. The President, C. L. Fenderson, in his Report emphasized the excellent work done by the Association's Traffic Committee in its efforts to secure Federal legislation granting a 20 per cent. subvention on the Maritime Provinces' portion of the freight charges on all forest products (including pulp and paper) shipments from the Maritime Provinces to the United States, as recommended by the Duncan Commission. He also reviewed the Association's activities in preventing the adoption of harmful Provincial legislation. Guest speakers at the banquet were F. Bruce, New York; W. E. Germain, Montreal; M. C. Mambert, Toronto and R. L. Sargent, Secretary, Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, stressed the necessity for a more aggressive campaign to bring to the attention of buyers the superior qualities of N.B. lumber and lath products. Officers elected were: President, C. L. Fenderson; Vice-President, A. E. McLean; Secretary-Treasurer, A. W. Anderson.

The New Brunswick Forest Products Safety Association also met at Campbellton on June 24 and elected George A. Schryer, President, and C. S. Christie, Vice-President.

The Province of New Brunswick

(As at June 30, 1930)

Lieutenant-Governor.....Major-General, Hon. Hugh Havelock McLean, K.C., V.D., LL.D.

The Baxter Ministry (Conservative)

Premier and Attorney-General.....Hon. John B. Baxter, D.C.L., LL.D.
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Clerk.....Hon. Antoine J. Leger, M.A.
Minister of Lands and Mines.....Hon. Charles D. Richards, B.A., LL.D.
Minister of Public Works.....Hon. David A. Stewart
Minister of Agriculture.....Hon. Lewis Smith
Minister of Health and Labour.....Hon. Henry I. Taylor, M.D.
President Executive Council and Minister without Portfolio Hon. L. P. de W. Tilley, LL.B., K.C
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. E. Albert Reilly, K.C

Heads of the Administrative Services

Clerk of Executive Council.....Miles B. Dixon
Deputy Attorney-General.....Ralph St. John Freeze, B.A.
Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.....Robert Bayley
Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines.....G. H. Prince, B.S.F., M.Sc.
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....W. Arthur Barbour
Secretary of Agriculture.....Harvey Mitchell
Superintendent of Education.....W. S. Carter, M.A., LL.D.

THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The 1930 Session of the General Assembly

On Mar. 11, 1930, the 3rd Session of the 41st General Assembly of Prince Edward Island was opened by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Frank Richard Heartz. The Speech from the Throne dealt with the following matters: (1) welcome to the members; (2) thankfulness for abundant harvest; (3) rejoicing over the restoration of the King's health and hope for success of the Naval Conference; (4) memorial presented to the Federal Government setting forth claim for increased subsidy; (5) investigation by the Audit Board of Canada into all the Province's claims; (6) helpful activities of the Department of Agriculture; (7) assistance to horse breeding; (8) investigation of the possibilities of cranberry culture; (9) steady and gratifying progress of fur farming; (10) progress made in road construction; (11) wooden bridges being replaced by steel and concrete culverts; (12) Annual Meeting of the Good Roads Association of Canada at Charlottetown; (13) good yield from fisheries; fishermen enabled to take courses at Halifax; (14) improvements being effected in transportation, including construction of new car ferry; (15) construction of new C.N.R. hotel in Charlottetown; (16) modern sanatorium to be built; (17) opening of new Legislative and Public Library and Robert Harris Memorial Gallery; (18) work of the Royal Commission on Education; (19) Commission's Report to be tabled; educational progress noted; (20) plebiscite in July, 1929, endorsed Prohibition Act; (21) modern system of public accounts introduced; (22) some measures to be introduced; (23) Public Accounts and Estimates to be submitted.

The motion to adopt an Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was introduced on Mar. 12 by John A. Campbell (Lib., 4th King's) and seconded by H. A. Darby (Lib., 3rd Prince). The Opposition Leader, Hon. J. D. Stewart (Cons., 5th King's) followed. He criticized the Government's failure to co-operate with the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Governments in pressing for subsidy settlement, scored its lack of success in prohibition enforcement, pointed out that the Speech from the Throne should have given some indication of the Government's attitude with respect to the implementing of the Report of the Education Commission and reviewed such matters as agriculture, roads, fisheries and public health. The Premier, Hon. Albert C. Saunders, in reply, defended the course taken by his Government in connection with subsidy claims, prohibition enforcement and the other matters dealt with by the Leader of the Opposition.

During the course of his speech he revealed a serious state of affairs in the Province in connection with illicit liquor traffic but maintained that the Government was handling the situation successfully. Other speakers, who followed in the Debate, devoted considerable attention to the subject of prohibition enforcement. The Debate ended on Mar. 19, the Address being adopted without division.

Royal Commission on Education. The Report of the Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the educational problems of the Province and particularly into the question of teachers' salaries, was tabled on Mar. 19. The Commission, named July 25, 1929, was composed of Dr. Cyrus J. Macmillan, M.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Chairman; Neil MacLeod, K.C., Summerside, and Daniel S. McInnis, St. Peter's Bay. It held public sessions in 21 centres in the Province; heard over 170 witnesses; examined the educational systems of other Provinces and countries and obtained a considerable amount of documentary evidence. Its Report was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council under date of Dec. 31, 1929. Creation of a Department of Education and Public Health with deputy ministers devoting their attention exclusively to each branch; reorganization of the Board of Education to provide greater stability and continuity of policy; a thorough survey of small schools with a view to securing elimination and amalgamation; establishment of larger educational areas and consolidated schools; certain changes in curriculum and appointment of a text-book committee; encouragement of school fairs and gardens and more instruction in agriculculture were among the major recommendations. On teachers' salaries the Commissioners were in general, but not full, agreement, with the plans of the Teachers' Federation. In addition to the class of licence and length of service qualifications, they felt that efficiency should be taken into account. An ultimate scale of salaries was recommended. It was estimated that net additional yearly expenditure for education and public health would amount at the outset to $100,000. An increased Federal subsidy would provide the necessary revenue in whole or in part but, if such increase were not forthcoming, it would be necessary for the people to provide the amount if the plan met with approval.

Public Accounts and Budget. The Public Accounts for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, were tabled on Mar. 21. Total Ordinary Revenue was shown at $823,002 and total Ordinary Expenditure at $836,436. Other receipts raised the total to $893,414, while highway expenditures of $214,518 and special expenditures of $19,000 brought total Expenditures to $1,069,954, leaving a Deficit of $176,540. The gross Debenture Debt was $2,109,000; Sinking Fund accumulation, $523,494; Net Debt, $1,585,506.

The Budget Speech was delivered by the Premier, Hon. A. C. Saunders, on Mar. 26. He estimated total Revenue for 1930 at $808,467 and total Expenditure at $846,000, producing an estimated Deficit of $38,000. In 1929 he had estimated a Deficit of about $30,000 but, including in receipts the sum of $16,000 received from the Prohibition Commission for enforcing the Act, there was a Surplus of Ordinary Receipts over Ordinary Expenditures of $3,789. He stated

that since assuming office in 1927 the Government had only increased the Debt of the Province by $29,000. While Liabilities had been increased in 1929 by $167,000, that was not to say that the Government had against it a Debt to that extent. It had purchased power machines, ferry boats, etc., which represented substantial liquid assets. Mr. Saunders expressed the wish that he could increase the salaries of all the school teachers and civil servants, but a Surplus of only $3,000 would not go very far.

The Premier was followed by Hon. J. D. Stewart, Leader of the Opposition, who claimed that the Government's figures were completely astray and that the Province had a Deficit of $246,000 in 1929. He also claimed that during the two and a quarter years that the Government had been in office it had gone behind to the tune of $538,000, as compared with the $415,000 by which his Government had gone behind in the preceding four years.

The Report of the Public Accounts Committee was tabled on Apr. 10. It was signed by the Liberal Members of the Committee only. It declared that total Ordinary Revenue for the year had amounted to $840,226, while Ordinary Expenditure was $836,436, making a Surplus of $3,789. Liabilities of the Province at Dec. 31, 1929, were $2,558,740, plus accrued and unpaid accounts amounting to $78,275, bringing total Liabilities up to $2,637,015. Assets of $224,407 reduced these Liabilities to $2,412,607. Mr. Stewart stated that he was a member of the Committee but did not sign the Report because he could not conscientiously agree with its subject matter. A. F. Arsenault moved in amendment that the Report be not accepted but that it be referred back to the Committee to be amended so as to show that a Deficit had been created on the year's operations of $246,048 and that the Public Debt had been increased by $538,860 since the Government came into power. Abolition of the external audit was deprecated and disappointment expressed that the Government had made no progress in pressing the claims of the Province for additional subsidy. The amendment was defeated on a straight party vote.

One of the most contentious measures of the Session was the Government Bill providing for a referendum by ballot at the next Provincial General Election in order to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Education. The Opposition attacked the Bill because of its indefinite nature and Hon. J. D. Stewart suggested that the complete legislation be drafted and presented to the people so that it could be implemented by Order-in-Council immediately after the referendum. On third reading on Apr. 7, Mr. Stewart introduced an amendment: "That the said Bill be not now read a third time but that it be referred back to the Committee of the whole House to so amend it as to insert provisions for the increase of salaries for the teachers in the Public Schools of this Province in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Education and for the submission of the provisions of the said Bill to the electors of this Province by referendum before the same becomes law." The amendment was lost on a vote of 5 to 17.

The Legislature was prorogued on Apr. 10. Thirty-eight Bills were passed. These included a new Audit Act and Acts to establish a Provincial police force, to provide for a referendum on education and other questions, to create a Portfolio of Education and Public Health, to reconstitute the Board of Education, to prevent frauds in the sale of securities and with regard to travel on the public highways. Estimates of $1,067,730 were passed.

Prohibition Plebiscite. Carrying out their pre-election promise to hold a plebiscite on the liquor question in 1929, the Saunders Government submitted two questions to the electorate on July 18, 1929: (1) "Are you in favour of the Prohibition Act as now the law in this Province?" and (2) "Are you in favour of the sale of alcoholic liquors under a Government Control Act?" The official figures of the vote on this occasion were as follows:

County	Favour of Prohibition	Favour of Sale of Liquor under Govt. Control Act.
Prince	4,533	2,968
Queen's	4,844	3,039
King's	2,094	2,073
Total	11,471	8,080

Appointment of a New Premier. On May 12, 1930, the Department of Justice at Ottawa announced that Hon. A. C. Saunders, Premier of Prince Edward Island, had been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province, succeeding Hon. Francis L. Haszard, retired. Mr. Saunders was born at Summerside, Oct. 12, 1874, and was called to the Bar in 1900. He entered the Legislature in 1915 as representative of the Second District of Prince, becoming Leader of the Liberal Party in the Province following the defeat of the Bell Government in 1923. He was successful in leading his Party to victory in the General Election of 1927 and on Aug. 12 of that year was sworn in as President of the Council and Attorney and Advocate General.

On May 21, Mr. Saunders tendered his resignation as head of the Government to Hon. F. R. Heartz, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and recommended the appointment of Hon. Walter M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, as his successor. Mr. Lea was sworn in on the same day. The new Premier was born at Victoria, P.E.I., on Feb. 10, 1874. He was a farmer and the first of that calling to become Premier of the Province since Confederation. Elected to the Legislature for the Fourth District of Prince in 1915, he became Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary-Treasurer in 1919, was defeated in 1923, re-elected in 1927 and resumed his former Portfolios.

Agricultural Affairs. The Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1929 was submitted by Hon. Walter M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture. The final estimates of the area, yield and value of field crops were as follows:—

	Acres	Yield per Acre bushels	Total Yield bushels	Average Price per bush.	Value
Wheat	27,057	16.7	452,000	$1.59	$719,000
Oats	170,105	32.5	5,524,000	.65	3,591,000
Barley	5,870	24.7	145,000	1.02	148,000
Peas	211	20.0	4,200	2.00	8,400
Buckwheat	3,091	22.3	68,900	1.06	73,000
Mixed Grains	28,045	31.4	881,000	.75	661,000
Potatoes	42,500	149.0	6,366,500	.95	6,048,195
Turnips, etc.	11,116	546.8	6,322,000	.20	1,296,010
		tons	tons	per ton	
Hay and Clover	257,188	1.37	352,000	12.29	4,326,000
Fodder Corn	580	10.86	6,300	4.00	25,000

The number of live stock in Prince Edward Island was given as follows:

Horses	33,241	Cattle	100,529
Sheep	97,367	Pigs	54,285
Fowl (over 6 months)	541,854	Fowl (under 6 months)	330,129

W. R. Shaw, Live Stock Superintendent, reported that the year had been one of great encouragement to Island farmers. Excellent prices prevailing had left not only a fine profit on the year's operations but also a spirit of optimism in the agricultural profession. An encouraging feature was the inclination on the part of farmers to invest savings in improving the live stock industry. The situation in the horse industry had undergone a decided improvement since the last report. A number of conferences had been held with a view to the encouragement of home breeding and arrangements made for the tightening up of stallion enrolment and establishment of a Federal-Provincial stallion bonus scheme. The second general test for bovine tuberculosis under the restricted area plan was conducted during the Summer. Results were extremely gratifying, showing that tuberculosis infection had almost vanished. The record of breeders in relation to exhibition stock was well maintained. Satisfactory work was conducted with boys' and girls' clubs in the improvement of the cattle industry through the extension of heifer and calf clubs. Hog production maintained the creditable proportion of previous years both in volume and quality of product and considerable attention was given to making provision for the improvement of breeding stock. In sheep raising considerable work was done towards improvement and with a large measure of success. The first annual fox show was held in the Provincial Exhibition Buildings at Charlottetown in October and was an entire success.

J. A. MacDonald, Dairy Superintendent, reported a production by dairy factories of 5,618,393 lbs. of cream and 1,883,292 lbs. of butter of a gross value of

$745,755. The creameries had 4,618 patrons. Cheese factories, with 1,719 patrons, produced 1,891,601 lbs. of cheese of a gross value of $243,578. The problem, said Mr. MacDonald, was to increase the quantity of cheese and butter manufactured. Only about one-third of the farmers of the Island were cream and milk shippers.

The Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association, organized in 1920 with the object of improving the potato industry, standardizing grades, assisting in marketing, eradicating and controlling fungus and insect diseases, etc., reported an estimated volume of business for the year ended June 30, 1930, of $2,500,000, with at least 1,500,000 bushels of potatoes; 100,000 bushels of turnips and a membership of approximately 3,000. The decade had seen a complete revolution in the potato industry of the Island resulting in the placing of P.E.I. potatoes in a class by themselves on the certified seed market, where they commanded a premium over all potatoes with which they came in competition.

The Annual Meeting of the Association took place at Charlottetown on July 13, 1929. Resolutions were adopted: (1) asking the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, to make arrangements for the compulsory inspection of all tablestock potatoes for inter-provincial and export trade, beginning the season of 1929, and (2) urging that the Association should have a more comprehensive contract. The following Directors were re-elected: J. J. Trainor, Queen's; Horace Wright, M.L.A., Prince. M. Annear was elected a Director from King's. J. J. Trainor was re-elected President.

A meeting of potato shippers, dealers and growers, called by the Dominion Seed Inspection Service, was held on Jan. 30, 1930. At this time a resolution was adopted asking that "Extra No. 1 Certified Seed" should be the only stock graded and sold for seed purposes, and other matters were discussed with a view to the improvement of the industry.

The Prince Edward Island Swine Breeders' Association met at Charlottetown, Jan. 30, 1930. The three retiring Directors, Ernest Houston, Queen's; W. J. Reid, Prince and M. Annear, King's, were re-elected. Resolutions were adopted urging officials of the Association to arrange for further importation of boars and asking the Federal Department of Agriculture to increase the grading staff.

The Dairymen's Association met at Charlottetown on Jan. 27-28, 1930. Resolutions were adopted urging that the Association take into consideration the central marketing of dairy products and that the system of cow testing be changed to the former method. The following Executive was elected: Prince County, John Profitt, Roy McLean; Queen's County, J. H. Simpson, W. J. Gibson, Charles Stevenson; King's County, J. A. Dewar, D. McCormick; President, J. A. Dewar.

The Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders' Association also met at Charlottetown on Jan. 29, 1930. Directors elected were: W. H. McGregor, Joseph McRae, Alexander Hamilton, Ernest Houston and Erol Stetson.

The Prince Edward Island Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, organized in 1914, handled in 1929, 1,302,130 dozen eggs on behalf of 61 local egg circles, an increase over 1928 of 73,372 dozen; marketed 7 cars of live fowl and 6 cars of dressed poultry; distributed to members 20 cars of poultry feeds and sold 40,000 day-old chicks. Membership increased by 200. The Association's Annual Meeting took place in Prince of Wales College Hall, Charlottetown, Jan. 30, 1930. Officers elected: President, J. R. Munn, Marshfield; Vice-Presidents, Queen's County, J. J. MacGillivray; Prince County, J. N. A. Gallant, Abrams Village; King's County, James E. Dingwell, North Lake. James J. Leightizer was Secretary-Treasurer.

Miss Mary A. MacPhail, who was appointed Supervisor of Women's Institutes on Nov. 1, 1929, in succession to Miss Ethel Schurman, retired, reported 24 new Institutes organized in 1929, bringing the total to 207. Activities of the year included the holding of a three weeks' short course in home economics for women and girls of the rural districts in Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, and of classes in cookery for children of city schools; the holding of 30 district conventions and an annual general Convention; the placing of a booth at the Provincial Exhibition; judging at school fairs and the supporting of the campaign for a Provincial sanatorium.

Fisheries. The product of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island in 1929 had a total value of $1,366,428, compared with $1,195,577 in 1928, according to the preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The lobster fishery was of chief importance with a product valued at $881,210. The value of the vessels, boats and gear, etc., employed in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish was $725,157 and the number of persons engaged in these operations was 2,202. There were 100 fish canning and curing establishments employing 3,466 persons and with capital investment of $179,968.

Health. The Report of the Provincial Board of Health for 1929 was submitted by P. A. Creelman, M.D., Chief Health Officer. The appointment of a full-time Public Health Officer took effect, Jan. 1, 1929, and during the year the time of the Officer was occupied in promoting and organizing the work for the proposed Provincial Sanatorium. The total number of cases of communicable diseases recorded was 561, with 274 deaths. A tentative summary showed 1,309 births, 972 deaths, 14 still births and 481 marriages in 1929. This compared with 1,806 births, 952 deaths, 45 still births and 466 marriages in 1928.

The Board of Trustees of the Falconwood Hospital was composed of Hon. A. C. Saunders, President; Hon. J. P. McIntyre, Minister of Public Works; Hon. W. M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. B. W. LePage, Hon. W. B. Butler, Hon. G. E. Hughes and L. B. MacMillan, Secretary. J. W. MacIntosh, M.D., C.M., was Medical Superintendent. The 49th Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent showed that the year had started with 279 patients and closed with 266. During the year 87 patients were admitted, 74 discharged and 26 died. The downward trend was most encouraging.

The Board of Commissioners of the Provincial Sanatorium appointed by the Provincial Government on Apr. 23, 1929, consisted of Simon P. Paoli, Charlottetown, Chairman; George D. DeBlois, Charlottetown, Treasurer; Hon. Frank L. Haszard, Charlottetown; Judge A. L. Fraser, Souris; Mrs. William Mutch, Rocky Point; Lieut.-Col. J. A. McPhee, M.D., Summerside; Lieut.-Col. G. Elliott Full, Charlottetown. Dr. P. A. Creelman was appointed Secretary. The plans of E. S. Blanchard were accepted. A building and equipment fund campaign was launched Sept. 16, 1929, and by Dec. 31, $76,897 had been pledged. A site in Charlottetown was decided upon.

Education. The Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education, H. H. Shaw, B.Sc., for the year ended June 30, 1929, showed that the number of school districts was 478. In 5 districts pupils were conveyed to neighbouring schools; in 3, schools were closed owing to scarcity of pupils; in 1, the school was closed for want of a teacher. The number of schools in operation was 472 and the number of school departments, 618, an increase of 2 in the number of schools and of 3 in departments over the previous year. There were 17,180 pupils enrolled and the daily average attendance was 12,144. The school districts voted $187,769 and the Provincial Government contributed $297,368 for education for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929.

The Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation held its Annual Meeting at Charlottetown, Apr. 15-18, 1930, and devoted considerable time to a discussion of the Report of the Royal Commission on Education. Resolutions were adopted directing the appointment of a committee to study the subject of teachers' pensions; urging the adoption of a regulation requiring school districts to furnish certain books and equipment in the school; and instructing the executive to bring to the attention of the new Board of Education the recommendations of the Royal Commission calculated to bring about improvement in the educational system. Officers elected: President, Leo McDonald, Queen Square; Vice-President, Millar McFadyen, Clyde River; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Jacqueline McDonald, West Kent; Recording Secretary, James McCallum, Borden.

Enrolment at St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, for 1929-30 was 153. On Aug. 7, 1929, the 75th Anniversary of the founding of the University was celebrated and a campaign was inaugurated for the obtaining of an endowment fund. During the year the death occurred of Rev. Lawrence Smith, Director of

Studies. Rev. John Sullivan was appointed in his place. The 75th Annual Commencement took place on May 27, 1930. Degrees were conferred on a graduating class of 13.

The Province of Prince Edward Island

(As at June 30, 1930)

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. Frank Richard Heartz

The Lea Ministry (Liberal)

Premier, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture.....Hon. Walter M. Lea
Attorney and Advocate General.....Hon. Thane A. Campbell, M.A
Minister of Public Works and Highways.....Hon. James P. McIntyre
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Jeremiah Blanchard
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Bradford W. LePage
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Wallace B. Butler
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. James F. McNeill, M.D.
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Peter S. Sinclair

Speaker, Legislative Assembly.....Hon. David McDonald

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.....H. R. Stewart
Clerk of the Executive Council.....H. R. Stewart
Clerk of the Legislature.....C. St. C. Trainor
Law Clerk.....Sylvere Des Roche
Supervisor of Taxation.....C. J. Stewart, M.C.
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.....Cyriac Gallant
Provincial Auditor.....John Anderson, C.A.
Legislative Librarian.....A. D. Fraser
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....Wilfred Boulter
Deputy Minister of Public Works and Highways.....L. B. McMillan
Engineer.....Herbert H. Shaw, B.Sc.
Superintendent of Education.....Herbert H. Shaw, B.Sc.
Chief Clerk, Department of Education.....P. S. Bradley
Commissioner of Crown Lands.....William Kiggins

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

General Conditions in the Year 1929-30

The value of the principal field crops of the Prairie Provinces in 1929, according to a Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics dated Jan. 23, 1930, was $502,190,000. It was divided among the three Provinces as follows: Manitoba, $88,335,000; Saskatchewan, $247,374,000; Alberta, $166,481,000. The areas and yields of the five chief crops, according to the same Report were: wheat, 24,297,116 acres (276,664,000 bus.); oats, 7,731,937 acres (141,620,000 bus.); barley, 5,114,203 acres (79,787,000 bus.); rye, 922,217 acres (11,982,000 bus.); and flaxseed, 373,415 acres (1,970,000 bus.). In July, 1930, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a summary of grain acreage in the Prairie Provinces for the current year 1930. The wheat acreage was estimated at 23,813,000; oats, 7,951,000; barley, 5,224,000; rye, 1,033,000; and flaxseed, 443,000.

According to a Report on Manufacturing Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in April, 1930, the main figures for the Prairie Provinces with regard to manufactures in 1928 were as follows: Manitoba: capital invested, $159,721,124, gross value of products, $159,435,094, salaries and wages, $32,569,223, number of employees, 25,166; Saskatchewan: capital invested, $44,622,135, gross value of products, $59,125,280, salaries and wages, $8,003,577, number of employees, 6,173; Alberta: capital invested, $92,190,476, gross value of products, $100,744,401, salaries and wages, $15,403,292, number of employees, 18,827.

The Wheat Pool. The crop of the Prairie Provinces in 1928, according to the Directors' Report of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers' Limited, while of a record low quality had a high record so far as volume was concerned. The general average of protein content, it was stated in the Report, was 12.4 per cent. as compared with the usual 13.5 per cent. The Report expressed the view that the chief disability from which wheat suffered was the result of the disastrous frost which had occurred on Aug. 22-23, 1928. The 1928-29 Pool was closed on July 15, 1929.

Total deliveries in the Western Inspection Division for the year ended July 31, 1929, were 475,711,628 bushels, of which 244,248,200 bushels were delivered to the Pool, or 51.3 per cent. of the total crop. Of the total deliveries to the Pool, 67,444,356 bushels were delivered to the Alberta Pool; 158,424,177 bushels to the Saskatchewan Pool and 18,379,667 bushels to the Manitoba Pool. In addition there were local purchases by the Pool of 8,659,976 bushels, making total handlings of 253,102,585 bushels. Of the wheat delivered to the Central Selling Agency, 4,345,711 bushels were No. 1 Northern grade; 37,223,375 No. 2 Northern and 53,053,960 No. 3 Northern, the remainder being of lower grades.

The gross turnover of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited for the year 1928-29 amounted to $288,097,071.09. This was received from the

following sources: realization of 1927-28 inventory (gross), $23,051,066.24; coarse grains, $75,894.81; gross proceeds of wheat sales, $240,791,583.78; gross proceeds of oat sales, $5,144,544.92; gross proceeds of barley sales, $12,216,027.57; gross proceeds of flax sales, $2,892,502.19; gross proceeds of rye sales, $2,168,175.96; gross proceeds account Ontario Pool, $1,757,275.62. The turnover showed a reduction from 1927-28 of $35,000,000, which, however, was largely accounted for in the carryover of wheat. After the deduction of expenses and the addition of stocks of grain on hand, and the open sales contracts, the gross amount from wheat to be accounted for to the Provincial Pools was $236,678,436.03. This was distributed and appropriated thus: Pool deliveries, $168,803,273.27; first interim payment, $25,643,753.64; second interim payment, $39,752,108.82; appropriated for final payment, $2,479,300.30. The total handlings for the Ontario Grain Pool were: wheat, 1,342,504 bushels; oats, 34,115 and barley, 97,517.

The coarse grain handlings of the Central Pool in 1928-29 consisted of 11,440,970 bushels of oats, 19,752,164 bushels of barley, 1,486,642 bushels of flax and 3,014,281 bushels of rye.

The officers of the Canadian Wheat Pool for the year 1929-30 were elected as follows: President, A. J. McPhail, Ladstock, Sask.; Vice-Presidents, H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Alta.; C. H. Burnell, Oakville, Man.; Directors, L. C. Brouillette, Landis, Sask.; J. H. Wesson, Maidstone, Sask.; C. Jensen, Magrath, Alta.; R. A. MacPherson, Delia, Alta.; Stuart Gellie, Harmsworth, Man.; P. F. Bredt, Kemnay, Man.; Brooks Catton, Hanley, Sask.; General Manager (unfilled); Secretary, F. W. Ransom; General Sales Manager, George McIvor; Coarse Grains Sales Manager, W. C. Falliott; Chief Accountant, W. Aitkens, C.A.; Publicity Director, W. A. MacLeod; Statistician, A. Cairns. The Head Office of the Pool was at Winnipeg.

The United Grain Growers Limited. The Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited was held in Regina on Nov. 13, 1929. In the Annual Report on behalf of the Board of Directors the President, Hon. T. A. Crerar, after commenting upon the unfavourable crop conditions of the previous two years stated that the net profit for the year ended Aug. 31, 1929, subject to Governmental taxes, was $493,372.95, compared with $714,831.11 for the year previous. The total earnings for the year were $3,395,-933.91, expenses being $2,237,756.92. Before reckoning net profit there was also deducted $246,686.43 in interest on bonds and mortgages and a depreciation reserve of $418,117.61. Mr. Crerar called attention to the fact that according to the balance sheet the current assets were $5,403,509.38, while current liabilities were $2,299,194.68. The balance sheet also showed capital assets, $7,580,260.68; capital liabilities in the form of bonds and mortgages, $5,126,938.69; capital stock paid up, $3,162,985.77; general reserve, $1,710,282.22; surplus, $936,639.21. From this were appropriated shareholders' dividends at eight per cent. per annum, $252,270.72; leaving a net surplus of $684,368.49 as at Aug. 31, 1929. The President stated that the financial results of the Company had been affected by the badly frozen crop of 1928 which had occasioned loss through faulty grading; by the complete absence of revenue from drying grain, and by the upward trend of operating costs.

In his Report Mr. Crerar commented specially upon grants to other organizations and relations with the Pools. He stated that the Directors of the Company had offered to continue the grant to the Canadian Council of Agriculture and that the offer had been accepted; that the Company was still continuing its grant to the United Farmers of Manitoba; and that during the year the Directors had sold nine elevators to the Wheat Pools, eight in Alberta and one in Saskatchewan.

The Report fully explained the withdrawal of the Company from the Co-operative Union of Canada, stating that "At the Annual Congress of the Union held in Winnipeg last July, exception was taken by the President of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, to the membership of the United Grain Growers, on the ground that it was not a co-operative organization, and his view in this respect was supported by some of the local co-operative trading associations in the three Provinces, including the Manager of the new Co-operative Wholesale Society in Saskatchewan." The Report continued, saying that the

Company had immediately announced its determination to withdraw, upon which there had been a good deal of dissent expressed. The decision was adhered to, accompanied, however, by the statement that "the Company has every sympathy with the purposes and objects of the Co-operative Union, and would still be glad to do anything it could to assist the Union in the good work it was carrying on throughout Canada."

The retirement of Hon. T. A. Crerar, President and General Manager of the Company for twenty-three years, took place in January, 1930. He was succeeded by R. S. Law, Winnipeg. Other officers elected for 1930 were: Vice-President, J. J. Maclellan; 2nd Vice-President, J. F. Reid; Directors: F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.; J. Morrison, Yellow Grass, Sask.; Hon. D. G. McKenzie, Brandon, Man.; E. E. Bayne, Winnipeg, Man.; C. E. Hope, Fort Langley, B.C.; R. Shannon, Grandora, Sask.; S. S. Sears, Nanton, Alta.; R. C. Brown, Pilot Mound, Man.; G. E. Roose, Camrose, Alta.; Secretary, C. C. Jackson, Calgary, Alta.

Western Canada Live Stock Union. The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Western Canada Live Stock Union opened in Regina, Feb. 19, 1930, and lasted three days. Hon. M. A. MacPherson, K.C., Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, gave the opening address. In his Presidential Address R. A. Wright reviewed the activities of the previous year and stated that a strong attempt was being made to break down the United States tariff barriers against Canadian live stock but with the Republican Administration then in power such changes seemed remote. He also expressed the opinion that the time was inopportune to attempt to bonus Canadian live stock with a view to finding it a profitable British market.

"Dairying should attract the energies of more people in this Province than it does," stated Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, Premier of Saskatchewan, in his address to the Union, "for if that were the case, and less dependence were placed by the farmer on a grain crop, present conditions would not cause as much concern as they do. Though a great many people do not know it, there are large areas in the North which are admirably suited to this industry, and which I believe will in future years be devoted to it."

The more important resolutions passed at the Convention were those urging: the necessity for the early adoption of permanent movable partitions in live stock cars; the study of means of curtailing reproductive losses so common among domestic animals; the practice of dehorning commercial cattle; a careful survey of areas favourable to winter feeding of cattle; and continuance of research work by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It was also resolved that the Union favoured the "policy of agricultural production whereby a greater volume of live stock products may be available for export to British and foreign markets." Another resolution passed stated that they endorsed and appreciated "the work of the Empire Marketing Board and advocated the policy of purchasing Empire products."

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, and Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Minister of Agriculture, Province of Manitoba, were elected Honorary Presidents. R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, Sask., was re-elected President. Vice-Presidents were: Alberta: James Walters, Clive; Manitoba: Hugh Gilmour, Griswold; Saskatchewan: Edward Evans, Moose Jaw; British Columbia: (vacant). C. M. Learmouth, Director of Saskatchewan Institutional Farms, was again elected Secretary.

Fisheries. The marketed value of the combined products of the fisheries of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory in 1929 (according to a Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued in June, 1930) was $4,075,095, an increase over the preceding year of $494,533. The product of the fisheries of Manitoba had a total value of $2,745,205 in 1929, or 67 per cent. of the total; of Saskatchewan a value of $572,871, or 14 per cent; of Alberta a value of $732,214, or 18 per cent., and of the Yukon Territory a value of $24,805, or 1 per cent. For the Provinces and the Territory as a whole the whitefish was of chief importance, with a catch of 133,113 cwt. in 1929 and a market value of $1,407,402 or 34½ per cent. of the total value of fisheries produc-

tion. The total catch of fish of all kinds in 1929 amounted to 564,653 cwt. and the value to the fishermen was $2,833,183. The amount of capital represented by the boats, nets, piers and wharves, etc., for the three Provinces and the Territory in 1929 was $1,998,491. The total number of men employed in catching and landing the fish in 1929 was 7,552, of which number 4,687 were recorded for Manitoba, 1,313 for Saskatchewan, 1,516 for Alberta, and 36 for the Yukon Territory. The total number for the Provinces and the Territory showed an increase of 853 over the preceding year.

Indian Progress. Dr. Duncan C. Scott, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, in an address delivered over the radio and published in *Natural Resources of Canada*, April, 1930, made the following statement in regard to progress among the Indian population: "I may say that their Trust Funds, upon which the Government pays interest, amount to $13,500,000; last year over 1,800,000 bushels of grain were harvested; the value of their real and personal property is estimated conservatively at $75,000,000; and their annual income at nearly $10,000,000. They possess 2,200 reserves covering an area in excess of 5,000,000 acres . . . The Indian population is over 108,000 . . . and the Indians are more than holding their own in point of numbers. Among the less civilized groups, the high birth rate balances a high death rate; but in the civilized tribes, who nave withstood the first shock of contact with civilization, there is an appreciable gain, not only in numbers, but in physical standards."

Other Organizations. The Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association was held Apr. 1, 1930. The President, Hon. E. Riley, in his Address stated that the Association had made a protest in conjunction with other bodies to the Federal Government against the Australian Treaty and he was hopeful that protection to the home markets would be provided by a revision of that Treaty. An interesting address was delivered by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, Province of Alberta, on the return of the Natural Resources with special reference to its effect on the cattle industry. Important matters discussed at the Meeting were: the menace which trucks were proving in ranch areas; the one year cancellation clause in leases; the loss of surface rights of lease-holders owing to development of oil wells; the permitting of lessees to purchase portions of leased lands on which they had made substantial improvements; the concession of the Government to permit the exchange of school lands within leased areas for others outside. Officers elected were: President, Hon. E. Riley; 1st Vice-President, A. E. Cross, Calgary; 2nd Vice-President, H. Staples; 3rd Vice-President, F. B. Ward, British Columbia.

The Western Canada Dairy Convention was held in the first week of February, 1930. W. A. Wilson, Canadian Agricultural Representative in Great Britain, spoke at length on competition in the British Market, giving an interesting account of the competition, especially in dairy products, which had come about after the establishment of new boundary at the Peace Conference following the Great War. He stated, in concluding his address, that to the average Britisher Canada appeared to be a land with great possibilities in agriculture. "He is unable to balance," continued Mr. Wilson, "at all satisfactorily, such a mental picture with the limited tonnage that we are exporting." Other addresses delivered were those referring to metals in relation to deterioration of dairy products; efficiency in the manufacture of creamery butter and modern methods of ice cream making.

The Annual Meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was held on Sept. 10, 1929. Officers elected for 1929-30 were: President, W. A. Murphy; Vice-Presidents, E. S. Parker, A. P. White; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. R. MacGill; Assistant Secretary, J. T. Irving; Council: N. J. Breen, J. A. Crowe, R. T. Evans, J. C. Gage, H. Gauer, C. E. Graham, C. E. Hayles, N. L. Leach, C. H. Leaman, Harry Little, William Pope, and A. C. Reid.

THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Outstanding Events of 1929-30

The outstanding event in the Province of Manitoba in 1929-30 was the consummation of the Agreement with the Dominion Government for the return to the Province of its natural resources. Negotiations to this end were concluded in 1929 and necessary legislation for ratification was passed during the 1930 Session of the Provincial Legislature. It was planned to celebrate the event at the same time as the Diamond Jubilee of the Province's entry into Confederation, which was to take place July 15, 1930, in accordance with the broadcast message of May 30 of the Premier, Hon. John Bracken, calling upon the mayors and reeves of the municipalities throughout the Province to organize committees to arrange for the celebration.

Indications of drought in the early Summer of 1929 were fully realized throughout the Province with resultant ill effects on the crops of that year. Notwithstanding considerable fire loss the forest industry recorded normal progress. Mining expansion, particularly in the northern part of the Province, was outstanding, furthered, to a large extent, by completion of railroad lines to several of the mining areas. Other industrial activity was markedly in keeping with the notable progress shown for several years previous.

However, toward the end of the year (1929) the unemployment situation, so acute throughout the West, began to cause anxiety to Provincial and municipal authorities and a conference was called in Winnipeg to discuss the situation late in December, attended by representatives of the Governments of the three Prairies Provinces and Western municipal heads. (See Section: Labour Conditions).

To fill the vacancy caused by the death, on Nov. 14, 1929, of Dr. I. M. Cleghorn of Baldur, Liberal Member for Mountain, Ivan Schultz was elected to the Legislature by acclamation on Jan. 29, 1930, having been nominated by the Liberal Convention held at Holmfield, Dec. 11, 1929. Another change in the Legislature was that of the Provincial Liberal Leader, H. A. Robson, K.C., who upon his appointment as Puisne Judge of the Manitoba Court of Appeal, resigned as a Member of the Legislature on Jan. 10, 1930, following his resignation as Leader of his Party on Jan. 3, 1930. While regret was expressed by his Party at the resignation of Mr. Robson, congratulations were tendered him upon his ele-

vation to the Bench. J. W. Breakey, Member for Glenwood, was subsequently chosen Liberal Leader. On May 30, 1929, Hon. W. R. Clubb was elected by acclamation in a By-election in Morris.

Early in the Autumn of 1929, the Premier of Manitoba, Hon. John Bracken, left for Europe with the threefold purpose, according to an interview given to *The Globe*, Toronto (Sept. 16): (1) to study the British contributory system of aiding old age pensions; (2) to investigate the causes of Danish agricultural efficiency and the relations of Denmark's educational structure thereto; and (3) to look into European markets for Canadian barley, the culture of which was increasing in Manitoba. Mr. Bracken returned to Winnipeg on Nov. 24. On Apr. 28, 1930, accompanied by the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Hon. D. G. McKenzie, the Premier left for Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto—to consult with the Dominion authorities on matters connected with the transfer of the natural resources to the Province; and to make arrangements relative to the maturing of certain short-term Provincial loans.

The first organization meeting of the Cancer Relief and Research Institute, created by an Act passed at the 1930 Session of the Legislature, was called together on May 30, 1930, by the Minister of Health, Hon. E. W. Montgomery, M.D. Under the measure the Government agreed to underwrite bonds to the amount of $100,000 to be used for the purchase of radium and equipment. Clinics would be established by the Institute in recognized hospitals throughout the Province; and the radium would be handled by the Physics Department of the University of Manitoba under the direction of the Board of the Institute. Of that Board, Dr. Charles A. Mackenzie was Chairman; Dr. Hugh MacKay, Vice-Chairman; and Dr. Bruce Chown, Secretary.

In June, 1930, the Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. Major, sailed for Iceland to represent the Provincial Government at the millennial celebration of Parliamentary Government in that country. On behalf of Manitoba he presented the Icelandic Government with a bronze tablet in honour of Thomas H. Johnson, a former Attorney-General of the Province, as an expression of regard for a son of Iceland who had made, during his life, a notable contribution to the development of Manitoba. Mr. Major unveiled the tablet in the Parliament Buildings at Reykjavik, on June 29. Attending the ceremony were many Canadian Icelanders.

An announcement of widespread Provincial interest was that of the bequest to the Winnipeg Foundation, a charitable trust, by W. F. Alloway who died Feb. 2, 1930, leaving an estate of $1,244,000. Out of this amount $1,200,000 was bequeathed to the Trust. Mrs. Alloway, who pre-deceased her husband several years before, had left her estate, totalling $733,881 to the Foundation.

The 1930 Session of the Legislature

The Third Session of the 18th Legislature was opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. D. McGregor, on Jan. 21, 1930, and prorogued on Apr. 14, 1930. The Speech from the Throne stated that the Legislature would be asked to provide for suitable celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Manitoba's entrance into Confederation. Other Government measures to be presented would include the following: confirmation of the Agreement between the Dominion and the Manitoba Governments for the transfer of its natural resources to the Province and provision for the establishment of requisite "Departmental branches of Governmental administration" for these resources; the lessening of taxation on land and the making of readjustments to raise necessary revenues from other sources (see Budget Speech); revision of the Old Age Pensions Act; revision and consolidation of the Public Schools Act; revision of the Succession Duties Act; and replacement of the Motor Vehicle Act by a new measure. These were all passed in due course. Other legislation included: a guarantee to the lending banks of the Wheat Pool obligations; the establishment of a Cancer Relief Institute; an amendment to the Security Frauds Prevention Act in keeping with recommendations of the Inter-Provincial Conference of Attorneys-General; and an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, by increasing allowances in several respects and adding to the list of industrial diseases. An amendment to the Teachers' Retirement Fund Act, which was approved, made provision for pensions for rural school teachers. During the Session 104 Acts were passed; 56 of a general nature; 38 mainly pertaining to municipalities; and 10, to private corporations. 14 Bills were thrown out.

Following the Speech from the Throne, A. R. Welch (Cons.), who had been elected in the Turtle Mountain By-election, June 22, 1929, following the death of R. G. Willis (Cons.), was introduced by Lieut.-Col. F. G. Taylor, Conservative Leader, and took his seat. Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works, who had resigned during the Seven Sisters Falls Power Site investigation of 1929 and had accepted the Portfolio again after the presentation of the Report of the investigating Commission, was also introduced.

On motion of the Premier (Hon. John Bracken) a resolution was passed offering condolence to the relatives of the (late) Liberal Member, Dr. I. M. Cleghorn. Sympathy was also extended to the Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. Major, for a recent bereavement in his family.

The Address in Reply to the Speech was moved on Jan. 22 by I. Ingaldson (Gimli), and seconded by W. Morton (Gladstone). Col. Taylor, speaking on Jan. 23, criticized the Government's policies with respect to a number of questions, including the hydro-electric power situation. He questioned the fairness to Manitoba

of the Natural Resources Agreement, and blamed the Government for doing nothing to relieve the unemployment situation.

In detailing proposed Government legislation Mr. Bracken on Jan. 24 stated that the celebration to be held July 15, 1930, would commemorate not only the sixtieth anniversary of Manitoba's entry into Confederation, but also the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, after 40 years of contention, and the handing over of its natural resources to the Province after 60 years of contention. The Natural Resources Act, introduced on the previous day by the Attorney-General, would have to be passed before the Bills dealing with lands, mines, forests, water, and fisheries were brought down.

J. W. Breakey, Liberal Leader, urged the lightening of the burden of taxation upon the farmer. He suggested the application of the greater part of the money to be received from the Dominion Government with the transfer of the natural resources, for this purpose, and also to assist agriculture generally.

John Queen, Labour Leader, moved, seconded by S. J. Farmer (Lab.), an amendment in which regret was expressed that the Speech from the Throne made no mention of distress in the Province arising from unemployment, and gave no indication that the Government intended to do anything to solve the problem. Speaking on Jan. 27, Mr. Bracken held that the Dominion Government should be a party to the solution of the unemployment problem, and should not try to shift the entire burden upon the Provinces. He intended to press the Dominion Government to assume one-third of the cost of whatever relief measures might be adopted in Manitoba, as that Government had charge of immigration, and investigation had revealed that unemployment was greatly aggravated by the flow of new immigrants. The amendment was defeated Jan. 28 by "a sweeping majority" according to the report of *The Manitoba Free Press*, which added "No division was asked for in the vote." The Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne carried without division on Feb. 6.

On Feb. 3 the House unanimously passed a resolution offered by the Attorney-General, urging the Dominion Government to aid in dealing with the unemployment relief problem, and to assume entire responsibility for unemployed ex-service men.

Escorted by the Liberal Leader and Mrs. Edith Rogers, Ivan Schultz, new Liberal Member for Mountain, was introduced to the Speaker, Hon. P. A. Talbot, and took his seat in the House.

Hon. D. G. McKenzie, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, in a statement to the House regarding proposed policies in administering such resources, said that the old Dominion homesteading system would be abolished. A new plan to be worked out would call for larger units which would enable settlers to devote approximately a quarter section to grain, fodder, feed etc., and the other quarter to pasturage. This was necessary as the remaining available homesteading land was best suited to

mixed farming. The Act ratifying the Natural Resources Agreement was given third reading, without any amendment on Feb. 11. It was to come into effect, July 15, 1930, if at that date Royal Assent had been given to an Act of the British Parliament confirming the same. Failing this it was to become effective on a day to be named by the Lieutenant-Governor in his proclamation.

On Feb. 5, describing the new Highway Traffic Act as a most comprehensive measure the Attorney-General (Mr. Major) on Feb. 5 stated that intensive work had been carried on by the Canadian Bar Association in the endeavour to secure a uniform traffic Act for the Dominion. A committee of fifteen Manitoba men, headed by E. K. Williams, K.C., had worked hard in the hope of producing a satisfactory measure. This would be the first time the Bar Association's Act would appear before any legislative body. This Act had two main principles: "first, that the driving of a motor vehicle on the highway is a privilege and not a right; and, second, that the dangerous driver will not be permitted to drive on the highway."

During discussion of the estimates for the University of Manitoba, Feb. 14, Hon. R. A. Hoey, Minister of Education, detailed reasons why the Special Committee of the Legislature had unanimously selected the Agricultural College grounds at Fort Garry as the new site of the University, in preference to extensions on the existing City of Winnipeg site, or a new site in the City. In a further statement on Feb. 20 he said that the Agricultural College, which represented an investment of $4,200,000, would become the first unit of the University; the $1,000,000 voted by the House in 1929 would provide all the accommodation necessary for instruction in Arts. *The Manitoba Free Press*, May 21, 1930, reported a conference of Government and University representatives, held on the previous day, as the result of which it was expected that construction of the first units of the new buildings, those for engineering, science and arts, would begin about Aug. 1, 1930.

Hon. A. Prefontaine, Minister of Agriculture, answering questions in the House, Feb. 18, said that Manitoba would not close the door to new settlers, but would welcome immigrants who came of their own free will. It was opposed to any form of subsidized immigration except the British Boy Scheme, and was against unfair propaganda in European countries by transportation companies. The British trainees were doing well on the farms of the Province.

A notable forward step in the care of delinquent boys and girls, in training them for useful lives and re-establishing them in society, was outlined by the Attorney-General on Feb. 19. His Department and those of Public Welfare and Education were combining on the plan. On the material side it would involve the expenditure of $125,000 for a boys' farm which would replace the Industrial home at Portage la Prairie (the latter to be turned into a home for mentally defective children), and a new home for delinquent girls in West Kildonan.

The Premier introduced in the House on Feb. 25, his measures repealing the Supplementary Revenue Taxation Act, and providing an increase of two cents in the tax on gasoline, making the tax five cents per gallon. There would be a rebate of five cents per gallon when the gasoline was used for agriculture and fisheries.

Hon. D. G. McKenzie, explaining estimates of $1,500,000 for the Provincial Hydro Power System on Mar. 14, said it was the hope of the Government to extend the system to all main centres within the following two or three years. Among other proposals was that of buying the plant of the private company at Brandon, and then selling the distributing end to that City.

The good roads programme for the fiscal year called for a capital expenditure of $4,000,000, according to a statement in the House, Mar. 29, by Hon. W. R. Clubb. This included $250,000 to extend the trans-Canada highway to the Ontario boundary to meet the highway from Kenora.

Expansion of the Provincial Telephone system, with capital expenditures for the fiscal year totalling $1,801,336, was outlined by the Attorney-General, Mar. 21. Erection of a new telephone exchange in Winnipeg, seven others in rural centres, and new networks of lines were contemplated.

A resolution was presented to the House, Mar. 25, by A. J. M. Poole (Lib., Beautiful Plains) favouring a request from the Legislature to the Dominion Government for what was known as the Mafeking cut-off to a point on the Hudson Bay Railway near The Pas. Reconditioning of the existing lines south of Mafeking was also urged; and that such freight rates be established as would enable all railway points in Manitoba to share in traffic to and from the Hudson Bay on a reasonable and fair basis in comparison with other points in Canada. This was unanimously endorsed on Apr. 12.

Unanimous support was given by the House, Mar. 26, to the report of a Special Committee urging state pensions for relief of aged, infirm, unemployed and unemployable blind persons.

Mr. Bracken introduced a resolution, Mar. 28, asking that the Government be authorized to create a special Deferred Subsidy Account, for the sum of $4,584,212 which would be received from the Dominion in connection with the transfer of natural resources. This was preliminary to an Act subsequently introduced and passed.

During discussion on estimates for law enforcement, Apr. 4, Colonel Taylor moved an amendment regretting that the Government had not taken action to prevent, as far as possible, the advertizing of liquor and beers. The Attorney-General (Mr. Major) explained that the Government had permitted modified advertisements in the Press as a compromise with liquor agencies, who consequently refrained from flooding the Province with lurid advertizing through the mails. All the advertizing was carefully

scrutinized and anything too vivid and enticing was cut out. The amendment was defeated.

Following a sitting which lasted from 8 p. m., Apr. 11 to 4 a.m., Apr. 12, the House finished in the afternoon of the latter day. Prorogation took place on Apr. 14, 1930.

Wheat Pool Support. Hon. John Bracken answering questions by J. T. Haig (Cons.), Winnipeg, in the Legislature on Feb. 3, denied that a promise had been made to individuals or corporations for the protection of grain options on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Before the Province was committed to any liability by the Government's undertaking to protect the producers of the Province, the House would be consulted. On Feb. 4 the Premier told the House that, after consultation with the Cabinet, he had sent a letter to the Chairman of the Wheat Pool lending banks, in which it was stated that "the Government of Manitoba, at the request of the Manitoba Wheat Pool Board, is prepared to guarantee Manitoba's share of advances to the Wheat Pool to the extent of 15 per cent. security over and above the advances made by the lending banks, which surplus it has been agreed upon between the banks and the Pool, shall be maintained." The Governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan, Mr. Bracken said, were in agreement with the position taken by Manitoba, and were sending similar letters to the lending banks. In the House on Feb. 7 Colonel Taylor and Messrs. Breakey and Queen, for the Conservative, Liberal, and Labour groups respectively, made statements in which they approved the Government's action in going to the aid of the Wheat Pool.

Mr. Bracken left for Regina, Feb. 21, to meet Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, Premier of Saskatchewan, and representatives of the Wheat Pools, to confer on questions relative to Provincial guarantees to the lending banks. Before leaving he stated in the House that he did not agree with the proposal of Colonel Taylor for the creation of Federal boards to control and market grain.

Acting simultaneously with the Governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan, a Government Bill regarding guarantees was introduced in the Manitoba House by the Premier on Feb. 27, entitled, "An Act to Authorize the Guarantee by the Government of Manitoba of certain Advances made to the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited." It was given a first reading after Mr. Bracken had explained several points involved, and at a caucus of Members of the Legislature held in the evening, he gave further information in answer to a number of questions. Opposition Leaders spoke in support of the measure.

W. Sanford Evans, (Cons., Winnipeg), regarded as chief financial critic for the Opposition, created a sensation in the House, Mar. 4, when he took a seat in the back benches as an Independent-Conservative. Disapproval of the stand of the Conservative

group in endorsing the Wheat Pool guarantee legislation was the reason given. Mr. Evans said he was not criticizing nor opposing the measure, which was up for and received its third reading on that day. Responsibility for it (in the three Prairie Provinces) rested on the shoulders of the three first Ministers. But he was not convinced that the right action had been taken. The guarantee measure received the Royal Assent on Mar. 12, 1930.

The Budget of 1930. In his Budget Speech, Feb. 10, 1930, Hon. John Bracken, as Provincial Treasurer, announced important readjustments with respect to taxation. These included: abolition of the Supplementary Revenue Tax on land which in 1922 returned $1,529,548, and which had been reduced to $631,498 in 1929; reduction of the old age pension levy on municipalities (50 per cent. of the cost) to 25 per cent. which for 1930 would be a reduction of $345,000; reduction of the levies for health and child welfare by $50,000 each; reduction of rates under the Succession Duties Act. In regard to these last-mentioned rates, which were 25 to 100 per cent. higher than those of most of the other Provinces, it was estimated that under the proposed new rates Succession duty returns for two or three years would show a drop in the neighbourhood of $100,000 per year. To make up for the losses in revenue under the plans outlined, and taking into account the costs of administering the Natural Resources Department—which would take over the natural resources of the Province by arrangement with the Dominion—and in view of the deficiency of existent revenues in meeting expenditures, other revenues would have to be substituted. It was desired that these should be as widely distributed as possible and it was proposed to adopt the following taxes which, it was estimated, would bring in the amounts mentioned: (1) increase in the gasoline tax of two cents per gallon, $500,000; the increase would make the tax five cents per gallon; (2) income tax on corporations not taxed under the Corporations' Taxation Act, $300,000; (3) increased revenue from beer sold by the bottle in beer parlours, $100,000; (4) an increased tax on railways, $65,000.

The Treasurer stated that the Government had decided to treat as a special fund the $4,584,212 to be received from the Dominion Government in July, 1930. This was in settlement for the period intervening between the entrance of Manitoba into Confederation in 1870 and July 1, 1908, "between which dates it received either no subsidy *in lieu* of public lands or a smaller subsidy than it should have received in order to put it on an equality with the other Provinces." Part of the amount would be used for meeting maturing capital obligations, and part would be applied to the removal from the current section of the balance sheet of some items which the Government considered without value.

For the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1929, Current Expenditures totalled $12,433,104.71 and the actual amount of Revenue earned was $12,435,110.33, leaving a Surplus of $2,005.62. Estimated Current Revenues, May 1, 1929, to Apr. 30, 1930, totalled $12,871,682.12, with Expenditures for the same period at $13,825,271.76. For 1930-31, the Estimated Revenues were $14,343,691.14 and the Estimated Current Expenditures, $14,859,315.35.

In his review of general conditions throughout the Province during the previous fiscal year Mr. Bracken alluded to the commercial undertakings of the Government which he classified as: The Manitoba Telephone System, the Provincial Savings Office, Manitoba Farm Loans Association, Rural Credits Societies, Liquor Control Commission, and Manitoba Power Commission. In these enterprises the Province had an aggregate of $31,000,000 invested.

For the year ended Nov. 30, 1929, the Telephone system showed excellent progress. Telephones on the system and connecting companies increased from 77,315 in the previous year to 79,546. After making the same appropriation as in 1928 for application toward wiping off the item carried on the balance sheet as "Intangible Assets," namely, $72,000, the system showed a net surplus of $281,199.56, of which $125,873.70 was used to wipe out the last of the item carried as "Accumulated Deficit" since 1921. Therefore, for the first time since 1919 the balance sheet of the Telephone system showed a surplus over all charges and

deficits of previous years, the amount being $155,325.86. The Commissioner in charge of the system stated that this was the first surplus over all costs in the history of the Telephone Department. It was proposed to continue the appropriation of $72,000 annually from revenue until the "Intangible Asset" item, referred to in the foregoing, was completely wiped off.

Deposits in the Provincial Savings Bank, Apr. 30, 1930, totalled $15,403,549.53 as compared with $15,603,451.84 on Apr. 30 of the previous year. The accounts on Apr. 30, 1930, numbered 41,503.

The Federal Farm Loan organization had come into operation in Manitoba under enabling legislation passed by the Legislative Assembly, with a Provincial board in charge. Therefore the Manitoba Farm Loan Association would make no more new loans, but would administer loans already made until they were repaid or the affairs of the Association liquidated. With respect to the Rural Credits scheme the Government had continued its policy of granting only small, urgently necessary and amply secured loans for productive purposes.

Reports of the Liquor Control and Power Commissions, as well as the Agricultural Department, which were referred to by the Treasurer, are dealt with separately in this Section.

On Mar. 11, 1930, Supplementary Estimates totalling $226,556.45 were introduced in the Legislature. They included an amount of $70,000 for destitution and unemployment relief, that being the largest single item. Capital Expenditure Estimates of $6,141,500 were introduced at the same time. The largest item was $2,000,000 for good roads, while $250,000 was for the trans-Canada highway extension to the Ontario border. The Capital Expenditures for 1929 were given in the Budget Speech as $5,247,712.

Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature presented a Report which was adopted on Apr. 11, 1930. It dealt with an inquiry into a complicated series of transactions between several companies which had resulted in the Manitoba Liquor Commission's taking over the stock (consisting of wines and concentrates used in the making of wine) of a company formed of Italian residents in Manitoba. A number of those who had invested in the concern or an affiliated company had preferred wage claims of which more than half had been liquidated up to the time of the investigation. The Committee recommended that certain points as to the sale of the liquor be referred to the Attorney-General for further investigation and for such action as might be deemed necessary; and that the results be tabled at the next Session of the Legislature.

Department of Education; Other Educational Affairs

The Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year ended June 30, 1929, presented by the Minister, Hon. R. A. Hoey, contained a record of good progress in the various branches of the work. The new programme of studies being worked out by Committees appointed by the Advisory Board of the Department had been well received by teachers of Grades I. to VI.; the programme for the remaining grades was still in the making but it was hoped that it would be completed by September, 1930.

For the first time in several years the Teachers' Bureau was unable to secure enough qualified teachers to meet the demands of the school districts. This led to the adoption of a new regulation requiring all students attending the Normal Schools then or in the future to teach at least two years in the Province or to pay a further sum of fifty dollars to compensate in part for the expense involved in their training.

Statement of Comparison Between Years Ended June 30, 1928, and June 30, 1929, respectively:

	1927-28	1928-29	Increase
Pupils Enrolled	150,883	150,517	(dec.) 366
Enrolled in Elementary Grades	136,720	135,225	(dec.) 1,495
Enrolled in Secondary Grades	14,163	15,292	1,129
Total Average Daily Attendance	114,270	116,766	2,496

Statement of Comparison—*Continued*

	1927-28	1928-29	Increase
Total Attendance percentage of enrolment	75.73	77.57	1.84
School Districts formed to date	2,180	2,200	20
School Districts in Operation	1,885	1,892	7
School Buildings	2,004	2,011	7
School Departments	4,070	4,166	96
Intermediate Schools	123	126	3
High Schools	45	44	(dec.) 1
Collegiate Departments	9	10	1
Collegiate Institutes	19	21	2
Junior High Schools	10	10	
Teachers' Salaries	$5,063,925.87	$5,167,687.38	$103,761.51
New Debentures Approved	623,900.00	512,100.00	(dec.)111,800.00
Disbursements by School Districts for all purposes	10,384,696.44	10,406,705.61	22,009.17

	1928	1929
Grants to Public Schools	$857,592.11	$950,735.26
Grants to Secondary Schools	318,432.99	329,393.54
Grants to University	438,000.00	467,000.00
Training Schools for Teachers	72,993.35	73,653.15
Inspection of Schools	94,540.32	97,736.23
Free Texts	23,263.91	31,742.56

The Annual Convention of the Manitoba Teachers' Federation was held in Winnipeg, Apr. 21-22, 1930. The total regular membership was 1,906, with first-year teachers and normal students bringing the total up to 2,619. Revenue amounted to $10,703.80, and expenses to $10,318.80. Officers: President, A. E. Hearn, B.A., Winnipeg; Vice-President, George Florence, B.A., Winnipeg; Treasurer, George A. Duncan, B.A., Winnipeg; General Secretary, E. K. Marshall, M.A., Winnipeg.

The Manitoba School Trustees' Association, at the Annual Convention in Winnipeg, Feb. 25-27, 1930, elected the following officers: President, H. N. Macneill, Dauphin; Vice-President, A. T. Hainsworth, Deloraine; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Love, Melita.

The University of Manitoba. Enrolment of students for the year 1929-30 was: in regular courses, 2,844; in Manitoba Summer School (1929), 867; in extension and short courses, 469.

Staff appointments during the year were: M. S. Osborne, B. Arch., M.Sc., Professor of Architecture and Head of the Department; G. P. McRostie, M.S.A., Ph.D., Professor of Agronomy; P. L. Carver, B.A., Assistant Professor of English; A. T. Elders, B.S.A., M.S., Assistant Professor of Agronomy; A. D. Robinson, M.A., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics; R. O. MacFarlane, M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History; T. Herbert Bell, M.D., C.M., Professor of Ophthalmology and Head of the Department; W. F. Mainland, M.A., Assistant Professor of German.

The following died during the year: Dr. F. L. McKinnon, Assistant Professor of Gynaecology; Dr. J. O. Todd, Professor *Emeritus* in Surgery; Dr. J. E. Coulter, Lecturer in Obstetrics; Dr. E. S. Popham, Professor *Emeritus* in Medicine, former Registrar of Manitoba Medical College; Dr. W. P. McCowan, Lecturer in Bacteriology and in Forensic Medicine and Toxicology.

Resignations: A. A. Stoughton, Professor of Architecture (appointed Professor *Emeritus*); A. S. P. Woodhouse, Assistant Professor of English (appointed Assistant Professor at the University of Toronto); L. A. Munroe, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics (appointed Assistant Professor at Queen's University); T. J. Harrison, Professor of Agronomy (to become Assistant Grain Commissioner for Manitoba, appointed Professor *Emeritus*); C. H. Lee, Professor of Bacteriology, Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics (appointed Professor *Emeritus*); J. W. Shipley, Assistant Professor of Chemistry (appointed Head of the Department of Chemistry, University of Alberta); W. T. G. Wiener, Assistant Professor of Agronomy.

The Committee of the Legislature appointed April, 1929, to consider the matter of a permanent site for the University, reported, Nov. 28, 1929, recommending that the new University buildings be erected at the Agricultural College site; that

this site be used for instruction in the senior years and that instruction in the junior years be continued in the buildings on the present Broadway site. This Report was adopted by the Legislature and accepted by the Board of Governors of the University. It was expected that work on the new buildings, to cost from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, would begin at an early date and that in the Autumn of 1931 instruction in the senior division in Arts and Science and in Engineering would be transferred to the new building.

No bequests were recorded during 1929-30, and no Honorary Degrees were conferred.

Manitoba Agricultural College, included in the University, reported registration of 352 long course students, 131 in the short course, and 90 in the Engineering and Dairy Schools; total, 578. In addition to the staff changes noted in the lists above, the following were appointed: Alfred Savage, Professor of Bacteriology and Animal Pathology; and Norman James, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology.

Department of Mines and Natural Resources; Reports of Other Departments

The Department of Mines and Natural Resources was established May 9, 1928, and the First Annual Report on Mines and Minerals, presented at the 1930 Session, covered the mining situation for the year 1928-29. It contained an historical survey, a geographical and geological summary, and reviewed the development of mineral resources to 1929. The total value of the mineral production of Manitoba, 1928, was given as $4,119,656, the figures being supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A *résumé* of activities in 1929 told of great progress in Manitoba mining. At the end of 1929 construction of the mining plant, flotation plant, cyanide plant, electrolytic zinc plant and copper smelter at the Flin Flon mine of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. were up to schedule, a thriving community had grown up and plans were made for a townsite. A large settlement was formed also on the east side of Cold Lake near the Sherritt-Gordon Mine, where it was expected that production would begin by the end of 1930. The Mandy Mine was actively developed, and in the Central Manitoba field the Central Manitoba Mine, the only existing producer of gold and silver, produced 22,455 ounces of gold and 2,644 ounces of silver. Total mineral production for 1929 amounted to $4,925,403, which was divided: metallic minerals, $465,587; non-metallic minerals, $631,111; clay products and other structural materials, $3,828,705.

Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Lands. The Report of the Provincial Secretary's Department for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1929, showed a revenue of $54,400.35 for the Department and $15,229.55 for the King's Printer, an aggregate of $69,629.90. Letters patent granted were 132 in number, the aggregate capital stock involved being $19,183,900 par value shares and 18,713,890 shares of no par value. Supplementary letters patent granted numbered 26, of which 16 were to increase and 6 to decrease capital stock. Under Part IV. of the Companies' Act 20 licences were granted, representing a total capital of $17,800,025.

The Report of the Commissioner of Provincial Lands for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1929, showed a total revenue of $41,666.42, as compared with $54,822.84 in 1928. The sum included $2,569.81 for new land sales, $33,457.32 in deferred payments, $4,297.65 in hay and timber permits. The amount outstanding on account of land sales was $413,120.96. Unsold lands held by the Province totalled 268,615 acres.

Workmen's Compensation Board. The Workman's Compensation Board, under Charles K. Newcombe, Commissioner, handled a similar volume of work in 1929 as in 1928, according to the Annual Report. Accidents reported to the Board amounted to 13,340, as against 13,282 in 1928. There were 85 fatal accidents reported, an increase of 18. Cash disbursed by the Board in 1929 amounted to $1,068,378.86, an increase of $127,349.08. On Dec. 31, 1929,

the Board had on its books 549 dependants of workmen killed in industry since Mar. 1, 1917, a net addition of 59 during the year.

The Old Age Pensions Act was administered by the Old Age Pensions Branch of the Workmen's Compensation Board, which again requested to be relieved of this duty. 7,217 claims had been received up to Apr. 30, 1930. Cheques issued during April, amounted to 5,211; claims approved but claimants moved to another Province or country, or payment held for various reasons, 71; claims rejected or withdrawn, 432; claims placed in suspense, 149; claimants deceased, 814; total claims disposed of, 6,677. The remaining 540 claims had not been decided upon at this date.

Liquor Control Commission. The sixth Annual Report of the Government Liquor Control Commission, consisting of R. D. Waugh, Chairman, W. P. Dutton, Vice-Chairman, and J. H. Parkhill, Commissioner, covered the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1929. It recorded liquor sales totalling $4,783,664.76, revenue from beer licences, $2,588,964.29; other revenue, $694,886.80; total revenue, $8,067,515.85. The percentage statement showed that the total cost of trading was $5,408,738.38, or 67.05 per cent. of the total revenue. Operating expenses, amounting to $665,670.90, accounted for 8.25 per cent. and the net profit of $1,993,106.57 which was paid to the Provincial Treasurer, for the remaining 24.70 per cent. The Commission expended, during the fiscal year, the amount of $126,603.19 for the enforcement of the Government Liquor Control Act.

Municipal Commissioner's Report. Hon. D. L. McLeod, Municipal Commissioner, reported that in 1929 taxation in the 175 municipalities was based on a total assessment of $561,589,490, the equalized assessment for the Government's levy being $631,498,000. The total tax imposed was $19,463,666.49, as against $17,907,722.84 in 1928. Debentures outstanding amounted to $85,-901,404.36. Winnipeg's business tax was $8,749,740 and the total for the Province, $10,439,762. Tax arrears as at Dec. 31, 1928, were $9,896,239.15.

Manitoba Power Commission: City Power System. The earnings of the Power Commission for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1929, were $292,565.81, while the expenses amounted to $236,227.85, leaving a gross profit of $56,337.96. After deducting $29,927.15 for replacement and $16,-355.53 for sinking fund, the surplus for the year remained at $55.28. Earnings showed an increase of $32,644.95 over the previous year. The capitalization of the undertaking stood at $1,759,841.08. During the year 215 miles of line and 8 sub-stations with transformer capacity of 2362.5 k.v.a. were constructed supplying the following towns and villages with power: Baldur, Elkhorn, Wawanesa, Pipestone, Reston, Melita, Cartwright, Killarney, and Boissevain, which made it possible for the Commission to supply also the contiguous districts with energy. The 83 miles of the Portage-Brandon line were surveyed; 32.2 miles of distribution system were built, and 18 farms supplied with power. Exhibits were made at Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Carman Summer fairs. The total consumption of k.w. hours for the year was 4,522,227, an increase of 18.577 per cent.

The City of Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System, according to the Manager's Annual Report for 1929, had gross earnings of over $4,000,000 for the year; of this total $3,231,167 represented the Light and Power division. The consolidated surplus was $310,478.33. The total energy generated and purchased approximated 450,000,000 k.w. hours, an increase of 11 per cent. The average consumption per domestic customer was 3,741 k.w. hours. Active metres, Dec. 31, 1929, totalled 66,032. Flat rate services brought the total to 80,688. Up to the end of the year a total of $927,421 had been expended on the new development project at Slave Falls, and it was expected that the work would be substantially completed by September, 1931. Gratifying results were reported by the Steam Heating Department, the sale of steam showing an increase of 30 per cent. and the surplus exceeding $31,000.

Agricultural Conditions

It was stated in the Report on Crops, Live Stock, etc. dated Dec. 31, 1929, and issued by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, that an average Winter, with the usual early break-up, had been followed by satisfactory conditions for seeding, but a cool spell in May greatly retarded growth; June, July and August were very dry, and the crop was short. There was little damage by frost, hail, rust or insects; both harvest and threshing were early and quickly completed, and the yield, though light, unusually high in grade. The potato crop was small. A warm, moist period in late September caused generous germination of soil-covered seeds and snow coming about the close of October, found the Autumn work well completed.

Estimated Manitoba Field Crops, 1929

Crops	Area Acres	Yield per Sown Acre Bus.	Total Yield Bus.	Average Price per Bus.	Total Value
Wheat	2,300,615	13.7	31,565,000	$1.19	$37562,000
Oats	1,558,404	19.7	30,740,000	.55	16 907,000
Barley	2,181,895	16.7	36,518,000	.59	21'546,000
Fall Rye	60,171	16.6	1,000,000	.86	,860,000
Spring Rye	24,869	12.4	309,000	.85	,263,000
Peas	1,476	22.6	33,000	1.74	57,000
Buckwheat	6,036	15.0	91,000	1.05	96,000
Mixed Grains	11,569	19.1	221,000	.62	137,000
Flaxseed	62,474	7.1	445,000	2.42	1,077,000
		cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	30,436	38.2	1,161,000	2.30	2,670,000
Turnips, etc.	4,642	66.5	309,000	.96	297,000
		tons	tons	per ton	
Fodder Corn	12,369	3.50	43,000	5.25	226,000
Hay and Clover (exclusive of wild hay)	420,978	1.35	570,000	11.15	6,356,000
Alfalfa	11,229	1.59	18,000	15.60	281,000
Total	6,772,203				$89.458.000

In 1928 the average yield per acre and total estimated yield of wheat, oats and barley respectively were: 19.7—52,383,000; 36.6—53,376,000; 27.1—52,569,000. The total estimated acreage was 6,744,467 and the total value, $113,492,000.

The approximate values of all agricultural products of Manitoba were given in the following figures:

	1929	1928
All Field Crops	$89,458,000	$113,492,000
Live Stock Increase	14,567,500	13,500,000
Wool	113,869	204,374
Dairy Products	14,997,651	14,133,060
Poultry Products	5,454,080	5,581,680
Garden Products	2,000,000	2,000,000
Honey	822,432	750,672
Total	$127,413,532	$149,661,786

The Live Stock Branch reported an increase in the production of horses in the face of limited market demands. On June 1, 1929, it was estimated that there were 361,111 horses on the farms of the Province, an increase of 9,647 head over 1928. The cattle population was also up 5,545 to 684,454 head. The market for commercial cattle was not as strong as in 1928, the average price for all grades being $6.95 per cwt., a reduction of 20 cents. Shipments to the Union Stock yards from Manitoba points were down, and less than 50 per cent. of the 1928 volume was shipped to Eastern Canada. A large increase in the sheep population suggested to some extent the growing diversification of farm practices in the Province. The figures were 182,240, an increase of 39,527 head over 1928. The average market price for all commercial grades of sheep was $8.90 per cwt., a reduction of $1.30. An increase of 2,584 head in sheep marketed on the Union Stock Yards was reported, and the demand for pure-bred rams and grade ewes was strong. A reduction of 35,473 head was reported in the swine census, the 1929 figure being 295,330 head. Hog prices showed improvement, due largely to scarcity of supplies. The average price for all grades was $10.60 per cwt., as compared with $9.05 in 1928.

Boar Rental Clubs and Boys' and Girls' Swine Clubs were doing much to improve the type of hogs produced.

The Dairy Commissioner prepared a review for 1929 which indicated an increase in the production of creamery butter for the first ten months of the year although November and December showed a small decrease from 1928. One hundred and ninety carloads, or 4,468,800 pounds of creamery butter, valued at $1,656,543 were shipped out of the Province to Vancouver, Montreal, Toronto and Northern Ontario. Fifty-eight creameries and 13 cheese factories were in operation during the year. At 11 large Exhibitions from coast to coast, Manitoba buttermakers won 55.9 per cent. of all first prizes, and 47.8 per cent. of all prizes awarded. Production in pounds: creamery butter, 15,472,109; dairy butter, 8,200,000; cheese, 559,286; milk, 209,388,200.

The Report of the Game Branch of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended Apr. 30, 1929, showed a revenue of $82,310.10. Pelts taken by licensed fur dealers were valued at $1,286,537.95. There were 192 convictions for violations of the Game Act. A scarcity of moose, but an increase in jumping deer and prairie chicken in some sections were reported. There were 230 licensed fur farms.

The Women's Institutes continued to play an important part in the life of the Province. Four Institutes were organized or reorganized, bringing the active total to 132. A total of some $35,000 was raised. 31 Institutes maintained rest rooms or club rooms of their own; 6 maintained community halls, 10 assisted in the maintenance of skating rinks; 42 had libraries, 24 interested themselves in the beautification of local cemeteries, and 31 aided local hospitals. The Institutes also busied themselves in a number of activities promoting the health of children; and encouraged good work at schools. Eleven district conventions, well organized and conducted, were held. The south central district held two musical festivals, one in October at Pilot Mound and one at Killarney in May. The Winnipeg district organized a rug-making contest, while other novel and helpful activities were carried on by the various districts and individual Institutes.

The Co-operative Marketing Board. The Co-operative Marketing Board, of which Hon. Albert Prefontaine was Chairman, R. D. Colquette Vice-Chairman, and J. W. Ward, Secretary, presented to the Legislature its third Annual Report, covering the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1929. Steady expansion in the co-operative movement in the Province was noted, and during the year 71 associations were incorporated under the Co-operative Associations Act, bringing the total number of such associations in existence up to 286, exclusive of the Manitoba Wheat Pool and the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, incorporated by special Act and by Dominion charter respectively. An important development was the establishment of a Fish Pool, under the name of the Manitoba Co-operative Fisheries Limited, which handled over 6,000,000 pounds of fish out of a total Provincial catch of 14,000,000 pounds, during the Winter 1928-29. The Board carried on extensive educational work, and its suggestion to form an Institute of Co-operation was favourably received by the Manitoba Co-operative Conference and other interested bodies.

United Farmers of Manitoba. The Annual Convention was held in Winnipeg, Jan. 7-10, 1930. The President, Thomas Wood, in his Annual Address, declared that the farmers' organizations must not rest on their laurels because there was a Farmer Government in the Province, but should continue their activities; should represent the rural community generally. Hon. John Bracken, Hon. Robert Forke, Hon. T. A. Crerar, and Dr. J. W. Dafoe were among the other prominent speakers. Resolutions were passed asking for the following: a scheme of agricultural insurance; that immigration be not assisted; a shorter route from Churchill; a reduction in telephone rates; that old age pensions be put on a contributory basis; that a system of debt adjustment be instituted by the Provincial Government; and greater co-ordination in good road services. The Board of Directors' Report showed that the organization had a membership of 4,680. The following officers were elected: Honorary President, Peter Wright, Myrtle; President, Thomas Wood, Elm Crest; 1st Vice-President, Fred Downing, Kelloe; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Gee-Curtis, Neepawa; Secretary-

Treasurer, Mrs. Anna R. Gray, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg; and officers of the United Farm Women: President, Mrs. Gee-Curtis, Neepawa; Vice-President, Mrs. James Elliott, Cardale; Secretary, Mrs. Anna R. Gray, Winnipeg.

Manitoba Wheat Pool. The Sixth Annual Meeting, held in Brandon, Nov. 19-22, 1929, had an attendance of 417. The President, C. H. Burnell, presented the report of the Board of Directors for the year ended July 31, which gave the membership as 20,872, an increase during the Pool year of 2,244, and representing 35,940 contracts in wheat and coarse grains. The total deliveries to the Pool for the crop year 1928-29 were 34,131,321 bushels, of which 18,338,114 bushels were wheat. The Head Office staff, now concentrated in the new Wheat Pool building at Winnipeg, numbered 129. In all, the Pool employed 336 people. G. Hyslop, operator of the Graysville Pool Elevator, won the trophy in the Elevator Improvement Competition. In 1928 the Pool issued bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 on the security of Pool elevators, while $750,000 was borrowed from three banks and repaid, Aug. 1, 1929. Pool elevators handled 22,484,573 bushels of grain. There were 94 Wheat Pool Municipal Locals. During the Winter the field service was engaged in organizing Elevator Associations and assisted in reorganizing 33 Co-operative Loading Associations. The fieldmen attended 630 meetings during the year, speaking to over 15,000 people.

Many important resolutions were carried. The Government was asked to make automatic samplers standard equipment in all terminals supervised by Government officials, to require that samples so acquired be kept thirty days to provide for readjustment, and that settlement be made on grades arrived at from these samples. The Meeting went on record as opposing assisted immigration. The following Directors were re-elected: R. F. Chapman, Ninga; W. G. Weir, Rosebank; C. H. Burnell, Oakville; W. G. A. Gourlay, Dauphin; John Quick, Grandview; P. F. Bredt, Kenmay; Stuart Gellie, Harmsworth. It was decided to hold the 1930 meeting in Winnipeg. C. H. Burnell was President; P. F. Bredt, Vice-President; and R. M. Mahoney, General Manager.

Industrial Development Board. At the Annual Meeting of the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba, held in Winnipeg, June 26, 1930, the Report of the Chairman of the Board showed gross manufacturing output to be at the highest point in the Province's history, amounting to $165,000,000. During the year 42 new industries had been established, while 44 enlarged their plants and 31 added new lines of products. At the first meeting of the new Executive Committee, chosen at the Annual Meeting, the following officers were elected: Chairman, Theodore Kipp; Vice-Chairman, Alderman E. T. Leech, K.C., Honorary Treasurer, John McEachern; Secretary, J. M. Davidson.

Other Incidents. Lieut.-Col. Ralph H. Webb was elected Mayor of Winnipeg by a large majority over two opponents on Nov. 22, 1929. By-laws on the same day were passed for a $300,000 extension to the central heating plant of the Winnipeg Hydro system and for $150,000 for new public baths.

S. J. Farmer, a Labour Member, moved a resolution calling for the appointment of a Committee of the House to inquire into all matters relating to the disposition of the estate of the late Alexander MacDonald. This was defeated, Apr. 3, 1930, by 36 to 3, Government, Conservative and Liberal Members voting solidly against the proposal; the Labour Members only supporting it. The Attorney-General, in opposing the resolution, was quoted by *The Manitoba Free Press* as saying that intervention by the Legislature would be in direct conflict with the system of jurisprudence which had been set up.

A private Bill, introduced in the Legislature during the 1930 Session by Mrs. Edith Rogers, and passed, incorporated the Women's Tribute Memorial Lodge. It proposed erection of a building to contain nine rooms and to adjoin Deer Lodge, a military hospital. It would be for war veterans and others, and would include a memorial room of silence. The first money for the project was raised by women during the Great War; $30,000 for the project was held in investments.

Mr. Justice Donovan gave judgment, Feb. 16, 1930, finding that P. A. Macdonald, formerly Public Utilities Commissioner, was entitled to a payment of $13,750 from the Province of Manitoba for salary from Oct. 1, 1922, to Jan. 15, 1925. An item for $14,065 was subsequently passed in the Legislature to meet the judgment and costs.

A despatch from The Pas, Feb. 26, 1930, recorded a fire at the Indian school 150 miles northeast of The Pas, in which nine children burned to death. The Mother Superior also met death while making heroic efforts to save them. A number of Sisters were injured.

Appointments. Among the appointments recorded in *The Manitoba Gazette* between July 1, 1929, and June 30, 1930, were the following: Registrar-General of the Province of Manitoba, S. M. Battram, K.C., Winnipeg; Deputy Registrar-General, E. A. Pridham, Winnipeg; Deputy Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Charles A. Attwood, Winnipeg; Assistant Deputy Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Thomas Walter Laidlaw, Winnipeg; Assistant Deputy Minister of Education, Clifford Knox Rogers, M.A., Winnipeg; Members, Child Welfare Board, C. S. Griffith, and Francis J. Carroll, Winnipeg; Members, Minimum Wage Board, Edward C. Stovel, and Edward R. Kennedy, Winnipeg; Assistant Chief Inspector, Bureau of Labour, R. A. Stewart; Inspector of Gaols, N. L. Davison, Winnipeg; Acting Clerk of the Legislative Assembly for the 3rd Session, 18th Legislature, H. H. Dunwoody, Winnipeg; Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. Claude Nash, Winnipeg; Police Magistrates for the Province of Manitoba, Ernest James Schofield, Churchill; Robert L. Stevenson, Norway House; W. R. Henderson, Flin Flon; Major A. Beddy Allard, Winnipeg; Gerald C. Barrett-Hamilton, Winnipeg; Police Magistrate for the City of Portage la Prairie, James G. Crawford, Gladstone; Coroner for the City of Winnipeg, Dr. H. M. Speechly; Counsel retained by the Crown for The Pas and Northern Manitoba, D. A. Ross, The Pas.

The Province of Manitoba

(As at June 30, 1930)

Lieutenant-Governor	Hon. James D. McGregor

The Bracken Ministry (U. F. M.)

Premier, Provincial Treasurer	Hon. John Bracken, B.S.A., LL.D.
Attorney-General, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs	Hon. W. J. Major, K.C.
Minister of Public Works	Hon. W. R. Clubb
Municipal Commissioner, Provincial Secretary	Hon. D. L. McLeod
Minister of Agriculture and Railway Commissioner	Hon. Albert Prefontaine
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Provincial Lands Commissioner	Hon. D. G. McKenzie
Minister of Education	Hon. R. A. Hoey
Minister of Health and Public Welfare	Hon. E. W. Montgomery, M.D.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly	Hon. P. A. Talbot

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Treasurer	R. McN. Pearson
Assistant Deputy Provincial Treasurer	S. W. Christie
Deputy Attorney-General	John Allen, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Public Works	A. McGillivray
Deputy Municipal Commissioner	E. M. Wood
Deputy Minister of Agriculture	J. H. Evans
Deputy Minister of Mines and Natural Resources	Charles A. Attwood
Assistant Deputy Minister of Mines and Natural Resources	Thomas Walter Laidlaw
Deputy Provincial Secretary	L. J. Howe
Deputy Minister of Education	Dr. R. Fletcher
Assistant Deputy Minister of Education	Clifford Knox Rogers
Deputy Minister of Health	Dr. T. A. Pincock
Commissioner of Mines	Justin S. DeLury
Provincial Librarian	W. J. Healy
Commissioner of Telephones	J. E. Lowry
Acting Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	H. H. Dunwoody
Clerk of the Executive Council	F. Axford
Municipal and Public Utility Board	W. R. Cottingham, Chairman David L. Mellish George H. Balls

THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

The New Government: Hon. J. T. M. Anderson Appointed Premier

The setting up of a new administration after twenty-four years of Liberal rule marked the latter months of 1929 in Saskatchewan. After the General Election on June 6, Hon. J. G. Gardiner resolved to call a special Session of the Legislature to decide which Party or Parties should control the future Government of the Province. This Session was opened on Sept. 4 by Hon. H. W. Newlands, Lieutenant-Governor. The Speech from the Throne set forth the purpose of the Session as designed to give an opportunity "to Independent and Progressive Members to declare in accordance with the known constitutional practice to which of the two historic Parties they are prepared to give their support." The first division took place upon the election of a Speaker when J. F. Bryant (Cons., Lumsden), who had been nominated by the Conservative Leader (Dr. J. T. M. Anderson), was elected by thirty-five to twenty-eight over J. M. Parker (Lib., Touchwood), whose candidacy had been put forward by two private Members on the Liberal side.

Mr. Gardiner stated that the Government would not accept the vote on the speakership as a vote of want of confidence and moved that the House should then proceed to consider the Speech from the Throne. At this stage Dr. Anderson, seconded by J. V. Patterson (Ind., Milestone), brought forward a vote of want of confidence declaring that "it is expedient that His Honour's Ministers should possess the confidence of a majority of this Assembly and such confidence is not reposed in the present Ministers of the Crown." The debate on this motion and the amendment were adjourned to the following day. In closing this debate Premier Gardiner stated that a vote for the main motion was not a vote of confidence but merely an indication that the Government were to bring down their programme to regular session to be judged on its merits. On the other hand, a vote against the Government without expressed reservation implied, he maintained, a vote of confidence in the Conservative party. The debate continued until 12.35 a.m. Friday morning when the amendment was carried by 34 to 27.

When the House met that afternoon Mr. Gardiner announced that he had resigned and that he had advised the Lieutenant-Governor to call upon Dr. Anderson to form a Government. Dr. Anderson in his reply stated that he was "not a believer in the crack of the party whip," He added that his confrères in the House

would find that "so long as I am Leader of the Government* of which they are members or supporters in the Legislature, I am not going to go to them and insist in any way that they should support legislation introduced by my Government."

Before prorogation on Sept. 6 the Gardiner Government tabled a partial report of an independent audit of Provincial finances. In his speech at the opening of the September Session Mr. Gardiner stated that the special audit was made necessary by criticisms of the financial standing of the Province made during the Election of the preceding June.

The 1930 Session—Debate on the Address. The Second Session of the Seventh Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan opened Feb. 6, 1930. In the Speech from the Throne Hon. H. W. Newlands, Lieutenant-Governor, announced amendments to the School Act destined to make "more efficient these most important educational institutions—the rural schools."

Hon. J. F. Bryant, who had been elected Speaker at the September Session, resigned, becoming Minister of Public Works. At the opening of the 1930 Session, R. S. Leslie (Prog., Weyburn) was chosen Speaker in his place. The Debate on the Address began Feb. 10 and continued until Feb. 24, when it closed without a division taking place. The Address was moved by H. Eades (Cons., Morse) and seconded by J. R. Taylor (Ind., Wadena). The Debate was characterized by a discussion of the co-operative character of the Government and by charges of mal-administration made against the previous *régime*.

The former Premier, Mr. J. G. Gardiner, in his speech in the Debate expressed the view that there was little difference between the two Parties in regard to the securing of control of the natural resources from the Dominion and urged that the administration of these resources should be kept out of politics. In regard to the co-operative character of the Government, Mr. Gardiner said that it was not co-operative because it did not include all Parties. In fact, he argued, there were only two Parties under the British system of Government, namely, a majority and a minority. On the subject of power he criticized the Government on the ground that though the Conservatives had announced themselves during the campaign in favour of public ownership, yet they had allowed the plant at Moose Jaw to pass into private hands.

Premier Anderson commenced a series of charges of maladministration by the previous Administration with an announcement of disclosures regarding the operations of the Farm Loan Board. In regard to the school question, he announced, that the Government proposed to do away with Winter High Schools. The French schools had not been, he said, an issue of the Election,

*NOTE.—For personnel of Anderson Ministry which took office on September 9, 1929, see page 495.

and he stated that an investigation of these schools would be made by inspectors during the year, "the report to be presented at the next Session of the Legislature." In regard to power he maintained that the Government were sincere in their desire to develop power under public ownership and stated that the Estimates would provide appropriations to carry out this policy. As to the Moose Jaw question, it had been settled by the people of Moose Jaw. The Power Commission of the Province had endeavoured to secure the plant.

The co-operative character of the Government was discussed by other Members, notably by Dr. John M. Urich, J. V. Patterson (Ind., Milestone), and E. Whatley (Prog., Kindersley). Dr. Urich maintained that the Government was in fact Conservative. Mr. Patterson said that he had been elected to help the Co-operative Government and to support everything that would mean better and happier homes in the Province. Mr. Whatley said that one of the conditions on which he had supported the Co-operative Government was that the Government should not resign except on a direct vote of lack of confidence. Other conditions stated by him were absolute independence in Federal politics and reform of the Civil Service. In the second week of the Debate Hon. R. Stipe (Prog., Hanley), Minister without Portfolio in the Anderson Cabinet, told the Liberals that they must be prepared to remain in the Opposition until they exhibited a truer spirit of co-operation and affirmed that the Progressive and Independents were entitled to support the Government until the charges in regard to the Farm Loan Board and the Weyburn Mental Hospital had been cleared up.

Liquor Commission, Weyburn Mental Hospital, etc. In his Speech on the Address (Feb. 13), Hon. J. F. Bryant, Minister of Public Works, read Statutory Declarations outlining irregularities in connection with the enforcement of the Liquor Laws, the administration of the jails and the Weyburn Mental Hospital. These affidavits implicated in the charges of irregularity the former Attorney-General, Colonel J. A. Cross, the Deputy Attorney-General, A. L. Geddes, and another Attorney-General, Mr. T. C. Davis. Mr. Davis interrupted the statement to say that he was not Attorney-General at the time referred to in the affidavit in which he was mentioned.

On Feb. 25, Mr. Bryant moved to refer to the Public Accounts Committee the charges referred to in the Declarations which he had read to the House. In amendment Mr. T. C. Davis (Lib.) moved for the establishment of a Commission of at least three Judges of the Court of King's Bench or of the Court of Appeal to investigate these charges. The Debate was adjourned and was resumed on Mar. 17. On this day both the original motion and the amendment were withdrawn, and a motion was adopted unanimously calling for the appointment of "a Commission of at least three Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for

Saskatchewan, or of His Majesty's Court of Appeal of the said Province, or from both of said Courts, for the purpose of inquiring into the statements made in the Statutory Declarations, now a part of the record of this Assembly, and placed therein by the Minister of Public Works, and the Member for Prince Albert, and for the purpose of inquiring into any other matter which the Government of the Province may see fit to refer to such Commission, including any matter which has to do with the administration of the Liquor Commission; the administration of the Liquor Board under the late Administration; or the administration of justice in the Province, and that such Commission do report to this Legislature." On June 7 Hon. James McKay, a Judge of His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan; Hon. Phillip Edward MacKenzie, a Judge of His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, and Hon. John Fletcher Leopold Embury, a Judge of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan, were appointed as members of a Commission to conduct an investigation into the matters mentioned in the resolution.

In connection with the charges made by Mr. Bryant, the Government instituted (Feb. 28) a prosecution against Dr. R. M. Mitchell, Superintendent of the Weyburn Mental Hospital for ten years, on a charge of theft. The charge was laid in connection with moneys paid to Dr. Mitchell in connection with the X-ray Department of the Hospital. During the trial Mr. A. P. McNabb, who was Minister of Public Works from 1912 until 1926, testified that he had authorized Dr. Mitchell to put these moneys into a trust account. After this evidence was presented the Jury acquitted Dr. Mitchell of the charge of theft.

On Apr. 8, Mr. Gardiner moved a vote of want of confidence in the Government on the ground that the Minister of Public Works was unable to substantiate his charges against Dr. Mitchell and unable to substantiate the statement made in the audit of the Farm Loan Board. In amendment H. K. Warren (Cons., Bengough), moved that the evidence given by Mr. McNabb in the trial of Dr. Mitchell justified his dismissal from the membership of the Local Government Board; that the audit of the Farm Loan Board conducted by W. J. Weston had been justified and that the loss which must be taken by the Board could be more fully determined by a future inspection and valuation of the properties given the Board as securities for its advances. An objection was taken by Mr. Gardiner that the amendment was out of order but the Speaker ruled to the contrary. On an appeal to the House the Speaker was sustained by 29 to 23. The amendment was then carried by 28 to 23 and the motion as amended was passed by 29 to 23.

Budget Speech. Hon. Howard McConnell, Provincial Treasurer, delivered his Annual Financial Statement on Mar. 19. After discussing conditions in agriculture, railways, building and industrial development, he charged that owing to the failure of the late Government to regulate the prices paid by private power companies for plants in urban centres, some of the villages and towns had

sold their electric light plants in excess of actual value. Dealing with the Provincial finances Mr. McConnell stated that the Cash Receipts and Revenue Account for the fiscal year ending Apr. 30, 1929, were $16,052,418 and the Cash Expenditures, $15,971,231, leaving a Cash Surplus of $81,187. He added that this was made possible only by the application of liquor profits amounting to $1,555,000. For the fiscal year ending Apr. 30, 1930, he estimated the Revenue at $15,118,000 and the Expenditures at $20,254,000, leaving a balance on the wrong side of the ledger of $5,136,000. To offset this balance he proposed to place in the Revenue Account the total estimated liquor profits for the year and the reserve liquor profits. In addition he proposed to charge against Capital Account money spent on highways by the late Government over and above the amount appropriated by the Legislature. Also to take into Current Account accrued Surpluses of former years and to make certain relief expenditures deferred charges. As a result of these policies he estimated a Deficit on the current fiscal year of approximately $400,000.

As on Aug. 31, 1929, nine days before the new Government took office, the Provincial Treasurer stated, the total indebtedness of the Province to the banks was $7,800,000. By the end of October the indebtedness had been increased to $10,400,000 on account of borrowings made necessary, to a great degree, to take care of the expenditures of the previous Government. The Provincial Treasurer placed the gross Debt of the Province on Feb. 28, 1930, at $69,270,135.

He estimated the Revenue for 1930-31 at $17,764,935, with an estimated Expenditure on Revenue Account of $17,740,552. The increased expenditure, he stated, was due in part to increased charges on the Public Debt, increases for the Department of Education, for the Department of Health, for the Bureau of Child Protection, for Old Age Pensions, and for the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. W. J. Patterson, Provincial Treasurer in the Gardiner Government, argued that a careful analysis of the Estimates and the Budget Address would reveal that if the new Provincial Treasurer had not shifted various items from Capital to Revenue Account and *vice versa* there would have been a Surplus of at least $200,000 on the current year's operations, instead of an approximate Deficit of $400,000. He maintained that an impartial examination of the record would show that under the former Liberal Administration all capital borrowings had been used only for legitimate capital operations and that no revenue deficits had been covered by such borrowing; that under the former *régime* the Public Debt of the Province gross and net was the third lowest *per capita* in the Dominion; that provision for all maturing debentures up to 1928 was to be found in the Sinking Fund; and that when the current fiscal year started the Provincial Government had commenced its operations with $2,000,000 in cash.

The Budget motion was carried (Mar. 28) by 27 to 23. The vote was generally on party lines, Dr. L. H. Smith (Cons., Moose Jaw City) refrained from voting as a protest on behalf of his constituents against the change in the location of Western North and South Road leading from the International Boundary.

During the Debate on the Budget Hon. James F. Bryant, Minister of Public Works (Mar. 22) made charges of mal-administration against the Liberal Government in regard to the Telephone Department. The Minister stated that in connection with the installation of new equipment, British and Canadian firms had not been given consideration and as a result considerable sums of money had been lost. In the installations in Regina alone he said the Department could have saved fifty per cent. of the cost had the order been given to a Toronto firm instead of a United States concern; the saving to be effected in this connection alone would have been $75,000. Mr. Bryant charged that sites for telephone exchanges had been purchased at high prices. He asserted that the telephones of the Province had cost $25,538,000 and were not worth more than from eight to ten million dollars. The Minister based his charges on an audit conducted by O. J. Godfrey and Company and an inquiry by G. B. Munnoch & Company. Mr. Bryant connected Hon. Charles A. Dunning's name with the charges he made regarding the administration of the Telephone Department and maintained that 22 men were brought into Regina about Sept. 14, 1926, at the expense of the Department, to vote for Mr. Dunning.

A. J. McPhail, Esq.
President,
The Canadian Wheat Pool,
The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, ll.b., d.Pæd.
Prime Minister,
Province of Saskatchewan,
Appointed, Sept. 9, 1929

Hon. J. E. P. Prendergast
Chief Justice,
Province of Manitoba,
Appointed, Dec. 30, 1929

The administration of the Telephone system by the Liberal Government was defended (Apr. 1) by Mr. W. J. Patterson who had been Minister of Telephones in the former Government. Mr. Patterson described the Godfrey report as fair but declared that the Munnoch report was an amazing compound of "untruths, contradictions, faulty arguments and improper and unwarranted assumptions." On the same day Mr. Patterson moved that all matters regarding the Department of Telephones referred to in the reports of O. J. Godfrey and Company and G. B. Munnoch and Company of Calgary be referred to the Royal Commission which the Assembly had petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint in regard to the charges made by Mr. Bryant in connection with the jails and the Weyburn Mental Hospital. On Apr. 8, S. N. Horner (Prog., Francis) moved an amendment that the matters regarding the Department of Telephones be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Telephones and Telegraphs. This amendment was carried by 29 to 25, Jacob Benson (Prog., Last Mountain) voting with the Opposition. The Assembly prorogued on the day following the adoption of this motion so that there was no opportunity for the Committee to make an investigation into the matter.

Farm Loan Board Investigation. The series of charges of mal-administration against the previous Government which were to mark the Session was begun by the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Howard McConnell, who tabled (Feb. 11) a report by Walter J. Weston, Auditor of Saskatoon, on the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board. According to this report there was a net deficit of $2,526,730 in the accounts of the Board. The report further charged gross mis-management, violation of the law on the part of the Board and the employment of political influence. Speaking in the Debate on the Address, Mr. McConnell stated that there was no limit on the amount of money which could be loaned by the Board to an individual and that in one case an individual loan of $25,000 had been made. He charged that the Board frequently ignored the recommendations of its Inspectors, and that no proper audit of the Board's books had ever been made. Mr. W. J. Patterson, Provincial Treasurer in the Gardiner Government, replied that the report was a piece of political propaganda. He said that he was not trying to prove that the Board had never made a mistake but he denied that the investigation made by Mr. Weston was just, proper, and fair. He stated that out of over 5,000 loans handled by the Board the auditor had been able to criticize only 70 cases.

After the close of the Debate on the Address (Mar. 10) the Provincial Treasurer moved that the report on the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing. In amendment Mr. Gardiner moved that the accounts and business dealings of the Board be submitted to an investigation by a firm of national reputation. The amendment was defeated by 32 to 26 and the original motion carried on the same vote. On Apr. 7, the Committee reported that "a service had been rendered to the Province of Saskatchewan in the investigation," and expressed the opinion "that the loss which must be taken as a result of the past operations of the Board are what might have been expected when all the circumstances are taken into consideration." Also, that "the experiences of the Board, as disclosed by the investigation, should be taken into careful consideration in order to avoid any unreasonable losses in the future."

The School Question. The school question had played an active part in the Provincial Election of 1929 and legislation upon this subject was one of the most controversial elements in the Legislature in 1930. The Anderson Ministry introduced seven Bills relating to the schools during the Session. Some of these were non-controversial but one was put through after a strong protest and two others were materially amended. Among the measures which were not contested were: an Act establishing a superannuation fund for teachers, amendments to the School Grants Act and School Assessments Act and the School Attendance Act. The Superannuation Act established "The Teachers' Superannuation Fund" to which both the Province and the teachers should contribute. The payment to be made by the teachers was fixed at 4 per cent. of the salary

received and the Province was to pay an equal amount into the Fund. It was provided in the Act that the superannuation allowance should be calculated upon the average yearly salary during the five consecutive years of highest salary while employed in Saskatchewan and should be one-fiftieth part of such salary multiplied by the number of years of service. The Act also provided a minimum of $360 and a maximum of $2,000. The administration of the Act was placed in the hands of a Commission of five; two to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, two by the Provincial Teachers' organizations and the fifth to be selected by these four. The Act provided that one of the representatives of the teachers should be a woman.

The most contentious of the education Bills introduced by the Government was that which dealt with religious emblems and religious garb in schools. Its main clause provided that "no emblem of any religious faith, denomination, order, sect, society or association, shall be displayed in or on any public school premises during school hours, nor shall any person teach or be permitted to teach in any public school while wearing the garb of any such religious faith, denomination, order, sect, society or association." The rest of the Act provided penalties for teachers and trustees in cases of violation of the Act and also for the withholding of the grant from the school district concerned. The Act came into force on July 1, 1930.

"I take the stand," said the Premier (Hon. J. T. M. Anderson), in moving the second reading of the Bill on Feb. 27, "and the Government takes the stand, that in a Province such as ours with its great cosmopolitan population consisting of representatives of many races and of many religious beliefs, it is very essential that there should be some common meeting place and some common training ground in order that the children of these peoples may be prepared in a common way, on common grounds, for carrying out the duties of citizenship which they will be called upon to face when they reach manhood and womanhood. It is my opinion that we have such a common meeting place and training ground in that institution known as the public schools, and because of this cosmopolitan nature of the population and this necessity of training these children for one common purpose, it is essential that there should not be any influence in connection with that training that will tend to influence the religious faith or beliefs of the children, represented by the population. In other words the principle is that in the control of our public schools there should be no sectarian influence, and that is the principle of this Bill." (*The Regina Daily Star*, Feb. 28, 1930).

Mr. J. G. Gardiner, the former Premier, made an extended argument against the Bill, reviewing the history of the educational problem in Saskatchewan and arguing that the legislation was unnecessary. "My suggestion is," said Mr. Gardiner, "that there is always the possibility that the public will be satisfied in the end if the Government takes the necessary time to look into all the phases involved and after doing that they can find some method of dealing with this matter which will stop this religious discussion in connection with our political campaigns. I suggest that the Maritime Province scheme which they say has worked so well is something that might be taken into consideration by the Government. In the meantime we might go so far in this Legislature as to give greater powers to the Minister of Education than he has at present."

On the motion for the second reading of the Bill Mr. Gardiner moved an amendment that "the further consideration of the said motion be deferred until the said Bill provides that the clauses thereof should only apply in those districts wherein any minority of the resident ratepayers having children attending the school object to the presence of religious emblems in the school during school hours or the teaching by persons wearing a religious garb in such school and that in the event of complaint by such minority the Minister shall have the power to order the removal of such emblems or the discontinuance from teaching of any teacher wearing a religious garb." This amendment was defeated by 33 to 26 and the second reading was carried on the same division reversed. The Bill was given a third reading on Mar. 11.

Another Bill to amend the School Act proposed to make provision for defining the ratepayers in separate school districts. "In determining," the proposed provision read, "whether the applicants for the erection of a separate school

district are in fact a minority in the district, the ratepayers who are neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic shall not be counted. After the erection of a separate school district a ratepayer who is neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic may, by notice in writing filed with the assessor of the municipality in which he resides, elect which school district he will support, and such election shall determine his rights and privileges as a ratepayer thereof." In view of doubts raised as to the constitutionality of this proposed section of the Act it was withdrawn by the Government.

Another section which caused some criticism provided that school trustees must be able to read and write English and to conduct school meetings in the English language. This was amended to permit of exceptions upon the certificate of a school inspector for the district concerned. While this Bill was under discussion Mr. T. C. Davis (Attorney-General in the Gardiner Ministry) moved an amendment declaring that consideration should be deferred until there had been deleted from it "the principle of giving rights not already provided for in the Constitution of the Province and until the Bill discloses the true intent of the Government with respect to certain sections thereof which it has intimated will be changed." This amendment was defeated by 34 to 25 and the second reading carried by 29 to 23.

A Bill to amend the Secondary Education Act proposed to create Boards of Education which should control both high schools and public schools. This proposal was criticized as interfering with the rights of minorities and thus conflicting with the Act establishing the Province. Accordingly, the Premier withdrew the section of the Bill which dealt with this matter. The remaining section of the Bill repealing legislation of the Gardiner Government for the establishment of Winter high schools was approved though it was strongly opposed by Mr. Gardiner.

A resolution condemning the amendment to the School Act regarding the wearing of religious garb was passed by the Catholic Schools Trustees Convention at Saskatoon on Mar. 26. The resolution referred to the small number of non-Catholic children attending the schools affected and stated that the majority of the parents had declared themselves satisfied. (*The Leader*, Regina, Mar. 28, 1930).

Power. Important amendments to the Provincial law in regard to power were made during the Session of 1930. The Local Government Board Act was amended to make municipal franchises, sales and leases of electric light and power plants subject to the approval of the Local Government Board. It was further provided that no special franchise or privilege thereafter granted with respect to supply of electric light and power should be deemed exclusive as against the right of the Province as represented by the Saskatchewan Power Commission. The Board further was authorized to fix just and reasonable rates for electric light and power. It was explicitly declared that if capitalization with respect to any plant appeared to the Board to be excessive, the Board should not be bound thereby in fixing rates. The Saskatchewan Power Commission was exempted from the operation of the Act. The Power Commission Act was amended in a number of particulars. It was provided that where the Commission was given power for the manufacture, distribution, sale or supply of electricity, it should be deemed to have the same powers with respect to the manufacture, distribution, sale or supply of steam or steam-heat. It was enacted that no corporation should commence to construct, alter or operate a public utility without first obtaining the consent of the Power Commission.

Two Bills were passed by the Assembly to confirm an agreement between the City of Moose Jaw and the Iowa Southern Utility Company of Delaware for the sale to the Company of the Moose Jaw Power Plant.

According to the Report of the Saskatchewan Power Commission presented to the Legislature in 1930, investments of that body totalled $2,877,492.00 as at Dec. 31, 1929. The heaviest investment of the Commission, it was stated, was represented by the purchase of the Saskatoon plant at a cost of $2,597,848.00; of this amount, $1,622,361.00 was expended on the plant and $975,486.00 was the value of the debentures assumed. The Commission estimated that at the end of

1929 the urban population of the Province served by organized power plants was 210,000; of this number 153,000 were served by plants under public ownership and 57,000 by plants privately owned.

Highways. The Annual Report of the Department of Highways dated Apr. 30, 1929, tabled during the Session of 1930, stated that in the year covered by the Report, $2,478,082 had been spent by the Department on construction, reconstruction and surfacing of Provincial Highways. The total expenditure on these activities since the commencement of the work, on the system of truck highways to Apr. 30, 1929, was $10,014,178. Four hundred and two miles of completed standard earth grade were added during the year, bringing the total mileage built up to 3,278 on Apr. 30, 1929.

Two Acts relating to highway traffic were passed during the 1930 Session. The Gasoline Tax Act was amended to increase the tax from 3c. to 5c. a gallon and in some other regards. An Act was also passed to regulate the speed and operation of vehicles on highways. No change was made in the existing law with regard to the speed at which an automobile might be driven on a public highway. It was provided, however, that no loaded truck could be driven at a speed greater than 25 miles an hour and no unloaded truck at a speed greater than 30 miles an hour. A new clause provided that where any loss, damage or injury was caused by a motor vehicle, the person operating it at the time should be liable if it were caused by his negligence or improper conduct and that the owner should also be liable unless the car had been stolen from him or from a person entrusted by him with his car.

Railways, Labour and Industries. During the 1929-30 Session of the Legislature a "One Day Rest in Seven Act" was passed. It included certain classes of employees and applied to cities only. The Act provided "that every employee shall be entitled to at least twenty-four consecutive hours of rest in every seven days, which hours of rest shall, whenever possible, be on a Sunday; and no employer shall require an employee to work, and no employee shall work, at or about any industry without such period of rest." A Bill to provide a weekly half holiday for store employees of cities of 7,000 or over was defeated by a vote of 22 to 20. An Act to amend the Minimum Wage Act was passed, requiring an employer to furnish within a specified period, a statement, certified by him, giving the name and address of every employee, and in each case the number of hours worked per day and per week with the amount of wages paid.

Other Legislation. The Legislative Assembly Act was amended during the 1930 Session to do away with the necessity of By-elections upon the formation of a new government. The amendment provided that "where a member of the Assembly is appointed a member of the Executive Council within six months after the day fixed for polling at a General Election he shall not, by reason only of the acceptance of such appointment, vacate his seat or be disqualified from sitting or voting in the Assembly."

A Commission was appointed on Oct. 14, 1929, to inquire into and make recommendations in regard to the Public Service of the Province. This Commission consisted of Hon. J. F. Bryant, Minister of Public Works, Regina; Major James Coldwell, Regina, and Mr. Arthur Hayworth, Regina. The Commission reported to the Legislature (Mar. 17, 1930) recommending that control of the public services be placed in the hands of a Commission of three, one permanent Commissioner and two part-time Commissioners to be appointed by the Legislative Assembly; classification of the Service and admission to the Service by examination; promotion by ability with consideration of seniority; dismissal for participation in politics contrary to the Act; and the erection of a joint council for appeals of employees. Following this Report the Assembly passed an Act setting up a Public Service Commission. The Act provided that the Chairman should hold office for ten years and each of the remaining two Commissioners for five years. It appointed Mr. Percival H. Shelton as Chairman and Mr. P. G. Ward and Miss Violet Reilly as the other two members.

The Research Council of Saskatchewan was established by an Act of the Legislature which provided that the Council should consist of not more than ten

members and should include two members of the Executive Council and the President of the University of Saskatchewan. The Act gave the Council charge of all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Saskatchewan which might be assigned to it by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and provided that the Council should advise the Executive Council on questions of scientific and technological methods affecting the expansion of the industries or the utilization of the natural resources of Saskatchewan.

A Commission composed of five members under the title of the Saskatchewan Athletic Commission was created by legislation "to assist, promote and encourage amateur sport and recreation in schools and community centres, and through associations of amateur sportsmen."

An Act for the prevention of fraud in connection with the sale of securities was passed in order to deal with the situation which had arisen after the stock market collapse in the Autumn of 1929. The Act provided for the registration of brokers and salesmen and for investigation and action by the Attorney-General with a view to preventing fraudulent operations. The Act also prohibited a broker from selling against a customer's buying orders if the effect should be to reduce the amount of securities in the hands of the broker below the amount which he should be carrying for all customers.

The movement in regard to the organization of professions and trades on a statutory basis made some progress during the year. An Act was passed in regard to the engineering profession and set up an association of the professional engineers of the Province with authority to conduct examinations. Another Act established a Board of Examiners with power to examine and license embalmers. The Provincial Secretary was, by another Act, given charge of provision for the licensing of book agents. Two Bills respecting barbers and beauticians and ladies' hair dressers were introduced but failed to pass. A Bill was introduced to deal with drugless practitioners but it also failed to secure the approval of the Assembly.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Assembly during the Session were declarations on the subjects of highways, immigration and tariff. In regard to highways the Assembly adopted a resolution urging the Federal Government to take immediate action to provide for the construction and maintenance of a trans-Canada highway. In regard to immigration it rejected a motion declaring that there should be close co-operation between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Federal Government on immigration and adopted a declaration that Provincial Governments should be consulted by the Dominion on all matters of immigration affecting such Provinces and approving the action of the Saskatchewan Government relative to the proposed Mennonite immigration. On the subject of the tariff a resolution was adopted declaring that every handicap placed on the free operation of British preference should be removed and that the time had come when the British preference should be progressively increased so as to have complete free trade with the Mother Country within the period of five years.

On Jan. 4, 1930, Prof. William W. Swanson, M.A., Ph.D., Saskatoon, (Economics), University of Saskatchewan; Mr. Thomas Johnson, Govan; Mr. Percy Shelton, Regina; Mr. Garnet C. Neff, B.A., Grenfell, and Mr. Alfred R. Reusch, Yorkton, were appointed a Commission to inquire into emigration, immigration and natural resources. The Commission held many hearings during the first half of the year but had not reported by the end of June.

The Session of the Legislature was prorogued, Apr. 9, 1930.

The Royal Grain Commission. The Saskatchewan Royal Grain Commission, which had been appointed Nov. 10, 1928, presented its Final Report, Sept. 5, 1929. (The Interim Report had been presented, Apr. 17, 1929, and was summarized in *The Canadian Annual Review, 1928-29*). The Commission was composed of Chief Justice J. T. Brown, Chairman; J. A. Stoneman and W. F. Rutherford, Commissioners. The official summary of recommendations issued by the Commission was as follows:

"(1) That the many recommendations made in our Interim Report be put into effect where that has not already been done. (2) That the Board of Grain Commissioners and its members be given wider powers with provision for more effective enforcement of its decisions. (3) That consideration be given as to the

advisability of rescinding the legislation of 1929 in authorizing the Board to provide a double standard for grading farmers' grain and in requiring the inspector to grade otherwise than on the intrinsic value of the official standard. (4) That the standard for grading grain out of terminal elevators consisting of 75 per cent. of the average of the grade and 25 per cent. of the minimum and which has already been applied to 'Spring wheats' be also applied to Durum wheat, barley, oats, rye and other grains. (5) That 'tough' and 'damp' grain should not be allowed to be mixed with the straight grade. (6) That all 'damp' grain be dried and inspected out of the terminal elevator as 'dried' of the grade to which it belongs. (7) That it be left optional with the terminal elevator to dry 'tough' grain. If the grain be dried, that it be inspected out as 'dried' of the grade to which it belongs, but if left in its tough condition, that it be inspected out as 'tough' of the grade to which it belongs. (8) That the Board make regulations to govern the operation of driers so as to ensure proper supervision by the Inspection Branch. (9) That the grade No. 1 Manitoba Hard wheat be done away with and merged in No. 1 Manitoba Northern. (10) That Kota wheat as a special grade be dispensed with. (11) That Garnet wheat be given recognition as a distinct variety with its several grades and binned separately unless the tests now being made with reference to this grain determine otherwise. (12) That grades Nos. 2 and 3 Manitoba Northern wheat be re-defined. (13) That No. 4 Commercial Spring wheat be defined and made a statutory grade. (14) That Nos. 1, 2 and 3 C. W. Amber Durum be re-defined. (15) That the Board appoint a committee of experts to define the grades where a definition or re-definition is suggested. (16) That the terms 'no grade', 'rejected', and 'condemned' be done away with as prejudicially affecting and not being truly descriptive of the character of the grain to which the terms are attached. (17) That the practice of mixing of grain of different grades in the terminal elevators is unsound in principle and unnecessary in practice and should be prohibited in the higher grades of all grain, and in lower grades as well, unless the standard of 75 per cent. of the average and 25 per cent. of the minimum is applied to such lower grades. (18) That grain which is off grade and can by processing be made fit for a straight grade, be allowed into the grade under proper supervision. (19) That grain which is damaged and cannot by any known process be made fit for a straight grade such as 'smutty', 'bin burnt', 'heated', 'musty' and 'sour' should not under any circumstances be allowed into the grade. (20) That mixing of grades in country elevators be prohibited. (21) That 'oat scalpings' be made a commercial grain and settled for as such. (22) That provision should be made whereby the farmer would be paid the real market value for his screenings. (23) That the percentage of screenings allowed in cars and cargoes without dockage be reduced. (24) That no cargo be allowed to leave a terminal elevator under a straight grade certificate if it contains excess dockage. If it is allowed to leave the elevator with excess dockage it should be special-binned and not allowed to mingle with the straight grade in the transfer house. (25) That more attention be given to recruiting men for the Inspection Branch, and training them in grading grain. (26) That inspectors and deputies occasionally for limited periods of time be moved to other inspection points in order to keep them in line in their grading and to widen their experience. (27) That a travelling inspector be appointed to visit the various inspection points and check up the work of the inspection staff at such points. (28) That the automatic sampler be installed in all terminal elevators for the purpose of grading cars of incoming grain and also wherever possible for grading of outgoing cargo. (29) That final inspection on a car of grain be made on the unload sample with the right of re-inspection and appeal extended to a period of 30 days. (30) That a provisional grade only be given at the initial inspection point for the purpose of assisting in the binning of the grain. (31) That the constitution of Grain Appeal Boards be altered so that each Board shall hereafter consist of three trained inspectors: that one Board be located at Fort William, and another at Vancouver. (32) That railway companies be required to give more attention to coopering and cleaning grain cars, so that these cars when spotted for grain purposes will be reasonably fit for the carrying of grain. (33) That the bulk-heading of grain in cars by bags filled with grain be adopted by the farmer and elevator agent on the grounds of both efficiency and economy as compared with the method at present adopted. (34) In order that the chief inspector may have immediate knowledge of the quality of every cargo sent abroad, a sample of such cargo should be taken by the Inspection Branch and a

portion thereof forwarded forthwith to the chief inspector. (35) That the Board be authorized to appoint the Survey Boards in the Eastern Inspection Division without restriction. (36) That all public and terminal elevators in the Eastern Inspection Division handling Western grain be required to comply with the Act and take out a licence from the Board of Grain Commissioners, thus placing themselves under the supervision of the Board. (37) That the mixing of Western Canada grain with the grain of American origin in certain public elevators in the Eastern Inspection Division be discontinued as contrary to the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, and that the Inspection Branch discontinue the practice of inspecting such grain and granting certificates of inspection thereof as being unauthorized and illegal. (38) That we have seriously considered the request of those who wish a 100 per cent. pool by legislation without Governmental control or non-Pool representation, and we find that there is no precedent for such legislation and believe that the scheme suggested is beset with difficulties and dangers and one, therefore, which we cannot recommend. (39) That the rules and regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners should be revised and consolidated and printed in booklet form so as to be readily available to anyone desiring same, and all amendments and additions thereto should receive due publicity. (40) That the Canada Grain Act should be completely revised so as to incorporate the many amendments suggested, so as to take care of conflicting and ambiguous sections that already exist therein."

Agricultural Conditions and Organizations

Amendments of a minor nature were made at the 1930 Session to a number of statutes administered by the Department of Agriculture, including The Co-operative Associations Act, the Horse Breeders Act, the Pure Bred Sires Areas Act, the Dairy Products Act and the Noxious Weeds Act. A new Act to facilitate the adjustments of agricultural debts was passed, providing statutory authority for a Debt Adjustment Bureau, empowered to accept assignments and to administer the affairs of debtors.

The Report of the Debt Adjustment Commissioner for the year ended Apr. 30, 1929, stated that the value of properties being administered by the office was $15,450,000. The number of new cases during the year was 643 while the old cases still under supervision numbered 1,060.

The field crops of Saskatchewan in 1929 had a value of $247,374,000 according to an unrevised Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The following table, which was taken from the above Report, shows the yield and value of the main crops:

	Yield bus.	Value $		Yield cwt.	Value $
Spring Wheat	154,565,000	176,204,000	Potatoes	1,149,000	3,010,000
Oats	68,944,000	35,161,000	Turnips	73,000	110,000
Barley	30,755,000	16,300,000		tons	
Rye	16,602,000	13,612,000	Hay and Clover	502,000	5,763,000
Peas	15,000	34,000	Alfalfa	15,000	202,000
Beans	824	21,000	Fodder Corn	11,000	112,000
Mixed Grain	344,000	186,000			
Flaxseed	1,462,000	3,465,000			

The Wheat Pool. The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited (Saskatchewan Wheat Pool) opened in Regina on Nov. 5 and continued for over a week. The Report of the Directors stated that the 1928-29 Pool handled the largest volume of wheat of any year since the inception of the organization, 158,422,622 bushels. There was marketed in Saskatchewan during the crop year 1928-29 a total of 286,065,482 bushels of wheat. Approximately 55.4 per cent. of the total crop was marketed through the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool as compared with 56 per cent. of the total crop in 1927-28. On Oct. 12, 1929, records indicated a total of 80,267 net operative contracts covering net acreage in force amounting to 9,422,068. The average acreage per contract was 117 acres.

The Board deemed it advisable to fix the initial payment on wheat at eighty-five cents per bushel on the basis of No. 1 Northern, Fort William. The first interim payment of twelve cents per bushel on Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern, Nos. 4, 5

and Feed, and ten cents per bushel on No. 6 was made on Mar. 1, 1929. The regular second interim payment of the Pool was July 31, 1929. According to the Directors' Report the growers received $1.18½, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William, from the 1928-29 Pool with a final payment to come.

During the same crop season a total of 53,118,795 bushels of coarse grains was marketed in the Province, of which 18,334,443 bushels were handled by the Pool. This indicated that 34 per cent. of all coarse grains in Saskatchewan was marketed through the Pool as compared with 25.8 per cent. in 1927-28.

During the year 1928-29 Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited operated 970 country elevators, and handled 138,714,883 bushels of all grains. In addition the Pool Elevators handled 7,224,133 bushels of grain loaded over the Platform, making a total of all grain handled by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited of 145,939,016 bushels, this being the largest volume of grain ever handled by any single country elevator system.

The reports at Head Office showed a total of 571,684 bushels of wheat disposed of for seed and feed purposes locally. The volume of coarse grains disposed of by the Pool members for seed and feed locally was 375,760 bushels.

Three Acts were passed at the 1930 Session of the Saskatchewan Legislature which related to the operations of the Wheat Pool. One authorized a guarantee by the Government of Saskatchewan of certain advances made by the banks to the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited. Another ratified an agreement between the Province and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers relative to the advances to be made. The third amended the Act incorporating the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool by way of clearing up certain doubts regarding the authority of the Wheat Pool in connection with the distribution and investment of moneys deducted from the proceeds of grain sold by the Pool.

On Apr. 10, 1930, the Supreme Court of Canada delivered judgment exempting the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, from the payment of Income tax. "As the basis of chargeability of Income tax," said Mr. Justice Lamont, who delivered the judgment of the Court, "is the operation of a trade or business giving rise to a profit, and as the Association in this case in respect of the reserves assessed is merely machinery for collecting contributions from the growers not as shareholders of the Association but as subscribers to the fund, and for using those moneys for the benefit of the growers and handing them back in some form or other when no longer required, I am of the opinion that the sums assessed cannot properly be said to be 'profits or gains' of the Association."

United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Ltd.

The Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, opened in Saskatoon on Feb. 25, 1930, and closed Feb. 29. Resolutions were passed dealing with a great variety of subjects including the question of the farmers entering politics and the proposal for a compulsory wheat pool. In regard to the former matter the resolution put before the Convention called for an amendment to the constitution to strike out the section barring political action. On this motion a two-thirds majority was required. Of 470 ballots cast 305, nine short of the two-thirds required, voted in favour of the amendment. The Convention, however, unanimously adopted a resolution "that in the opinion of this Convention, the farmers should set up an organization outside the U.F.C. for the purpose of more directly selecting and electing representatives to the Legislature and House of Commons pledged to support the demands of organized agriculture."

In regard to the proposal for a compulsory pool a resolution was passed with only three dissenting voices that the Board of Directors of the United Farmers be instructed to stand ready to co-operate with the Wheat Pool or the directors of any other pool in requesting that there be placed on the Statute Books of Saskatchewan an Act known as the Primary Products Act, whereby the growers of any commodity might obtain control of the marketing of all of that commodity grown in the Province.

Other resolutions passed by the Convention included a declaration in favour of holding Dominion and Provincial elections on a fixed date and also a declaration

in favour of the legalization of birth control methods. George H. Williams, Semans, Sask., was chosen President; A. J. Macauley, Wareca, Vice-President; Mrs. Pearl Johnston, Coleville, President of the Women's Section; Mrs. E. P. St. John, Kisbey, First Vice-President, and Mrs. H. Lucas, Mazenod, Second Vice-President; Frank Eliason, Wynyard, Secretary.

Live Stock. There was a decrease in the number of live stock, except sheep, in Saskatchewan at the end of the previous calendar year according to the Annual Report for 1928-29 of the Live Stock Commissioner presented at the Session of 1930. The total number of live stock in the Province was 3,107,914 with a value of $136,265,000. Live stock prices were higher than a year previous making an increase over the value of 1927. The details for 1928 are as follows: 1,141,281 horses and mules valued at $71,901,000; 418,506 milch cows, $23,018,000; 762,873 other cattle, $30,515,000; 1,181,379 total cattle, $53,533,000; 183,098 sheep, $1,648,000; and 602,156 swine, $9,183,000.

The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association was held in Moose Jaw, Jan. 21, 1930. According to the Annual Report, the percentage of hogs graded select at Saskatchewan stockyard and plants in 1928 was 4.50 compared with 6.83 in Alberta and 11.18 in Manitoba, the average for the Dominion being 16.88. The membership of this Association remained the same as in 1928 at 177. The receipts were $1,691.33 and expenditures $1,825.33 showing a deficit of $133.89. The balance in the surplus account at the end of the year was $1,905.09.

The Eighteenth Convention of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers was held in Moose Jaw, June 19-21, 1930. Resolutions were passed asking that freight rates on horses be reduced and that the Provincial Government be requested to extend the Sheep Protection Act so as to include the whole Province instead of organized areas only. The Convention chose R. P. Gilchrist, Victoria, as President and the other Executive Officers as follows: Vice-President, O. Olafson, Mortlach; Secretary-Treasurer, Edward Evans, Moose Jaw.

The passing of a Primary Products Act, calling for a hundred per cent. pool of the primary produce of the farm, received further support when the Saskatchewan Co-operative Live Stock Producers Limited voted in its favour. The Convention was held in Saskatoon, June 26, 1930; the retiring members of the Board of the Co-operative were all re-elected.

Dairying. In the Twenty-third Annual Report, which was presented to the Legislature in 1930, the Dairy Commissioner stated that conditions in Saskatchewan were favourable to dairy production. The total value of dairy production was almost a million dollars greater in 1928 than for the previous year, the figures being $20,606,400 in 1928 as compared with $19,610,000 in 1927. There was an increase of 125,000 gallons in ice cream and a decided increase in consumption of fluid milk and cream, so that despite a decline in the output of creamery butter, the total production for each of the two years was about the same. The increase in value was largely due to higher average prices.

A world record was made by a pure-bred Holstein named "Canary Korndyke Alcartra," owned by B. H. Thomson of Bracburn Farm, Boharm. This cow produced 1,080 pounds of butterfat in 305 days for her Record of Performance Certificate. An offer of $10,000 being made for the animal from outside the Province, the Government, at the urgent request of the dairy organization, bought the cow at this price to retain her strain for Saskatchewan herds.

The Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Dairy Association was held in Moose Jaw, Jan. 28-31, 1930. During the proceedings of the Convention resolutions were adopted on a number of subjects, including a request to the Minister of Agriculture that every effort be made to increase the pure-bred sire areas and to strengthen the Pure-Bred Sires Area Act in every possible way. P. C. Colquhoun, Maple Creek, was elected President; W. H. Johnston, Moose Jaw, Vice-President; and P. E. Reed, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Secretary-Treasurer.

Egg and Poultry Pool. The Directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited on June 4, 1930, authorized final payment on eggs received from Mar. 15 to May 15, 1930, on the following basis: extras, twenty-five cents; firsts, twenty cents; seconds, seventeen cents; and crax, fifteen cents. These prices were quoted net cash f.o.b. shipping point, the Pool paying transportation charges.

At the Meeting it was stated that the Pool had had a good season: that the volume of eggs handled showed an increase of fifty-six per cent. over 1928, and that a further increase in volume indicated that the farms of Saskatchewan were permanently producing more eggs. The quality of production, it was reported, showed an improvement over the previous year; a heavier percentage of extras were handled than before.

Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies. The Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies' Association was held at Saskatoon, Jan. 15-17, 1930. The number of societies represented in the Association in 1929 was 162 with a membership of 30,000 in the Province. The receipts of the Assocation for the year were $1,894.78 and expenditures, $1,218.49, leaving a balance of $676.29. J. D. MacFarlane, Carlea, was chosen President; R. D. Kirkhan, Saltcoats, Vice-President, and J. D. Rayner, Saskatoon, Secretary.

Hail Insurance. In their Annual Report for the year ended Jan. 31, 1930, the Directors of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance stated the year's operations resulted in a surplus of $794,008.75 as compared with a deficit of $396,715.77 for the previous year. The total insurance carried by the Association in 1929 was 7,953,139 acres at five dollars per acre or $39,765,695. The net amount of Hail Insurance taxes levied was: flat rate on 16,648,164 acres at four cents per acre, $665,926.56; varying crop rates on 7,953,139 acres, less cancellations, $742,-120.32; making a total of $1,408,046.88.

Forty-four hail storms occurred during the season and 3,745 claims were received and adjusted. The average cost of operation, including all expenses of the Association, as well as payment to the rural municipalities for their share of the hail work, was 7.35 per cent. Almost $40,000,000 of insurance was accepted by the Association, the largest amount in its history.

Department of Education. According to the Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, (presented at the Session of 1930) 51 new school districts were created in the year, making the total number 4,826. Of this number, 4,794 were public school districts, 24 were Catholic separate school districts and 8 were Protestant separate school districts. The number of pupils enrolled during 1928 was 215,968 and of these 16,660 were high school pupils.

The Outpost Correspondence School under the Department, which provided educational facilities for "shut-in" children and those who resided outside of organized districts, had an enrolment in 1928 of 69 pupils, making a total enrolment of 355 since the date of organization (February, 1925).

Educational Organizations and Institutions. At the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan School Trustees Association, which was opened Feb. 21, 1930, at Prince Albert, Joseph Needham was re-elected President. The Convention adopted a resolution urging that the Department of Education co-operate with British Columbia, Alberta, and Manitoba to provide uniform text books for the four Western Provinces.

The joint Convention of the Saskatchewan Education Association and the Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance was held in Saskatoon, Apr. 22 to 25, 1930. The Convention passed a resolution, by a large majority, declaring themselves "unalterably opposed to cadet training in school" and asking that physical exercises be substituted.

A representative gathering of all the leading educational institutions in the Province met in the Provincial Normal School, Regina, on Feb. 27, 1930, to honour

D. P. McColl, B.A., LL.D. on the occasion of his retirement from the position of Superintendent of Education. Dr. McColl, a former Deputy Minister of Education, had been in the service of the Department for thirty years.

The total enrolment in the regular Winter Courses of the University of Saskatchewan was 1,564; in the Summer Course and night classes, 626; in the Short Courses at the University, 722; and Exterior Courses throughout the Province, 39,000.

At a special Convocation held October, 1929, during the commemoration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Founding of Emmanuel College, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Most Reverend Samuel Pulchard Matheson, Primate of Canada and Archbishop of Ruperts' Land; and Right Reverend George Exton Lloyd, Bishop of Saskatchewan.

Mathieu College had an enrolment of 150 students for 1929-30. A gift of 3,000 volumes from the personal library of Archbishop E. Mathieu was made to the College. Outlook College had an enrolment of 126 students for 1929-30; Regina College had 30; and St. Chad's Theological College had 19.

Department of Municipal Affairs. Taxes levied in rural municipalities and villages showed an increase in 1928-29 over those of the preceding year, while the trend in towns and cities was reported as downward by the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs in his Annual Report for the year ended Apr. 30, 1929, which was tabled in the Legislature in 1930. The Report stated that, combining municipal and school taxes, there was an increase in rurals from $22.18 in 1925 to $23.64 in 1928, these rates being *per capita*. In villages the increase was from $20.65 in 1926 to $21.80 in 1928. In towns there was a decrease from $29.79 in 1925 to $28.46 in 1928, while in cities the decline was from $40.96 to $36.68 as between these years. The percentage of tax collections in 1928-29, with villages excepted, was the highest for the previous seventeen years; for rural municipalities it was 67.27 per cent.; villages, 72.64; towns, 65.01; and cities, 70.52. The Report stated that the decrease in uncollected taxes was fifty-five per cent. for towns and forty-three per cent. for cities, while arrears were commencing to increase in rural municipalities and villages. The total assets of the rural municipalities, villages, towns, and cities in the Province of Saskatchewan in 1928 was given in the Report at $85,758,290.31. The assets were divided as follows: rural municipalities, $18,785,436.11; villages, $3,449,080.70; towns, $9,245,008.53; and cities, $54,278,765.33.

Municipalities' Associations. The Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities was held in Regina, June 25-27, 1930. The membership consisted of 8 cities, 40 towns and 68 villages. One of the most important resolutions endorsed by the Convention asked the Provincial Government that the apportionment of Sanatoria taxes between urban and rural groups be based on equalized assessment or that investigation be made by an economist to determine an equitable division between rural and urban municipalities. Another declared for the cessation of further immigration to Canada, that a complete system of registration of immigration be established and that parties signing guarantees that immigrants would not be a charge on the public should be compelled to fulfil their obligations. G. W. Norman, Saskatoon, was chosen President; W. R. Hutton, Gull Lake, Vice-President; W. E. Hodge, Moose Jaw, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities was held in Regina, Mar. 5-7, 1930. In his Presidential address G. H. Hummel discussed a variety of subjects, including the annual loss to the Province through weeds and road construction and maintenance. Among the resolutions adopted were proposals that mental defectives should be debarred from marriage, that the Government inquire carefully into the success of sterilizing measures and that the Provincial Government amend the Municipal Act empowering municipalities to levy a poll tax of five dollars per head upon every wage-earner over twenty years of age. The Association further resolved that the Federal and Provincial Governments be asked to enact legislation whereby part of the fines imposed on persons convicted under the Excise and Liquor Acts be returned

to the municipality or that the Government make an allowance to help support each family left destitute, and to petition the Government of Saskatchewan to incorporate into the laws of the Province respecting mines, minerals, oils and natural gas a provision granting land owners a royalty to the extent of one-eighth of all the gas, or oil or minerals taken therefrom. The financial statement of the Association showed receipts of $9,441.71 and expenditures of $8,610.22, leaving a cash balance of $801.49. The financial statement of the Rural Municipal Sanatorium Pool indicated receipts of $102,000.80 and expenditures of $105,640.45, leaving a deficit of $3,639.65. G. H. Hummell, Nokomis, was elected President; J. R. Near, Pinkham, Vice-President, and J. J. McGurran, Regina, Secretary-Treasurer.

Local Government Board. "The last calendar year has shown marked progress throughout the Province," it was stated in the Report of the Local Government Board for the calendar year 1929, "in the condition of capital loans incurred by Saskatchewan's cities, towns, villages, rural municipalities, school districts, rural telephone companies and hospital districts. Many of these local authorities have either freed themselves entirely of debenture indebtedness or so reduced the amount outstanding that the remaining load is carried with ease."

The Board authorized the issue of debentures by local authorities to the value of $6,337,603.80. Of this amount $3,671,434.16 was for cities, $301,105.64 for towns, $117,255 for villages, $103,930 for rural municipalities, $1,706,660 for school districts, $401,719 for rural telephone companies and $35,500 for union hospitals.

The Report contained a schedule showing that 22 local authorities had disposed of electric lighting plants to private companies, authority for the sale having been granted during 1929. 23 applications for certificates under the Sale of Shares Act were dealt with during the year. Certificates were granted in respect of 19, one was refused and three were under consideration on Dec. 31. Following this date the Act was superseded by the Security Frauds Prevention Act, 1929.

Liquor Board. According to the Fourth Annual Report of the Liquor Board, for the year ended Mar. 31, 1929, there were at that date in operation 29 general liquor stores and 175 stores for the sale of beer only, 28 additional beer stores having been opened during the year. A total of 376 banquet permits were issued during 1928-29, a slight increase over the previous year, while 225 permits were issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinarians and persons requiring liquor for manufacturing purposes; 17 fewer permits of this class being issued during the year ended Mar. 31, 1929, than in the previous year. There were 226 more special quantity permits, the total number being 7,026, compared with 6,800 during the previous fiscal year.

The total income of the Liquor Board for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929, was $14,125,983.69, of which $14,068,805.68 came from sales of liquors and the rest from miscellaneous sources. Purchases during the year, after deducting breakages, were $7,576,669.70; store expenses, $827,449.65; warehouse expenses, $83,982.97 and after sundry other expenses, the profit carried to the balance sheet was $3,083,947.

Public Health. The effect of the transfer of the School Hygiene Branch of the Department of Education to the Department of Public Health, which took place in 1928, made itself evident during the calendar year 1929 in a general impetus to public health nursing. Following the re-organization, a generalized plan of work was made possible under which fifteen districts were established for public health nursing; each of the nurses in charge of these districts had supervision of six or seven rural municipalities. Under the new system a nurse visited both the schools and homes of the pupils, carried on home nursing work and assisted the local doctor with immunization and in other regards. The statistical record of the first year's work of the re-organized division of Public Health nursing was issued by the Department as follows:

Number of schools visited	837
Number of pupils inspected	28,380
Number of health talks given in schools	1,267
Pre-school examination clinics held	130
Children examined	6,047
Assisted with immunization and vaccination work in schools	102
Number of T.B. Cases investigated	137
Nursing homes inspected	29
Trachoma treatments given	7,462
Senior home nursing classes conducted (with an attendance of 2,163)	80
Junior home nursing classes conducted (with an attendance of 3,211)	103
Number of homes visited	9,573

During the year 1929 there were two new hospitals added, making a total of 57 Government-aided hospitals. The increase in bed capacity was 171, making a total of 3,552 beds in operation. There were 63,356 patients admitted during the year and they received 972,262 days treatment. The average length of stay, including sanatoria, was 131 days. The two Sanatoria at Fort Qu'Appelle and Saskatoon cared for 1,228 tuberculosis patients. From 16 training schools for nurses, 145 graduated and 677 pupil nurses were in training. There were 6,441 maternity cases cared for in Government-aided hospitals. There were over 100,000 laboratory examinations in the hospitals during the year and 19,883 X-Ray examinations. Wasserman tests were made on 60 per cent. of the patients. The Government grant paid to hospitals was $123,778. The average cost per patient per day was $2.96 as compared with $3.00 in 1928.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a permanent Cancer Commission was passed at the 1930 Session of the Legislature and came into force, May 1, 1930. The personnel of the Commission appointed June 6, 1930, consisted of Hon. F. D. Munroe, M.D., C.M., Chairman; R. O. Davison, M.D., Deputy Chairman, and David Low, M.D., member, all of the City of Regina. The principal duties of the Commission as stated by the Act were to institute inquiries relating to mortality from and treatment of cancer; to provide for the establishment of such consultative diagnostic clinics as might be required and to obtain a supply of radium with the necessary equipment for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer included within the scope of the Roentgen Ray, radiation therapy and electrical energy. The Commission was authorized to give medical attendance or treatment to any indigent persons and to recover from the municipality in which such person last resided.

A recommendation that a Mental Hygiene Commission be appointed to act in an advisory capacity to the Minister of Public Health on matters pertaining to the mental hygiene programme of the Province was contained in a Report presented to the Legislature, Feb. 20, 1930. The Commission also recommended the establishment within two years of a training school with a capacity of 500 for mentally defective children; the organization of "colony care" for mentally defective boys capable of working but who could not be returned to the community; the thorough study of legislation pertaining to the marriage of mental defectives, and the arrangement for the collection of data concerning sterilization of defectives. This Report was the result of a survey from Dec. 20, 1929, to Jan. 16, 1930, by a special Commission consisting of Dr. S. R. Laycock, Ontario; Dr. O. E. Rothwell, Regina, and Dr. C. M. Hincks, Toronto.

Following the Report of the Commission an Act was passed to make provision for the care of mentally defective persons. The Act authorized the establishment of training schools for the reception, care and training of mentally defective persons. Provision was enacted in the legislation for the apprehension of persons suspected of being mentally defective and for the committal of such persons either to a training school or at the discretion of a medical superintendent to the custody of friends.

Child Protection and Other Reports. Since the inception of Child Welfare work in the Province of Saskatchewan, 3,486 children had been made permanent wards of the Bureau of Child Protection, according to the Annual Report of that Bureau for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1929. The Report stated that the total number of wards, including those of the Children's Aid Societies, was 1,577, the number of boys was 783 and the number of girls, 794. There were 208 legal adoptions during the year; 30 married; 64 discharged by

Order-in-Council; 132 attained the age of twenty-one and there were four deaths, making a total of 438. There were 164 wards in the institutions. The total commitments in 1928 were 237, boys, 107 and girls, 130.

The number of mothers receiving allowance under the Mother's Allowance Act on Apr. 30, 1929, was 1,214 and the amount paid was $521,880.

Miscellaneous. Harry Bronfman who was reported by the Dominion Royal Commission on Customs and Excise in January, 1928, as having been concerned in infractions of the liquor laws was prosecuted by the Attorney-General of Saskatchewan after the Anderson Government assumed office, and acquitted on Mar. 7, 1930, by a Jury of the Court of the King's Bench at Estevan on a charge of attempting to counsel Cyril Knowles, a Customs officer, to issue a false statement in connection with Customs Department moneys collected in 1920. On a charge of tampering with witnesses he was tried in February but the jury disagreed. The case was traversed to the Spring Assizes and in April was again postponed until the Assizes of the Autumn of 1930.

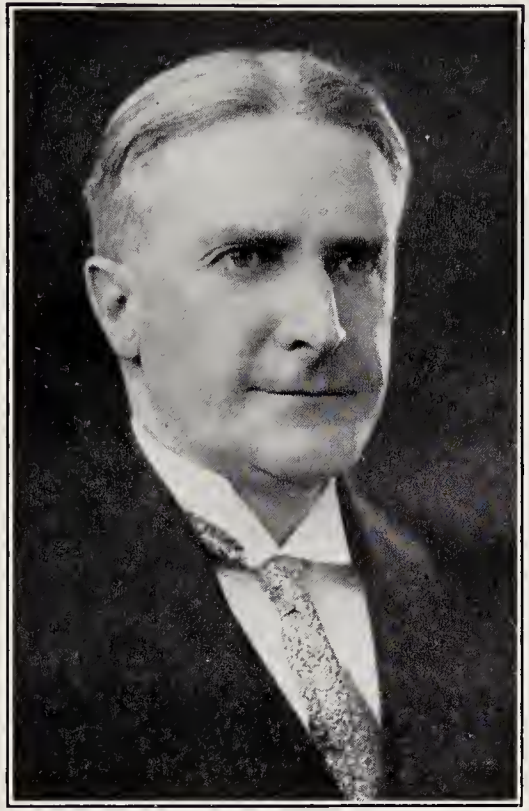
General Election of 1929.

(Held on June 6; figures not available for *The Review 1928-29*).

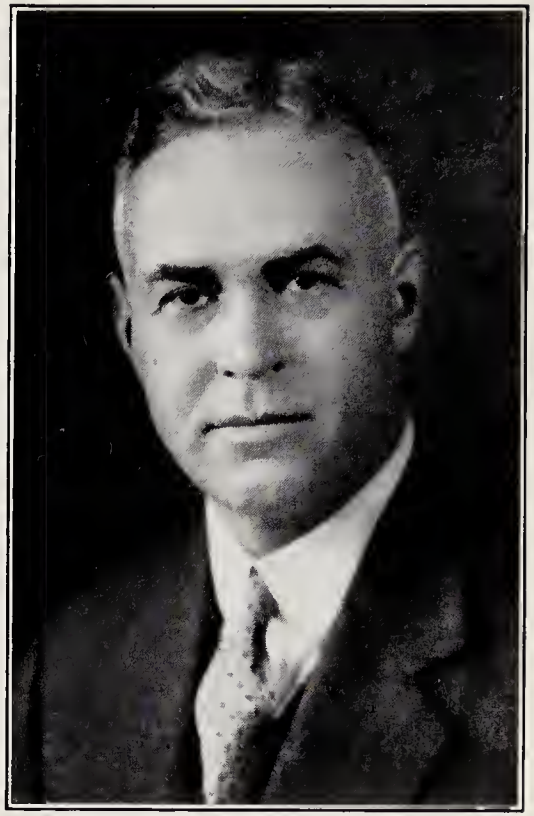
Constituency	Candidate Elected	Politics	Votes Obtained	Majority
Arm River	D. S. Hutcheon	Con	3,243	679
Battlefords, The	S. W. Huston	Ind.	1,752	29
Bengough	H. K. Warren	Con.	2,090	340
Biggar	W. W. Miller	Con.	2,733	719
Cannington	S. W Arthur	Ind.	1,913	26
Canora	Anton O. Morken	Lib.	2 294	1,197
Cumberland	D A. Hall	Lib.	365	303
Cut Knife	George J McLean	Ind.	1,452	342
Cypress	John E. Gryde	Con.	2,947	1,457
Elrose	James Cobban	Con.	3,136	1,051
Estevan	E. W. Garner	Lib.	2,423	732
Francis	S. N. Horner	Prog.	2,485	693
Gravelbourg	B. F. McGregor	Lib.	3,483	1,092
Hanley	R. Stipe	Prog.	2,909	1,012
Happyland	D. M. Strath	Lib.	2,436	121
Humboldt	H. M. Therres	Lib.	3,251	971
Ile à la Crosse	A. J. Marion	Lib.	862	434
Jack Fish Lake	D. M. Finlayson	Lib.	1,552	436
Kerrobert	R. L. Hanbidge	Con.	3,117	797
Kindersley	E. S. Whatley	Prog.	3,558	1,250
Kinistino	Charles McIntosh	Lib.	3,193	832
Last Mountain	Jacob Benson	Prog.	3,521	1,023
Lloydminster	R. J. Gordon	Lib.	1,510	507
Lumsden	James F. Bryant	Con.	2,872	715
Maple Creek	George Spence	Lib.	2,104	245
Melfort	R. J. Greaves	Con.	3,411	880
Milestone	J. V. Patterson	Ind.	2,913	1,055
Moose Jaw City (2 seats)	J. A. Merkley	Con.	4,372	....
	R. H. Smith	Con.	4,209	....
Moose Jaw County	S. Whittaker	Con.	2,381	89
Moosomin	F. D. Munroe	Con.	2,361	389
Morse	R. P. Eades	Con	2,814	165
North Qu'Appelle	Hon. J G. Gardiner	Lib.	2,752	1,304
Notukeu	Alex L. Grant	Lib	2,761	468
Pelly	R. J. M Parker	Lib	3,088	1,854
Pheasant Hills	Charles M. Dunn	Lib.	3,007	357
Pipestone	W. J. Patterson	Lib.	2,507	717
Prince Albert	T. C. Davis	Lib.	3,578	415
Redberry	George Cockburn	Lib.	1,360	200
Regina City (2 seats)	M. A. MacPherson	Con.	13,239	....
	James Grassick	Con.	12,754	....
Rosetown	Nathaniel Given	Con.	3,440	1,228
Rosthern	J. M. Uhrich	Lib	2,875	1,729
Saltcoats	A. Lopston	Lib.	2,620	217
Saskatoon City (2 seats)	Howard McConnell	Con.	10,146	....
	J. T. M. Anderson	Con.	9,668	....
Saskatoon County	Charles Agar	Lib.	1,910	411
Shellbrook	E. S. Clinch	Lib.	3,058	1,598
Souris	W. O. Fraser	Con.	1,784	44
South Qu'Appelle	Anton Huck	Lib.	1,879	475
Swift Current	W. W. Smith	Con.	2,851	140
Thunder Creek	H. A. Lilly	Con.	1,892	719

Saskatchewan Cancer Commission, Appointed, June, 1930

R. O. Davison, Esq., M.D.
Deputy Chairman



Hon. F. D. Munroe, M.D., C.M.
Chairman



David Low, Esq., M.D.
Member

General Election of 1929—*Continued*

Constituency	Candidate Elected	Politics	Votes Obtained	Majority
Tisdale	W. C. Buckle	Con.	2,939	994
Touchwood	J. M. Parker	Lib.	2,457	730
Turtleford	C. A. Ayre	Lib.	1,628	25
Vonda	James Hogan	Lib.	3,300	1,783
Wadena	J. R. Taylor	Ind.	2,242	278
Weyburn	R. S. Leslie	Prog.	3,288	200
Wilkie	A. J. McLeod	Con.	2,814	118
Willow Bunch	Charles W. Johnson	Lib.	4,423	107
Wolseley	W. G. Bennett	Con.	3,450	924
Wynyard	W. H. Paulson	Lib.	2,596	1,105
Yorkton	A. C. Stewart	Ind.	3,272	696

The Province of Saskatchewan

(As at June 30, 1930)

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon Henry William Newlands, K.C

The Anderson Ministry (Co-operative)

Premier, President of the Council, and Minister of Education ..... Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, LL.B., D.Pæd.
Attorney-General.....Hon. M. A. MacPherson, LL.B., K.C.
Minister of Agriculture.....Hon. W. C. Buckle
Provincial Treasurer, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister in charge of Office of the King's Printer and Bureau of Publications.....Hon. Howard McConnell, B.A., LL.B.
Minister of Public Works, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, and Minister in charge of Office of Fire Prevention and Insurance.....Hon. J. F. Bryant, M.A., LL.B.
Minister of Public Health, and Minister in charge of Administration of The Child Welfare Act.....Hon. F. D. Munroe, M.D.
Minister of Highways.....Hon. A. C. Stewart, LL.B.
Provincial Secretary, and Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries.....Hon. J. A Merkley
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. R. Stipe, M.D.
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. W. W. Smith

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.....Robert Sterritt Leslie (Rev.)

Heads of the Administrative Services

Clerk of the Executive Council.....G. M. Carmichael
Deputy Attorney-General.....Alexander Blackwood
Deputy Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.....G. M. Carmichae
Deputy Provincial Treasurer.....A. Perring Taylor
Provincial Auditor.....G. L. Hopkins
Superintendent of Insurance and Fire Commissioner.....A. E. Fisher
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....F. H. Auld
Deputy Minister of Education.....A. H. Ball
Deputy Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries.....T. M. Molloy
Commissioner of Publications.....Thomas McInnis
Deputy Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs.....W. Warren
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.....J. J. Smith
Saskatchewan Assessment Commission.....Murdo Cameron
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....J. M Smith
Chairman of the Local Government Board.....S. P. Grosch
Deputy Minister of Highways.....H. S. Carpenter
King's Printer.....R. S. Garrett
Deputy Minister of Public Health.....Dr. F. C. Middleton
Legislative Counsel.....J. P. Runciman
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....G. A. Mantle
Chairman, Public Service Commission.....P. H. Shelton
Commissioner of Child Protection.....F. J. Reynolds
Provincial Librarian.....J. W. Reid
Chairman of the Liquor Board.....J. E. Armstrong
Commissioner of Education.....J. S. Huff, M.A., D.Pæd.
Commissioner, Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board.....William McInnes
Chairman, The Workmen's Compensation Board.....N. R. Craig, K.C.
Director of Rural Education.....A. R. Brown, B.S.A.
Registrar, The Security Frauds Prevention Act.....E. A. Matthews
Director of Nursing Services.....Miss Ruby M. Simpson
Provincial Architect.....Harold Dawson
Chairman, Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Board.....(Vacant)
Chairman, Superannuation Board.....P. G. Ward
Chairman, Teachers' Superannuation Commission.....A. H. Ball

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

The Session of 1930; Debate on the Address

The Fourth Session of the Sixth Legislature of the Province of Alberta opened in Edmonton, Jan. 30, 1930, when His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William Egbert, delivered the Speech from the Throne. The Address in reply to the Speech was moved by A. L. Sanders (U. F. A., Stettler) and seconded by George MacLachlan (U. F. A., Pembina). Christopher Pattinson (Lab., Edson) introduced the subject of unemployment into the Debate and claimed that immigration was a factor in its production. As palliatives pending a re-organization of society along saner lines, which would recognize human values rather than profits, Mr. Pattinson urged that the Government make a survey of winter work to be done and advocated the reduction of working hours and an economic conference of the Provinces and the Dominion and a joint Provincial or national scheme of unemployment insurance.

D. M. Duggan, speaking for the first time as Leader of the Conservative party, charged the Government with failure to appreciate the economic value of good roads. He held that the proposal to borrow $25,000,000 for a good roads programme which had been made by the Conservative party was much superior to the Government policy which he described as "piecemeal." Mr. Duggan stated that he accepted the principle of public ownership in regard to light and power but would counsel delay and caution on account of the *per capita* debt of the Province. The Conservative Leader advocated a reduction of taxation and the abolition of the Supplementary Revenue Tax.

Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, discussing unemployment and immigration, stated that there was need of co-ordination of policy between the Province and the Dominion. It was little or no use for Alberta, he said, to indicate a desire for few or no immigrants of a certain type if the other Provinces expressed a willingness to admit these types. Once in Canada they could go where they pleased.

Fred White, Leader of the Labour party, claimed that it had been left to the representatives of the organized workers to advance social legislation, and cited old age pensions and education as instances of his contention. In the latter connection he made a vigorous plea for freer access to higher education by the children of poor people who showed desire and ability to absorb it. Differing from the Conservative Leader, Mr. White declared himself in

favour of an immediate taking over of light and power development by the Government.

J. T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, criticized the Government for showing a Surplus. It came, he contended, from auto licences, the gasoline tax, and an increased capacity on the part of the people of the Province to consume the products of the Government Vendors' Stores. Dealing with highway development he held that moneys had been taken from taxes which should have been spent on roads in order to show a Surplus, while at the same time the Public Debt was being increased. He expressed regret at the delay of the Government in carrying out the power development of the Province. Mr. Shaw agreed with Mr. Duggan in favouring the abolition of the Supplementary Revenue tax. Mr. Shaw concluded by announcing his resignation as Leader of the Liberal party.

The Premier, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, took issue with the Liberal Leader in regard to the power question. He had no apology to offer, he said, for taking time to investigate the problem. The Government was not going to be hurried in dealing with the question. Mr. Brownlee expressed the view that old age pensions were primarily a Dominion responsibility and said that there would be no objection on the part of any Province to an amendment of the British North America Act to make the assumption of that responsibility possible. The Premier conceded that unemployment was a difficult problem. He was not, however, inclined to agree that it would be permanently as serious as had been the case during the previous Winter. The bad crop season and the recession of stock market values had had more to do with the immediate situation than the introduction of machinery. Besides there had been an altogether too indiscriminate admission of people into Canada. Opposition speakers had criticized the attitude of the Government in regard to education with particular reference to the Perren Baker Bill. In reply Mr. Brownlee maintained that Alberta had a better teacher training system and a longer school year per child than other Provinces. It was no sign of weakness to say that the local school district was not an efficient basis on which to administer rural schools. It was no use going ahead if the people were not prepared to follow. Mr. Brownlee believed there was already much evidence of a favourable change in the attitude of the people toward the new law. Later in the Debate the Minister of Education stated that much experimentation in education was being undertaken in Alberta. The great problem in the Province he maintained, was to apply such schooling as the world had so far devised to the education of the children, and to do this a reorganization of the machinery of the whole Province was needed. The Debate closed with the adoption of the Address on Feb. 7.

Legislation. During the 1930 Session the Legislative Assembly Act was amended to provide for an increase in the membership from sixty to sixty-three.

The Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta, which was based upon an Order-in-Council, was reconstructed by an Act of the Legislature and established as the Research Council of Alberta. The Act provided that the Council should consist of not more than ten members and should include two members of the Executive Council and the President of the University of Alberta. The Act provided that all discoveries and inventions made by a member of the technical staff of the Council should be vested in the Council at its discretion and made available to the public under such conditions as the Council might determine, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council was authorized by another Act to purchase any area within the Province for the purpose of a Provincial park and to constitute any area in the Province a protected area for the purpose of preserving therein objects of natural beauty.

As a result of the decline in the stock market and the prosecutions growing out of it a Security Frauds Prevention Act was placed upon the statute book. This Act prohibited, among other things, any broker from selling securities against his clients if the effect of such sale would be to reduce the amount of securities in his hands below the amount of securities he should be carrying for all customers.

For the purpose of removing sex disqualification the Legislature passed an Act declaring that a person should not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function or from being appointed to or holding any civil or judicial office or post, or from carrying on any civil profession or from admission to any incorporated society.

The Government was authorized to appoint a board of three persons to serve without remuneration, who should be charged with the administration of moneys received by it for the purpose of providing higher educational facilities for the children of soldiers who enlisted for service in the Great War and were resident in the Province at the time of their enlistment. For the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1931, there was appropriated for this purpose $10,000.

In an Act amending the Engineering Profession Act, was inserted a declaration that "Nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing the carrying on by any person on his own property of any work for the sole use of himself and his domestic establishment, or the designing, construction or instalment by any person of appliances, works or plans of a value not exceeding $5,000 where such work does not involve the safety of the general public."

The Electrical Energy Act was passed to control the use of electrical appliances. It provided, among other things, that no electrical appliances, fittings, cable, cord or other electrical equipment which under the Provisions of the Canadian Electrical Code were not permitted to be used, should be offered for sale or in-

stalled in the Province. The Lieutenant-Governor was authorized to make regulations prescribing designs and providing for the appointment of inspectors. This Act repealed the Electrical Protection Act, which was in force at the time.

A resolution which would have committed the Legislature to the principle of minority representation in all elective bodies throughout the Province was rejected by thirty-seven to seven. The resolution was moved by Andrew Smeaton (Lab., Lethbridge).

Another Labour Member, R. H. Parkyn, moved a resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to place all matters of immigration under the Department of Labour and proposing that an advisory committee be set up of Provincial and Industrial representatives upon the subject of immigration. It was defeated on a division, and was supported only by the six Labour Members.

A Bill to authorize the Alberta Trackways Company to construct highways in different parts of the Province was defeated on second reading by thirty-two to fourteen. A similar measure had been rejected by the Legislature at two previous Sessions.

The rule of the Legislature placing a forty-minute limit on all speeches except of party leaders was rescinded on a motion by W. H. Shield (U. F. A., McLeod).

In connection with the return of the Natural Resources to Alberta, Fred White, Labour Leader, moved a resolution declaring "that this Legislature gives approval to the principle of public ownership and control of power development and distribution of same and is of the opinion that the Government should immediately consider the introduction of a Bill bringing such principles into operation." The Premier, Mr. Brownlee, moved an amendment affirming "that the Legislature gives its approval to the principle of public ownership and control of power development and is of the opinion that in framing policies for the administration of the Natural Resources this principle should be fully safeguarded, so as to facilitate the Government's undertaking the whole or such part of power development and distribution as the Government from time to time, with the advice of its technical experts, may consider economically sound and expedient." The Labour Leader accepted the amendment which was carried with the dissent of only one Member, George Webster.

George Webster (Lib., Calgary) moved to abolish the Supplementary Revenue Tax but this was rejected and in its place a Government motion was adopted declaring that reduction in the Supplementary Revenue Tax should be deferred until it was more clearly ascertained what revenues would be available to the Province after the return of its Natural Resources.

The Public Accounts Committee conducted an investigation into the affairs of the Donatville Credit Society and reported that it was uncertain what loss the Government would sustain from the operations of this society. The Committee also reported that

the terms of the Act were not followed in the administration of its affairs. As a result of this report the Assembly adopted a resolution declaring that an audit report of all societies organized under the Co-operative Credit Society Act be presented at the next Session of the Legislature with such recommendations as the Supervisor might deem necessary to put the societies in a satisfactory financial position.

The 1930 Budget. Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, delivered his Budget Speech on Feb. 11, 1930. After reviewing business conditions in the Province he stated that the Surplus on the General Revenues of the Province for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929, was $1,578,823. In addition there was a surplus of $239,048 on Telephones making a total Surplus of $1,817,871. The Estimates of Revenue had been exceeded, he stated, by $456,627 from the Gasoline tax; $60,802 from the Amusement tax; $626,472 from Auto Licences; $137,553 from Land Titles Act; $40,435 from Fines; and $643,785 from Liquor profits. On the other hand Estimates of Expenditure had been exceeded by $85,241 in interest charges; $109,537 in grants to schools; $30,693 in maintenance of buildings; $76,744 in grants to hospitals; $25,977 in unemployment relief; $13,613 for charitable purposes; $8,923 for mothers' allowances; $14,168 for children's protection; and $17,739 for care of the mentally diseased.

During the previous twelve months, the Provincial Treasurer stated, the Province had floated two issues of debentures. The first was for $5,000,000, a thirty-year five per cent. issue, dated Oct. 1, 1929. The proceeds were applied partly to refunding $3,000,000 ten-year debentures due Dec. 15, 1929. The balance was for the capital requirements of telephones and for the financing of public works. The second issue was for $1,000,000 and was similar to the first in terms, interest and date. The direct Debenture Debt of the Province as at Dec. 31, 1929, stated Mr. Reid, was $98,512,343 and after deducting total Sinking Funds applicable, the Net Debt amounted to $94,161,241. To this had to be added the bonds of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company amounting to $7,400,000, hitherto issued under the guarantee of the Province, but assumed as a direct obligation under the terms of the agreement with the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, when the Northern Railways were purchased by them. Over thirty-three and a half millions of the Debenture Debt was self-sustaining, said the Provincial Treasurer. The refunding issue, he added, effected a small reduction in debt. Moreover there was an annual saving of almost $37,000 in interest charges.

Dealing with the fiscal year 1930-31, the Provincial Treasurer estimated Revenue under the General Revenue Fund at $17,107,686 and Expenditure at $17,061,336, leaving an estimated Surplus of $46,350. For Alberta Government Telephones he estimated the Revenue at $4,045,040 and Expenditure at $4,017,649, leaving a Surplus of $27,391. He placed the requirements on Capital Account for Public Works and other public purposes at $6,790,564, and for Telephones at $1,975,000. Capital Receipts were estimated at $1,022,114 and the amount to be borrowed at approximately $5,750,000 on General Revenue and $2,000,000 on Telephones. In addition, he stated, $4,000,000 of loans would mature which would have to be refunded.

Among the tabulated statements presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Provincial Treasurer was one comparing Estimated Revenue and Expenditure for the fiscal year 1930-31 with the Estimates for 1929-30 and the actual Expenditures for 1928-29:

Revenue	Estimates for the fiscal Year 1930-31	Compared with Estimates for 1929-30	Compared with Actual for 1928-29
Dominion of Canada	$ 2,420,435.00	$ 2,370,435.00	$ 2,379,930.02
Agriculture Department	330,499.00	334,483.00	293,430.83
Department of the Attorney-General	4,420,820.00	4,045,550.00	4,520,363.92
Education Department	220,310.00	199,740.00	278,792.39
Executive Council	92,100.00	85,245.00	91,447.47

Revenue—*Continued*	Estimates for the fiscal Year 1930-31	Compared with Estimates for 1929-30	Compared with Actual for 1928-29
Legislation	2,010.00	2,010.00	2,019.52
Municipal Affairs Department	1,768,500.00	1,851,000.00	1,884,267.26
Provincial Secretary's Department	5,825,600.00	4,850,000.00	4,668,371.46
Public Health Department	478,455.00	440,800.00	435,652.12
Public Works Department	110,400.00	86,900.00	100,930.20
Railways and Telephones Department (Railways Branch)	387,456.00	1,400.00	203.76
Treasury Department	1,051,101.76	843,520.37	609,674.82
	$17,107,686.76	$15,111,083.37	$15,265,083.77
Railways and Telephones Department (Telephones Branch)	$ 4,045,040.00	$ 3,742,960.00	$ 3,701,174.90
Expenditure			
Public Debt	$ 5,826,589.89	$ 5,015,999.36	$ 4,823,707.33
Executive Council	381,137.00	364,022.00	385,434.07
Legislation	183,300.00	182,900.00	182,894.98
Agriculture Department	715,454.50	723,615.30	687,498.59
Department of the Attorney-General	1,678,998.33	1,599,985.18	1,561,578.14
Education Department	2,624,746.17	2,444,292.10	2,420,893.20
Municipal Affairs Department	319,460.00	290,340.00	278,042.58
Provincial Secretary's Department	84,916.63	68,369.92	99,485.06
Public Health Department	1,597,671.15	1,418,840.00	1,369,081.36
Public Works Department	2,527,494.00	2,001,011.00	1,606,513.44
Railways and Telephones Department (Railways Branch)	39,426.09	44,517.66	38,771.15
Treasury Department	1,082,143.00	912,015.00	232,360.78
	$ 17,061,336.76	$15,065,907.52	$13,686,260.68
Railways and Telephones Department (Telephones Branch)	$ 4,017,649.00	$ 3,592,476.00	$ 3,462,126.71

The Debate on the Budget occupied the Legislature for three afternoons and one evening sitting and closed on Feb. 17. The Liberal Leader, who followed the Provincial Treasurer, said he was alarmed at the increase of the Public Debt. The figure, he added, was well over the $100,000,000 mark and ventured to predict that in 1931 it would be $107,000,000. Not only was the Public Debt increasing, he said, but the Government proposed to take $17,000,000 from the people in taxes in the current year, an increase of $2,000,000 over the preceding year. In the previous year each individual had been required to pay $23.83; in the current year this sum would be $27.00. On the basis of five members to a family, this meant $135.00 instead of $119.15 from each taxpayer. Mr. Shaw closed by moving an amendment declaring that "whereas the financial statements presented indicate rapidly expanding revenues; and whereas existing conditions clearly indicate the urgent necessity and demand for a substantial reduction in Provincial taxation: therefore, this Assembly is of the opinion that a reduction should be made in the licence fees payable by automobile owners, such reduction to be made effective in the fiscal year 1930-31."

Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, said it was a mistaken idea to regard taxes as something wrung by a more or less oppressive ruler from a reluctant subject. Institutions for which the taxes paid existed for the good of the people. The educational system, the University and other social services must have money, he declared, though every expenditure was a cause for concern. The facts were that twenty years hence people would be dying of tuberculosis because this generation had been unable to take care of all its T. B. patients. Hon. George Hoadley declared that the Shaw amendment was virtually an attempt to produce a vote of non-confidence. The Shaw amendment when put to a vote was supported only by five Liberals, all Labour and Conservative Members present voting with the Government.

D. M. Duggan, Conservative Leader, discussed the policy of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The essential feature of the Canada Farm Loans Act, he said, was to assist agriculture in areas where the ordinary loan company would refuse. If the Board were going to pursue the same policy as the ordinary company then he would say that the Provincial Government should dissociate them-

selves from it. Dealing with the wheat situation, the Conservative Leader said he was convinced that the Governments of Canada would be lacking in their duty if, even after prorogation, they were not ready to give not only moral support but real money and credit. If the Wheat Pool as an institution were impaired so that the wheat growers lost faith, Western Canada would be set back twenty-five years. He expressed a hope that the Government would assure themselves that the Pool had not departed from its fundamental principle of orderly marketing and that being so assured they would give it full backing. While the Premier, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, doubted whether discussion of the Pool situation was wise at the moment, he appreciated the support of the Conservative group in this matter. There would be no hesitation in taking further action to ensure that the wheat crop of Canada was marketed in a right and proper way. He charged the Conservative Leader with advocating a reduction in the vote for the University. Did Mr. Duggan realize that there was a grave danger of the other Provinces of the Dominion out-distancing Alberta in University facilities? There was need, he said, of a library, a Department of Science, and of an increase in the teaching staff. The salary schedules of many universities in Canada were higher than those of Alberta. Mr. Brownlee analyzed Government Expenditures to show that the increase of Expenditure was going toward providing services needed for an increasing population and an expanding Provincial life and was not being absorbed in Departmental costs.

An Act passed during the Session authorized the Government to raise, by way of loan, a sum of money not exceeding $9,000,000, covering Expenditures for the Public Service of $7,000,000 and for the Telephone Service of $2,000,000.

The General Election of 1930. An official announcement that a General Election would be held on June 19, 1930, was made by Hon. George Hoadley, speaking for the Premier, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, on Apr. 24. There had been widespread expectation of an election even before the Session opened and the Government had made a promise that if an election were to be held during the Summer ample notice would be given. The Legislature was dissolved, May 10. On Nomination Day, June 9, 139 candidates were nominated for the 63 seats in the Legislature. There were four acclamations, namely Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Ponoka, Hon. O. L. McPherson, Littlebow, and N. McKeenan and Hugh Allan, both supporters of the Government in Lac Ste. Anne and Grande Prairie ridings respectively. The results of the Election were as follows:

	After Election	Before Election
U. F. A.	40	43
Liberals	10	7
Conservatives	6	4
Labour	4	6
Independents	3	
Total seats	63	60

Mr. Brownlee appealed to the electorate largely on the basis of his administrative record. In a key-note speech at Ponoka on May 19, he outlined his policies as follows: "Development of natural resources for the benefit of the people of the Province rather than for exploitation for private gain. Conferences with business and agricultural leaders to determine plans for readjustment of agriculture in the Province. Consolidation of settlement and the directing of new settlers into given blocks. Restriction of immigration to totals not greater than the absorption powers of the Province permit." He denied that the Government had legislated almost exclusively for the agricultural class and challenged anyone to put a finger on a single piece of class legislation that had been placed on the statute books during the whole term of the Government. He then asked, if the Wheat Pool Guarantee Bill were regarded as a piece of class legislation, which he did not admit, why it was that every Liberal and Conservative on the floor of the House voted in favour of the Bill.

J. T. Shaw, K. C., retired from the leadership of the Liberal party at the close of the Session and J. W. McDonald, K. C., was elected as his successor at a Con-

vention of the Provincial Liberal Association in Calgary, Mar. 27, 1930. During the Election the new Leader stated that the Liberal party favoured making the tourist largely pay for the upkeep of the roads. The Gasoline tax and all moneys coming into the public coffers from the use of the highways should be ear-marked, he said, for highway maintenance. He advocated a highway commission to administer the fund. He criticized the Government for collecting larger revenues from the motorists than were spent on the highways. He also referred to the prosecution of certain brokerage firms and stated that if the Attorney-General had been alert to the situation he could have taken steps that would not only have resulted in the discontinuance at an early stage of any alleged improper and illegal practices but would have constituted a warning against any further encroachment of the Act.

A. A. McGillivray, K.C., resigned from the leadership of the Conservative party, Nov. 12, 1929; David M. Duggan was elected to succeed him at a conference of Provincial Conservatives in Calgary on Jan. 11. In his speeches during the Election Mr. Duggan put in the forefront a good roads policy. He stated that the Conservative party stood for a system of highway development that would not cost the people of the Province one cent, this being taken care of by the returns from the Gasoline tax and motor licences, which would be put into a special fund for the purpose. The Conservative party was willing, he said, to assist the wheat growers in every way possible as an industry, but not as a U. F. A. organization. They believed in the policy of giving the non-poolers as much consideration as the members of the Pool. He also dealt with the financial situation, criticizing the Government for increasing expenditures.

The Labour party issued a Manifesto early in the campaign. In this document they reviewed the legislation of the previous eight years and claimed the credit for many of the progressive enactments during that period. The measures for which they claimed special credit were the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Old Age Pensions Act, the Minimum Wage Act and the Factory Act.

The following is a list of candidates elected with their majorities and total number of votes obtained.

Constituency	Candidate Elected	Politics*	Votes Obtained	Total Votes Polled
Acadia	Lorne Proudfoot	U.F.A.	2,103	2,926
Alexandra	P. J. Enzenauer	U.F.A.	1,725	2,374
Athabasca	Frank R. Falconer	Lib.	1,057	1,918
Beaver River	H. H. Dakin	Lib.	Appeal Court's final decision on Re-count	
Bow Valley	J. Mackintosh	Ind.	1,253	2,212
Calgary	H. C. Farthing	Con.	3,731	
	J. J. Bowlen	Lib.	3,588	
	J. Irwin	Con.	3,495	
	G. H. Webster	Lib.	3,494	24,417
	F. J. White	Lab.	3,492	
	H. W. McGill	Con.	3,293	
Camrose	Hon. V. W. Smith	U.F.A.	3,137	5,223
Cardston	Geo. L. Stringham	U.F.A	1,364	2,189
Clover Bar	Rudolph Hennig	U.F.A.	1,462	2,896
Cochrane	R. M. McCool	U.F.A.	1,174	2,336
Coronation	Hon. G. N. Johnston	U.F.A.	2,084	4,067
Cypress	Hon. P. E Baker	U.F.A.	1,315	2,375
Didsbury	A. B. Claypool	U.F.A.	1,756	3,226
Drumheller	Fred A. Moyer	Ind.	1,113	2,698
Edmonton	Hon. J. F. Lymburn	U.F.A.	3,028	
	D. M. Duggan	Con.	3,028	
	C. L. Gibbs	Lab.	3,028	
	W. R. Howson	Lib.	2,915	21,189
	C. Y. Weaver	Con.	2,903	
	W. A. Atkinson	Con.	2,360	
Edson	C. Pattinson	Lab.	2,434	3,211
Empress	W. C. Smith	U.F.A.	941	1,558
Gleichen	J. C. Buckley	U.F.A.	1,566	2,635
Grouard	L. A. Giroux	Lib.	1,706	2,723
Grande Prairie	H. W. Allen	U F.A.	(Accl.)	
Hand Hills	G. A. Forster	U.F.A.	2,689	4,196
Innisfail	Donald Cameron	U.F.A.	1,362	2,725
Lacombe	Hon. Irene Parlby	U.F.A.	1,932	3,762
Lac Ste. Anne	M. C. McKeen	U.F.A.	(Accl.)	

*NOTE.—The political affiliation of the candidates is taken from press reports.

Constituency	Candidate Elected	Politics	Votes Obtained	Tota Votes Polled
Leduc	A. P. Mitchell	Lib.	1,468	2,876
Lethbridge	Andrew Smeaton	Lab.	2,238	4,639
Little Bow	Hon. O. L. McPherson	U.F.A.	(Accl.)	
MacLeod	W H. Shield	U.F.A.	1,539	2,339
Medicine Hat	Hector Lang	Lib	2,046	3,859
Nanton-Claresholm	G. B. Walker	U.F.A.	1,415	2,148
Okotoks-High River	Hon. George Hoadley	U.F.A.	2,834	4,502
Olds	F. S. Grisdale	U.F.A.	1,790	3,367
Peace River	W.H. Bailey	U.F.A.	1,331	2,126
Pembina	George MacLachlan	U.F.A.	2,094	3,254
Pincher Creek	Harvey Bossenberry	Lib.	959	1,879
Ponoka	Hon. J. E Brownlee	U.F.A.	(Accl.)	
Red Deer	G. W. Smith	U.F A.	2,144	4,200
Ribstone	W. G. Farquharson	U.F.A.	1,672	2,780
Rocky Mountain	G. E. Cruickshank	Ind.	1,604	3,207
St. Albert	Omer St. Germain	U.F.A.	1,427	2,588
St. Paul	D. M. Dechene	Lib.	1,653	3,288
Sedgewick	A. G. Andrews	U.F.A.	2,265	3,093
Stettler	A. L Sanders	U.F.A.	1,934	3,842
Stony Plain	Donald Macleod	U.F.A.	1,406	2,653
Sturgeon	S. A. Carson	U.F.A.	2,556	3,685
Taber	J. J. MacLellan	U.F.A.	1,848	3,364
Vegreville	A. M. Matheson	U.F.A.	2,364	4,121
Vermilion	Hon. R. G. Reid	U.F.A.	2,551	3,366
Victoria	Peter Miskew	U.F.A.	1,588	3,157
Wainwright	J. R. Love	U.F.A.	1,564	3,101
Warner	M. J. Connor	U F A	1,342	2,051
Wetaskiwin	H. J. Montgomery	Lib.	1,713	3,130
Whitford	Isidore Goresky	U.F.A.	1,799	2,612

The Department of Agriculture; Crops; Dairying and Live Stock

The total value of Alberta's agricultural production for the year 1929 was placed at $242,052,089 as compared with $264,607,299 in 1928, a decrease of $22,555,210, according to a statement issued by the Alberta Department of Agriculture. The greater part of the decreased value of the 1929 production was accounted for by the reduced yield of the grain crops grown in the Province, the total value of the field crops being given as $132,448,000 in 1929, as compared with $160,417,000 in 1928.

The following table, which is taken from the Report, shows the yield and value of the chief crops:

	Yield bush.	Value $		Yield cwt.	Value $
Spring wheat	88,181,000	$100,526,000	Potatoes	1,022,000	$2,719,000
Winter wheat	2,353,000	2,541,000	Turnips, Mangolds, etc.	321,000	408,000
Oats	41,936,000	20,549,000		tons	
Barley	12,514,000	6,382,000			
Rye	2,372,000	1,906,000	Green Feed	2,000,000	24,000,000
Flax	63,000	140,000	Sugar Beets	60,000	467,000
Mixed Grains	358,000	233,000	Hay and Clover	384,000	5,080,000
Peas	18,000	29,000	Alfalfa	82,000	1,221,000
Beans	3,000	7,000	Fodder corn	42,000	273,000
Alfalfa Seed	7,500	135,000	Sunflowers	86,000	258,771

Dairy production for 1929 reached a total value of $20,750,000, a gain of $400,000 over 1928. The output of creamery butter increased from 14,373,636 pounds in 1928 to 16,025,000 in 1929. Cheese production showed a gain from 722,048 to 975,000 pounds. Honey production showed a value of $78,268 in 1929 as compared with $67,200 in 1928, in spite of a reduction from twenty to fifteen cents a pound in price received by the producer.

The value of poultry products for the year was estimated at $11,000,000 as against $9,350,000 in the previous year.

Live stock slaughtered and sold on farms and in packing plants in the Province was given a value of $40,418,362 as against $27,000,000 in 1928.

The Report estimated a total acreage of 16,334,422 under cultivation in 1929, made up of 12,447,596 acres in field root and fodder crops, 3,068,604 acres of

summer fallow, and 818,222 acres of land newly broken during the year. The total cultivated acreage showed a gain of 991,267 acres as compared with the figures for the previous year.

According to the Report of the Game Commissioner for 1929 the value of game and furs taken and marketed in the Province was $2,473,190 as compared with $1,661,692 in 1928. The Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture was continued for the season of 1928-29. The total turnover was $84,163.60. This consisted of 2,181 shipments from 1,212 shippers. The surplus over and above the operating cost was $254.76.

The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association was held Jan. 9, 1930, at Edmonton. R. M. Ball was chosen President and E. L. Holmes, Secretary-Treasurer. A resolution was carried requesting the Provincial Government to assist the Association financially on the same basis as practised by the other Western Provinces.

The Alberta Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association meeting at Edmonton, Jan. 9, 1930, elected F. R. Haythorne, Strathcona, as President and E. L. Holmes as Secretary-Treasurer. A resolution asked that the Federal Government restore the duties on woollen yarns in force prior to 1928. Another resolution adopted declared that "in view of the increased importation of mutton and other meats from Australia and New Zealand, which is working serious losses to the sheep breeders of Alberta, without apparent benefit to the ultimate consumer, the Dominion Government be urged to revise the Australian Treaty in this regard."

During the 1930 Session of the Legislature the Agricultural Societies' Act was amended to provide for additional grants and an Act was passed to authorize the Minister of Agriculture of the Province to purchase pure-bred bulls for resale to *bona fide* farmers who were actually resident and farming in the Province and to associations of such farmers.

Women's Institutes. The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Alberta Women's Institutes was held at Calgary on May 20-23, 1930. The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed 259 active Institutes in the Province. The sum of $68,075 was raised during the year for the work of the Institutes. Nineteen branches were disbanded and fourteen branches organized. The thirty-seven constituency conferences of the year had a total attendance of 2,200. Mrs. J. N. Beaubier of Champion, who presented a report on the League of Nations, urged the promotion of peace by educational methods and also urged the elimination from text books of passages glorifying war; the replacement of military training with physical exercises in the schools; the displaying of the Kellogg Peace Pact in the schools and the commemoration of special peace days. Officers elected for 1930-1931 were: President, Mrs. H. J. Montgomery, Wetaskiwin; Vice-President, Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. N. Beaubier, Champion.

United Farmers of Alberta. The Twenty-second Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in Calgary from Jan. 21 to 24, 1930, with approximately five hundred delegates in attendance, a slight decrease over the previous year. Among the more important questions discussed were: power development under public ownership, conservation of Alberta's natural resources and their development under public ownership, the Australian Treaty and increased British Preference.

The President, H. W. Wood, in his address stressed the two outstanding attainments of the U.F.A. in its twenty-one years—those of the Citizenship Pool and of the Wheat Pool. Mrs. A. H. Warr, President, United Farm Women of Alberta, in her address to the Convention dealt with problems of education and public health.

The financial statement of the United Farmers of Alberta showed a deficit for the year of $4,606.40. Dues from all branches of the Association totalled $19,708.46, with $1,240.20 in addition. Cook book sales totalled $1,335.15; donation from the U.G.G., $3,500; organization expenses were $9,034.62; field work expense, $6,854.30; committee expense, $775.15; Central Office expense,

$7,689.20; sundry expense, $8,471.57, including paid to newspaper (U.F.A. by way of subscription for all members, at 50 cents per annum), $5,064.24.

The Premier (Hon. J. E. Brownlee) addressed the Convention on Jan. 21 and urged the citizens of Alberta to face the future with courage and confidence, in spite of the hardships reflecting a reduced crop in parts of the Province, and in spite of the fact that unemployment relief was costing the Government between two and three thousand dollars daily. He reviewed the strides made in transportation, marketing methods and public health service during the previous decade and advised that the Convention give its attention to further developments facing the Province.

Some two hundred resolutions in all were brought before the U.F.A. Convention and a wide variety of subjects covered. The Convention reaffirmed their stand taken at the 1929 Convention regarding power development by public ownership. In regard to natural resources they urged the Government to adopt a policy of proper conservation to make these natural resources of value to succeeding generations in the Province and to preserve the principle of public ownership. A resolution was adopted asking the Dominion Government to abrogate the Australian Treaty of 1925, the reason set forth being that the Treaty was a "discriminatory and economically unsound measure." The Convention also passed a resolution asking for the reduction of the tariff on automobiles and trucks to the average level of the duty on agricultural machinery, and urged an immediate and substantial increase in the British Preference.

By a substantially larger majority than that of 1929 the Convention carried a resolution reaffirming their belief in the principle of the new Rural School Act introduced by the Hon. Perren Baker and urged that in the interest of education it be put into operation just as soon as practicable. An amendment proposing delay in the operation of the Act was defeated. Another resolution requested the Dominion Government to put into effect the following changes in the Soldier Settlement Act: first that all loans be non-interest bearing and second, that all annual payments be on a one-third crop basis. A resolution asking the Executive to make inquiry into possibilities of state medicine was adopted. The establishment of radio broadcasting as a public service under the control of a national corporation, full control of programmes being vested in the Provincial authorities as recommended by the Dominion Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting, was favoured by the Convention with one dissenting vote.

On the subject of Conscription the Convention passed a resolution in the following terms:

> "1. That legislation be introduced now providing that upon the outbreak of war the following shall be automatically effective: That the credit of the nation, involving all financial institutions, shall be used for national service on a non-debt basis.
>
> "2. That all munition factories be nationalized at once and permanently, and provision made for the compulsory enlistment of all industries concerned, directly or indirectly, for the duration of the next possible war.
>
> "3. That fullest provision be made for the foregoing before any step be taken for the mobilization of our national man-power."

The Convention endorsed the action taken by the U.F.A. Executive in endeavouring to have removed the unjust discrimination on the part of the Alberta Farm Loan Board in excluding certain areas of the Province from the privileges of the Farm Loan Act. After one of the keenest debates of the Convention a resolution was passed without division, recommending to the Provincial Government that a plebiscite be submitted to the electorate asking for the abolition of beer parlours. An amendment urging the Government to institute a stricter system of supervision and inspection, was rejected by two hundred and twelve to one hundred and seventy-four. A resolution condemning subsidized immigration was carried.

At a reception held in his honour a presentation was made to Mr. Wood.

The following were elected Officers of the United Farmers of Alberta for the year 1930: President, H. W. Wood; Vice-President, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield; Executive: H. W. Wood, Carstairs; H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield;

J. E. Sutherland, Hanna; H. B. MacLeod, High River; J. E. Brown, Castor; Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau (*ex officio*). The Executive of the U.F.W.A. was chosen as follows: President, Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau; First Vice-President, Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Calgary; Second Vice-President, Mrs. R. Price, Stettler.

Alberta Wheat Pool. The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool was held in Calgary on Nov. 26, 1929. The Report of the Manager, R. D. Purdy, gave the total number of members on Oct. 31, 1929, as 40,915 with an aggregate acreage of 4,625,309 or 65.31 per cent. of the wheat acreage of the Province. The coarse grain contracts numbered 5,019 and covered 190,964 acres. The total quantity of wheat handled by the Pool in 1928-29 was 67,168,756 bushels, representing approximately 70 per cent. of wheat marketed in Alberta. The gross turnover of the Pool was $63,587,974.36. A total of 48,264,697 bushels was shipped West and 18,904,059 bushels shipped East. Operation and administration expenses of the Provincial Pool for the season amounted to $349,068.89 or .52 cents per bushel (approximately one-half cent) compared to .366 cents per bushel (approximately seven-twentieths of a cent) in 1927-28. The statement of operations for the year showed payments to growers as follows: Initial payment, $45,601,076; first *interim* payment, $6,827,276; second *interim* payment, $8,127,377; farm storage, $277,864. This last was a payment to those Pool members who withheld delivery of wheat until after Dec. 15, 1929.

During 1928-29 there were 317 elevators operated by the Pool in Alberta, located at 307 shipping points. During the same year 36 elevators were purchased from line elevator companies and 86 built by contract. For the accommodation of Pool members coal sheds were in operation in which 12,177 tons of coal were handled with gross earnings of $11,676.32.

The Board of Directors of the Pool were as follows: H. W. Wood, Chairman; C. Jensen, Lew Hutchinson, Ben S. Plumer, R. A. MacPherson, J. J. Strong, George Bennett and R. O. German, Secretary.

The Legislative Assembly passed an act to authorize the guarantee by the Government of advances made to the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited.

The Wheat Board Money Trust Act was amended to authorize the Board, subject to the approval of the Provincial Government, to make loan to any society incorporated under the Co-operative Associations Act, or the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act, if in the opinion of the Board the making of such loan would be advantageous to the development of co-operative trading.

At a meeting of Wheat Pool delegates in Calgary on June 14, 1930, a resolution suggesting the introduction of a compulsory Wheat Pool in Alberta was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Department of Railways

During the six months which ended June 30, 1929, the date on which the Provincial Government Railways were formally transferred to the Northern Alberta Railways Company, the railways showed a profit on operation totalling approximately $285,984.44, according to the Annual Report of the Department of Railways, tabled in the Legislature during the 1930 Session. (Sale of the Government railways for a consideration of $25,000,000 had been ratified at the 1929 Session of the Legislature, the Northern Alberta Railways Company being jointly owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways).

The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway enjoyed the best period in its history. Revenue for the first six months of 1929 was $825,803.59. After deducting all expenses, with the exception of interest, there was a surplus of $307,975.92. A big programme of improvements was carried out on this line during the six-month period, 55,295 ties were renewed, 38 bridges were repaired. The extension of the Grande Prairie from Wembley to Hythe was opened for service on Jan. 14, 1929.

The Alberta and Great Waterway Railway was also operated at a profit of $24,441.17, exclusive of interest. Operating and other expenses amounted to $152,439.75; gross revenue being $176,880.92.

A deficit was shown by both the Central Canada Railway and the Pembina Valley Railway. The gross revenue of the Central Canada amounted to $53,-630.08; expenditures amounted to $92,935.21, leaving a deficit on operation of $39,305.04. The net deficit on the operation of the Pembina Valley was $7,127.64; the gross revenue amounted to $10,942.28, and operating expenses totalled $18,069.92.

A Bill to authorize the construction of The Beaver Lodge and Narawa River Railway in Northern Alberta was rejected (1930 Session) for the second year in succession. Its promoters proposed to link their railway up with the Pacific and Great Eastern Railway in British Columbia.

(For Alberta Telephones, see Section: Transportation and Communication.)

Public Works and Highways; Other Departments

The operation of private vehicles and of public vehicles were both the subject of legislation during the 1930 Session. The Public Vehicle Act was amended to authorize the Minister to withhold or refuse to renew any licence to operate a public vehicle if in his discretion he deemed it advisable to do so by reason of failure to give adequate service or to pay the fees prescribed or in case of any violation of the Act or the regulations passed under it. Amendments to the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act dealt with the status of motor cars owned by persons residing outside of the Province and operating these cars temporarily within the Province. The penalty for failing to produce a driver's licence was reduced from a minimum of $5 and a maximum of $25 to a minimum of $1 and a maximum of $5.

According to a statement issued by the Deputy Provincial Secretary, motor vehicle licences were issued in 1929 to 97,569 passenger automobiles and trucks, an increase of 10,348 over 1928.

Expenditures totalling $1,627,008 were made on Capital Account for main highway construction in Alberta in the twelve months preceding Mar. 31, 1930. This figure was contained in a Report tabled in the Legislature by the Minister of Public Works. The maintenance of main highways, local and district roads and ferries involved expenditure totalling $1,136,345.

Construction work done by the Department of Public Works in the way of new buildings and additions to buildings totalled $1,272.000. This was a record for nearly twenty years, the 1929 total being the largest since 1910 when the capital buildings were being built.

According to the same Report the number of prisoners admitted to Provincial jails during the year was 1,454 and the number discharged, 1,326.

Coal; Other Minerals. The output of coal from Alberta, according to the Provincial Department of Mines, during 1929 was 7,147,250 tons. Of this 3,094,147 tons were bituminous; 668,692 were sub-bituminous and 3,387,794 tons lignite. The mineral production of Alberta in 1929, according to a Preliminary Report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was valued at $34,652,128. Coal was valued at $22,491,061; natural gas at $4,583,117; crude petroleum at $3,476,620; other non-metallic minerals at $4,144; clay products at $1,356,755 and other structural materials at $2,335,365.

According to the Provincial Report there were 248 coal mines in operation on Dec. 31, 1929. Electric power purchased by the mines showed an increase of 23,510,529 kilowatt hours over 22,416,009 in 1928.

According to the report of a survey made by Dr. A. E. Cameron of Alberta University during the Summer of 1929, deposits of gypsum at Peace Point on the Peace River totalled 217,000,000 tons.

Three Acts were passed by the Legislature which dealt with mining. The Oil and Gas Wells Act was amended to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor to make regulations that no person should commence to drill for either oil or gas

until he had furnished a sufficient bond to the Province to secure that the drilling operations should be conducted in accordance with the regulations. The amount of the bond was set at $10,000 for a single well or $50,000 for a number of wells. The Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended and consolidated. The Urban Mining Operations Act authorized the appointment of competent mining engineers by the Provincial Government upon the request of the Council of any city, town or village.

During the Session of 1930 the Prime Minister announced that the Government had approved of the exportation of such natural gas as "cannot be sold or economically used or stored within Canada." He stated that the joint committee of the Provincial and Dominion Governments appointed to investigate this matter had concluded that there would still be a wastage after making all allowances for the amount of gas required for domestic purposes or probable industrial developments.

Municipal Affairs. Six Acts were passed during the Session of 1930 dealing with municipal affairs in the Province. The Town Planning Act was amended to provide that where a zoning by-law required more restricted uses of premises than those that were required by the then existing law, the provisions of the zoning by-law should prevail. The Municipal District Act was amended by vesting the right to tax oil and gas as defined under the term "minerals," in the Province, and withdrawing the right from municipal districts.

An amendment to the Municipal Ordinance Act authorized the manager and secretary-treasurer of a municipality to sign contracts with any person or corporation to supply electric light and power, gas, or water, for a period not exceeding ten years. Amendments were also made to the Town Act and the Village Act.

Jointly with the Province of Saskatchewan an Act was passed to authorize a central administration for the local affairs of the municipality of Lloydminster in Saskatchewan and in Alberta.

At the 26th Convention of the Union of Alberta Municipalities, June 25-27, 1930, officers elected were: President, Fred White, M.L.A., Calgary; Vice-President, T. P. Evans; Athabasca; 2nd Vice-President, H. J. Snell, Red Deer; Secretary-Treasurer, J. D. Saunders, Camrose; Executive Committee; J. B. Holden, Vegreville; J. E. Watson, Lethbridge; F. H. Tucker, Castor; J. T. J. Collisson, Edmonton; I. Bullivant, Medicine Hat; W. L. Fulton, Halkirk; P. E. Kent, North Red Deer.

Department of Health. Five Acts relating to the maintenance of health within the Province were passed during the Session of 1930. The Hospital Act was amended to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to appoint a committee of inquiry to whom might be referred any question respecting the conduct or management of a hospital. The Municipal Hospitals Act was amended to authorize the Minister to take a vote, when, owing to a difference of opinion it was doubtful what area should be included in a hospital district. An amendment to the Municipal District Act provided for the engagement of a public health nurse or clinic to attend residents of a part of the municipal district and for the imposition of taxes on that part to defray the expenses for such engagement. Provision was made also for agreements as to charges between Hospitals and Council under the Municipal Hospital Act. The Medical Professions Act was amended to impose a fine upon a person practising while under suspension or after being struck off the register. Under an amendment to the Optometry Act a council of management was authorized such as should be fixed by a by-law of the Association. As a penalty for practising optometry without being registered, the amendment fixed a fine not exceeding $100 for a first offence, from $100 to $500 for a second offence, and from $500 to $1,000 or imprisonment for three months or both for any subsequent offence.

The Report of the Department of Health presented to the Legislature in 1930 contained statistics for the year 1928. During this year a total of 6,867 cases of communicable diseases were reported as against 5,343 for 1927. In 1928 there were 1,199 deaths from communicable diseases. There were in all 82 private

hospitals receiving Government Grants at Dec. 31, 1928, the amounts totalling $392,146.

A resolution brought forward during the 1930 Session by Christopher Pattinson (Lab., Edson) declaring that the time had arrived when the Government should consider instituting a system of state medicine and health insurance was opposed by the Government and defeated in the Legislature. In its place the House accepted an amendment by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Health, expressing the view that, after having due regard to the financial position of the Province, the Government should continue its efforts to improve the public health services and its study of health insurance.

The Legislature ordered an investigation into the profession of undertaking and the cost of funerals. The resolution was sponsored by W. W. Prevy (Lib., Edmonton).

Labour. The returns received indicated an expansion of business during the first half of the year, but a marked decline during the latter half of the fiscal year 1929-30, according to the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour. The returns from 2,468 firms covered 49,464 male employees over eighteen; 1,020 males under eighteen; 7,853 females over eighteen; 467 females under eighteen; and 703 apprentices. Total payments for wages and salaries were $85,317,134.78, of which sum $75,324,757.14 was paid to wage earners. Under the provisions of the Factories Act 4,561 inspections were made of 4,284 factories, shops, hotels, offices and office buildings in which were employed 27,867 males and 9,348 females.

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act 3,228 inspections were made of 2,890 businesses, in which were employed 9,310 experienced females and 750 learners; 200 orders for adjustments of wages, 53 for adjustments of hours and 99 for adjustments of staff, were issued so that not more than 25 per cent. would be in receipt of apprentice wages. The total increase under all orders was 1,212 or 14 per cent. Inspectors found a number of females in receipt of wages less than the minimum rate and a number who were working longer hours than the maximum fixed by the board. All wages and hours were adjusted by employers when the infractions were brought to their attention by the inspectors. Six court cases were taken against employers for failing to pay minimum wages. Five convictions were obtained and employers were ordered to pay back wages; one case was dismissed, the employer made the necessary adjustments after information was laid. A number of permits were issued for overtime to be worked to take care of emergencies which had arisen.

The total number of harvesters who came to Alberta was 684. The year previous 16,719 had been brought. Of the number who came in 1929, 633 produced letters from Alberta farmers with whom they had been in previous years.

The Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for 1929 covered 14,899 accidents of which 72 proved fatal; 146 resulted in permanent disability and 14,681 were of a temporary nature. Compensation to the amount of $507,-437.75 was paid, covering temporary disabilities; the sum of $487,731.40 was transferred to the Pension Fund to cover awards in the case of permanent disabilities and fatal accidents; $139,525 was set up as a liability to cover pending claims. The balance at the end of the year to the credit of the fund was $333,-126.76.

The Minimum Wage Act was amended to make it applicable to the whole Province instead of to the places indicated in the existing legislation. Another Act provided that without any further appropriation there might be paid out of the General Revenue fund for unemployment relief a sum not exceeding $100,000.

The subject of unemployment was brought before the Legislature during the 1930 Session by Fred J. White, Labour Leader, and after discussion the Assembly adopted, on the motion of the Premier, a resolution declaring that "This Assembly is of the opinion that the Government of Canada should, in co-operation with the Governments of the Provinces, continue its investigation into ways and means of meeting this problem and should particularly consider whether any national scheme of Unemployment Insurance is practical, having regard to present conditions: providing, however, that this Assembly urges upon the Dominion

Government that no scheme be introduced in the Dominion House which calls for a contribution by the Provincial Governments without the concurrence of the Provincial Governments first being had and obtained with respect thereto."

Liquor Control Board. The operations of the Alberta Liquor Control Board during the year ended Mar. 31, 1929, yielded a net profit of $2,661,-048.47, according to the fifth Annual Report of the Commissioner, R. J. Dinning —an increase of approximately $623,000 over the profits of the preceding year. Gross sales amounted to $6,551,523.10 and all goods sold involved an outlay of $3,906,455.04. Store expenses totalled $510,656.36. Special revenues, including beer taxes, licence fees and other items, increased the net profit to the total given above. In all there were 247,112 permits issued, which brought in a revenue of $191,433.75. In accordance with the Liquor Act, this amount was paid to the Provincial Treasurer and was not included in the Boards' Profit and Loss Statement. Full advantage was taken by Liquor option provisions of the Act. During the period under review 13 plebiscites were taken, 9 of which showed a majority over beer licences and 4 in favour. Since the inception of the Act, 43 Liquor Option votes had been taken. The "drys" obtained the verdict in 26 instances and the "wets" in 17. The total vote showed 3,310 "drys" and 2,968 "wets."

One additional liquor store was opened during the year at Lloydminster. Wines appeared to be gaining in favour, the Report stated. The figures for the period under review showed that 219,000 Imperial gallons were consumed, an increase of 50,000 gallons over the previous period.

During the year under review 610 permits were cancelled. This figure included 395 permits held by interdicts, thus leaving 215 cancelled for other reasons, a decrease over the previous year's total of 266. Six brewers' licences were issued, the same as in the preceding year. Beer licences with respect to hotel premises were issued to 376 applicants. 47 clubs enjoyed beer-selling privileges of which 10 were golf and country clubs. Canteens operating under direct military supervision totalled 17. Out of a total of 1,775 licences for the sale of alcoholic extracts issued, 12 were cancelled in the contravention of regulations. The number of sales on individual permits made through government stores and ware-houses totalled 1,145,101, an average sale of $5.31. In addition to these 7,458 sales were made to licensees and to holders of special permits. The Board of Brewers of Alberta paid more than $3,041,000 to the Dominion in the form of Custom and Excise duty on liquor and spirits.

Educational Affairs

The proposed Rural School Bill was for a second time withdrawn after second reading, just before the close of the Alberta Legislature. "At another Session of the Legislature the Government expects to complete the revision of the School Act," said Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, but "desires to make it clear that it will not attempt to force the principle of any larger unit upon the public, other than by educational effort unless there is very substantial evidence that the general public is prepared to support such a change." The Rural School Bill was heartily endorsed by the U.F.A. Convention.

During the debate on the second reading of the Bill in the Legislature, two amendments were moved. D. M. Duggan, the Conservative Leader, proposed an investigation of the whole question of the law relating to schools by a commission to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, the commission to consist of one person nominated by the Minister of Education, one by the Alberta Trustees Association and one by the Alberta Teachers' Alliance. J. T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, moved that the question be referred to a committee composed of representatives of various parties in the Legislature and in addition one representative each of the Teachers' Alliance, the Trustees Association, the United Farmers of Alberta and the Department of Municipal Affairs. Both amendments were defeated by 37 to 13.

A proposal for immediate investigation with the object of drafting a scheme of Teachers' superannuation was contained in a resolution brought forward by Hector Lang (Lib., Medicine Hat). It was defeated by 35 to 11.

The enrolment in the elementary and secondary schools of the Province for the school year 1929 totalled 164,850. The number enrolled in elementary grades was 145,417 and in secondary grades, 19,433. The increase in the number of high school students from 1926 to 1929 was 34.4 per cent.

Departmental examinations were written by 25,738 students, an increase of 2,147 over the previous year. There were 827 prospective teachers enrolled in the three Normal Schools during the term September, 1929. There was an increasing demand for technical and vocational training throughout the Province and 2,023 students applied for admission to the Institute of Technology. In the electricity, motor mechanics and tractor department the demand for admission could not be met owing to lack of accommodation.

One hundred and twenty sub-normal children were taken care of. Calgary had the largest enrolment with 83; in Edmonton there were 82 and in Lethbridge, 15.

Twenty-five school rooms were added to the organized high schools and thirty-one districts opened high school departments for the first time. This was due to an increase of 1,215 high school students recorded during 1929. There were 4,549 more students in public schools than in 1928.

An Act was passed by the Legislature declaring the Wild Rose the floral emblem of Alberta, the choice being made by a vote of the school children who gave the Wild Rose a preference over the Tiger Lily.

The Alberta Educational Association elected Miss K. Tesky of Edmonton as their President for 1930.

University of Alberta. The Twentieth Annual Convocation of the University was held on May 15, 1930, when 237 degrees were granted. Dr. Robert William Boyle of the National Research Council of Canada delivered the Convocation address, and Dr. R. C. Wallace, President of the University, gave his Annual Report. After these two addresses the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Selwyn G. Blaylock; William Harmon Fairfield, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge; John Thomas Ross, Deputy Minister of Education; John F. C. Brown, City Solicitor of Edmonton, and Adolph Ludwig Ferdinand Lehmann, B.S.A., Ph.D., of the University of Alberta. The enrolment of students for the year 1929-30 was 1,516. Of these 1,301 were full-time students in attendance at the Winter session, 101 were Summer school students and the remainder part-time students. Out of every thousand people in Alberta 2.4 were in attendance at the University of Alberta during the year. Research work was conducted in the University during the session 1929-30 in the Departments of Agriculture, Medicine, Applied Science and Law.

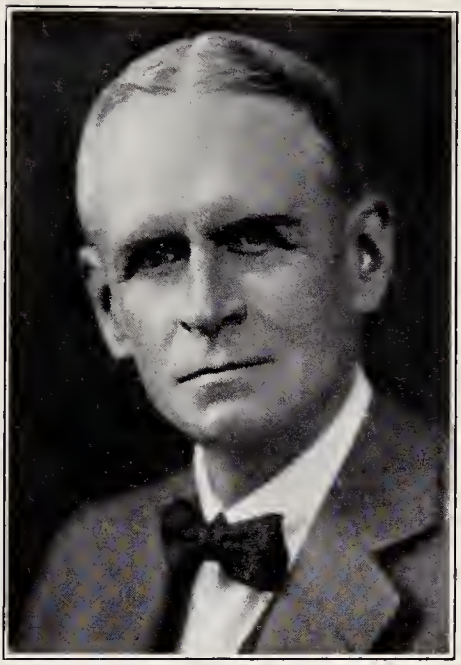
Other Educational Institutions. Concordia College associated with the Evangelical Lutheran Missouri Synod, with Rev. A. H. Schwermann as Principal, had an enrolment of 62 students during 1929-30. The construction of the first four teachers' residences was begun in June, 1930. Two students successfully completed their nine years' training and accepted calls into the Lutheran Ministry of Western Canada. The Edmonton Jesuit College had an enrolment of 145 students for 1929-30. St. Stephen's College, which combined Alberta College South and Robertson Theological College, had a total registration for the year 1929-30 of 35. Vermilion Provincial School of Agriculture had an enrolment for 1929-30 of 177.

Other Important Incidents. The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Hail Insurance Board of Alberta was held in Calgary, Mar. 19, 1930. A. H. Tovell, Manager, Calgary, was re-elected. According to the Manager's Report the financial standing of the Hail Board had improved during the year, the reserve having increased from $86,000 to $252,150.

The Alberta Provincial Police investigated and handled 9,774 criminal cases, an increase of 1,008 over the 1928 figure, according to the Report of the Commissioner, W. C. Bryan, tabled in the Legislature in 1930. 19,419 investigations were made in connection with reported horse-stealing, cattle thefts, missing persons, petty thefts, damage to property and kindred matters. A strong recom-

JUSTIN S. DELURY, ESQ., Ph.D.

President, The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Appointed, 1930



W. SANFORD EVANS, ESQ.

Commissioner to Investigate the British Columbia Fruit Industry, 1929-30

WILLIAM ARTHUR MURPHY, ESQ.

President, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Appointed, 1929-30

HENRY WISE WOOD, ESQ., LL.D.

President, United Farmers of Alberta, Re-appointed, 1930

mendation, that a class in criminology be established at the University of Alberta for the benefit of both police and public was made by the Commissioner.

The Provincial Superintendent of Insurance reported that during the agency licence year (Feb. 15, 1929—Feb. 15, 1930), 5,487 certificates of authority had been issued in the following classes: 2,078 life certificates, 1,303 hail certificates, 259 casualty certificates and 1,847 being for fire and other classes; there were also two special brokers' licences issued and 32 adjusters' licences. Six agents' certificates of authority were cancelled during the year for infractions of the Act, and nine applications for licences rejected.

During 1929 the fire losses of the Province were the greatest ever recorded, being an increase of $333,170.42 over the year 1928. There were reported to the office of the Fire Commissioner 2,046 fires, indicating a total loss to property of $4,070,789.98, as against 2,468 fires and a loss of $3,737,619.56 for 1928. The number of fires were, therefore, greater in 1928, but the amount of loss less.

The Report on neglected children brought before Juvenile Courts stated that there were 243 cases dealt with under eighteen years of age. Delinquents dealt with under seventeen years of age numbered 576. There were 887 cases under eighteen years of age dealt with in the Children's Shelters.

The Co-operative Credit Societies of Alberta were indebted to the Provincial Treasury for a total of $1,082,992.94, according to the Annual Report tabled in the Legislature. Thirty-seven societies received loans during 1929, which amounted to a total of $978,175.62. The repaid loans amounted to $727,993.86. The sinking fund amounted to $20,720.95. Every society in the Province was indebted to the Government at the end of the year 1929. Innisfree headed the list with an indebtedness of $148,065.61. Taber Beet Growers owed less than any other society with a total of $292.65.

From Aug. 1, 1929, when the Old Age Pensions Act was proclaimed, until Jan. 31, 1930, a total of $168,896.51 was paid to 1,535 pensioners in Alberta, according to a Report by the pension authority of the Province.

Directors of the Alberta Development Board (Southern Section), elected for 1930 were D. E. Black, George H. Webster, N. J. Christie, O. S. Spencer, F. R. Freeze, W. H. Ross, Norman Hendsley and A. C. Fraser.

The Province of Alberta

(As at June 30, 1930)

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. William Egbert, M.D.

The Brownlee Ministry (U. F. A.)

President of Council and Provincial Secretary.....Hon. J. E. Brownlee
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs.....Hon. R. G. Reid
Attorney-General.....Hon. J. F. Lymburn
Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Health.....Hon. George Hoadley
Minister of Public Works.....Hon. O. L. McPherson
Minister of Education.....Hon. P. E. Baker
Minister of Railways and Telephones.....Hon. V. W. Smith
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlby

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.....Hon. George N. Johnston

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Treasurer.....V. W. Newson
Deputy Attorney-General.....George B. Henwood
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....H. A. Craig
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....J. D. Robertson
Deputy Minister of Education.....Dr. John T. Ross
Deputy Minister of Health.....Malcolm R. Bow, M.D.
Deputy Minister of Railways.....John Callaghan
Deputy Minister of Telephones.....James D. Baker
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.....W. D. Spence
Deputy Provincial Secretary.....E. Trowbridge
Provincial Auditor.....James C. Thompson
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....R. A. Andison
Clerk of the Executive Council, and Law Clerk.....John D. Hunt
Legislative Counsel.....Dr. W. S. Scott
Provincial Librarian.....(Vacant)
Civil Service Commissioner.....F. Smailes
King's Printer.....W. D. McLean
Chairman, Liquor Control Board.....R. J. Dinning

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

General Conditions in 1929-30

General conditions in British Columbia during the greater part of 1929-30 were fairly satisfactory. In some instances productive values went to new high records. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employment in the Province during the year was the highest on record, the index averaging 111.5, as compared with 106.4 in 1928. The latest figures, covering the manufacturing industry for 1928, were issued in April, 1930, and gave the product for that year a gross value of $270,851,669. This was greater than the year before by $24,816,000, and the highest ever attained. Activity in general business was reflected in the record of bank debits to individual accounts at the clearing house centres of the Province during 1929, these having reached a total of $2,922,782,247—an increase of $423,510,748 over 1928. British Columbia was the only Province west of Quebec that experienced an increase in its gross agricultural revenue in 1929, the total of which was $55,235,000—$1,722,000 in excess of the year before and $6,333,000 over 1927, while the total agricultural wealth of the Province in 1929 was estimated at $250,588,000—a gain for the year of $7,179,000. British Columbia stood second among the Provinces in annual value of mineral products, the total for 1929 being $67,522,557—an increase over 1928 of nearly $3,000,000. Energetic measures were taken during 1929 to extend the lumber market of the Province, and one of the efforts along this line was the granting of a subsidy by the Provincial Government to the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association to aid in sending a delegation to Australia and New Zealand in search of new avenues of trade. The latest official figures covering annual value of the lumber products of the Province are those for 1928 as given in *The Canada Year Book, 1930*, which amounted to $62,536,200—a figure unequalled by any other Province, and in excess of 1927 by $6,414,657. Fishery products of the Province experienced a decline in value of $2,632,000, the total being $23,930,692. Although the external trade of British Columbia experienced a marked decrease during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, she still maintained her position as third among the Provinces in this respect with a total value of $275,488,444, of which $177,217,227 were exports and $98,271,217 imports.

Activities of the Prime Minister. The year 1929-30 was one of marked activity for Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Prime Minister of British Columbia. Between July 1, 1929, and June 14, 1930, he

delivered at least thirty-five public speeches, and received more than a dozen delegations, which also entailed speeches of more or less importance. While speaking before the visiting members of the Cascade Pass Highway Association in Victoria on Aug. 10, 1929, the Prime Minister expressed himself as favourable to the construction of a great highway from the 49th parallel, through British Columbia, to Alaska, an undertaking in which he hoped to enlist the interest of the Federal Government. At the official opening of Canada's Pacific Exhibition at Vancouver on Aug. 12, 1929, Mr. Tolmie, after stressing the importance of improving the standard of live stock in the Province, made the important announcement that his Government had agreed with the British Empire Marketing Board to pay the freight on importations of pure bred live stock of approved breed and quality into British Columbia, the Province to pay one-half the freight and the British Marketing Board the other half. After his return from a visit to Ottawa on business connected with the Province, Mr. Tolmie, on Nov. 5, spoke before the Canadian Club in Vancouver, dealing with Canada as a factor in the development of the British Empire, when he declared Canadians were justified in looking to the West for the Dominion's greatest future development. While attending a Convention of the Provincial Conservative Association at Kamloops on Nov. 23, 1929, the Prime Minister met the requests for a separate department, looking to new industries and marketing and research work, by saying that in the line of research he had felt that the Dominion was better equipped to take care of this phase, with, of course, the co-operation of the Province. Addressing the Saanich Board of Trade on Dec. 4, 1929, Mr. Tolmie dwelt upon the paramount importance of developing the home market. In the Spring of 1930 the Prime Minister was again in Ottawa, and on his return to Victoria, Apr. 22, during an interview with *The Daily Colonist*, he announced that through his mediation with the heads of the railway companies a reduction in the minimum carload rate from 30,000 to 26,000 pounds on shipments of various kinds of vegetables from British Columbia to points in the Prairies had been obtained.

The Session of 1930

The 2nd Session of the 17th Parliament of British Columbia was opened by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Robert Randolph Bruce, LL.D., on Jan. 28, 1930, and was prorogued on May 25. During the Session 82 laws were enacted.

The Speech from the Throne dealt with the following matters:

(1) Gratification for the complete recovery of His Majesty from his protracted serious illness; (2) prosperity of the Province; (3) decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council regarding the right of the Province to license salmon canneries and fish-packing establishments, and announcing that legislation would be introduced to give better protection to the industry; (4) consideration of an international agreement regarding the replenishing of sockeye salmon in the Fraser River area; (5) settlement of vacant public lands; (6) disposal of the lands in the Sumas Dyking District; (7) conference of the Prime

Minister, Hon. S. F. Tolmie with Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Minister of Employment in the British Cabinet, regarding immigration and land settlement; (8) lands that had reverted to the Province for non-payment of purchase price and taxes; (9) appointment of a commissioner to investigate the condition of the fruit growers in the irrigated districts of the Province; (10) completion of the survey, in conjunction with the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, of the territory tributary to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, which, for the first time in its history had shown a profit on operations for five consecutive months; (11) negotiations for the return of the Dominion Railway Lands and the Peace River Block to the Province; (12) highway construction to make natural resources available; (13) completion of the audit of the Public Accounts of the Province; (14) legislation to be introduced:—licensing of fish canneries; licensing and regulation of public carriers; licensing of private detectives; licensing of collecting agencies; education of soldiers' dependent children; regulation of stockbrokers; amendments to the Marriage Act; amendments to the Government Liquor Act.

The motion to adopt an Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was introduced by Lieut.-Col. Nelson Spencer (Cons., Vancouver) and seconded by Dr. Loris E. Borden (Cons., Nelson). The Opposition Leader, Thomas D. Pattullo, followed on Jan. 30 with a refusal to accept the responsibility of the deficit of $3,000,000 for the year ended Mar. 31, 1929. Having been in power four months of that year, the present Government, he said, should take its share of responsibility. He criticized the Government's financial policy, claiming that by its short-term borrowings it was living from hand to mouth. The Government's policy in regard to the fisheries would, he declared, put the fishermen out of business and would not conserve the industry, while he did not think there was any need of a survey of the P. G. E. Railway. He urged the Government to take steps to deal with the stock brokerage situation. As far as the Liquor Control Board was concerned, it seemed to him that an attempt was being made to bring it under the Government. Mr. Pattullo, in closing, said that the Opposition was prepared to let the motion in Reply to the Speech from the Throne pass forthwith in order that the business of the Session might be carried on.

The Prime Minister, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, continuing the Debate on the following day, referred to the negotiations that had been carried on for the return of the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block to the Province, and informed the Assembly that they had been completed and that "legislation will be prepared which will be presented to both the Dominion and the Provincial Parliaments for the consummation of the transfer of these lands to the Province." Dealing with the sockeye salmon industry of the Fraser River, he asserted the only way to secure its restoration was by means of an international treaty, a matter that was in the hands of the Dominion and United States Governments. "We strongly endorse," he said, "the securing of the best possible treaty to govern fishing in the international waters and extra-territorial waters affected." While referring to the negotiations with the C. N. R. and the C. P. R. regarding the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, the Prime Minister, in reply to a question of the Leader of the Opposition, insisted that the proposal for a survey of the Provincial line had come from himself and had been acquiesced

in by E. W. Beatty, President of the C. P. R. Mr. Tolmie strongly endorsed the proposed highway through British Columbia to the Yukon and Alaska, on the ground that it would be a good thing for the Province.

Subsequent to this, the motion to adopt the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was carried without division. This decision to adopt the Address after only the speeches of the mover and seconder and the two Leaders constituted a record speed in the British Columbia Legislature, "the only occasion on which the speed of the Throne Speech Debate exceeded that of the present Session occurred in the Session of 1876, when the Debate started and ended in a single day. Party politics, however, had not been introduced into the Assembly then." (*The Vancouver Daily Province*).

Public Accounts. The Public Accounts for the year ended Mar. 31, 1929, were tabled by Hon. W. C. Shelly, Minister of Finance, on Jan. 28. These showed Total Revenue of $21,181,488; Total Expenditure charged to Income, $24,596,393; Deficit, $3,414,905. The Actual Revenue exceeded the Estimated Revenue by $351,192 and the Actual Expenditure the Estimated Expenditure by $3,775,033.

The Balance Sheet as at Mar. 31, 1929, showed Capital Assets of $97,198,228, of which the principal items were: highways, $55,130,943; Provincial buildings and furnishings, $13,841,277; bridges, $6,806,738; Sinking Funds, $16,210,366. Capital Liabilities, made up principally of British Columbia stocks and debentures, amounted to $80,165,361, leaving a balance of Assets over Liabilities of $17,032,867. Current Assets, composed of cash, various advances, accounts receivable, etc., totalled $22,083,575, while Current Liabilities, made up of Treasury bills, accounts payable, special funds, etc., amounted to $21,675,208, giving the former a surplus of $408,367 over the latter. Deferred Assets, made up nearly altogether of loans and interest in connection with the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, totalled $36,955,376. Deferred Liabilities, made up principally of interest on sundry loans, to P.G.E.R., amounted to $9,339,741.

The Budget Speech. Hon. W. C. Shelly, Minister of Finance, in presenting his Budget on Mar. 3, 1930, explained that it has been prepared to meet "the universal demand for improved roads and connecting-links for the main arteries of communication with other Provinces, together with the urgent demand for increased services for hospitals and other institutions." Total Assets of the Province, he pointed out, were $156,237,180 and total Liabilities, $111,180,311, leaving a consolidated Surplus of $45,056,868. During the year debentures and treasury bills amounting in the aggregate to $17,296,769 had been sold, while the net borrowings, after allowing for refunding, etc., amounted to $5,202,069, leaving the Public Debt at Mar. 31, 1929, the end of the fiscal year, (exclusive of the P. G. E. Railway guaranteed stock) at $87,823,430—an increase over the previous fiscal year by the amount of the net borrowings.

The Gross Debt of the Province as at Nov. 1, 1929, the Minister pointed out, was $114,893,930—an increase of $9,132,800 during the twelve months on account of new borrowings. This gross was made up of a direct Funded Debt of $87,365,236; Treasury bills,

$7,211,069; mortgage on B. C. House, London, $157,625; and Pacific Great Eastern Railway guaranteed stock, $20,160,000. Dealing with the new flotations made during the year, Mr. Shelly pointed out that notwithstanding abnormal conditions and adverse markets, "British Columbia sold its securities at a better average interest yield than any other Canadian Province." As at Nov. 1, 1929, the par value of the securities held by the Government exceeded their cost by some $2,200,000, the Minister asserted.

A somewhat unpleasant feature was introduced into the Budget Speech when Mr. Shelly dealt with the losses sustained in respect of land policies. The amount of loss to the Province by way of uncollectible taxes he placed at $2,219,016. "The unfortunate feature," he proceeded to explain, "is that the major portion of the loss in revenue is represented by arrears on improved lands now reverted to the Crown. It should be borne in mind," he continued, "that these improved lands were formerly occupied by settlers who deemed them to have potential values which would return to them at least a livelihood; also that by constructive policies of land settlement and agricultural production these lands would have continued as contributors to the revenues of the Province and factors in maintaining employment and increasing production." He said that during the preceding 5 years 705,000 acres of wild lands had reverted for non-payment of taxes.

Grants that had been made to municipalities over a series of years from revenue accruing to the Province, for the purpose of relieving their financial stress, had "from 1919 to the present time, received in the aggregate some $24,000,000 more than they otherwise would have done." The Minister pointed out that while the revenues of the Province had increased by 82.5 per cent., the grants to municipalities had increased 313 per cent., "until they now represent 22.91 per cent. of the gross revenues of the Government." The proposal, he explained, was to limit the municipalities' share of the liquor profits to $1,000,000 per annum. approximately the amount they were then receiving, while motor-vehicle licences would be limited to $570,000. All pari-mutuel taxes would continue to go to the municipalities.

Coming to the affairs of the University of British Columbia, Mr. Shelly stated that its building requirements presented a very serious problem, and it was difficult to see how, at the (present) time, a sum of two or three million dollars could be provided for the purpose. The best the Government could do for the current year was to recommend a grant of $587,700.

Summarizing the total Revenues of the Province, the Minister said that while they had on an average increased by $650,000 yearly, the average increase in the Expenditures was $1,000,000 a year. He insisted that sound methods of financing must be restored.

The Minister, in dealing with taxation, announced that the tax on wild lands would be reduced from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent.

It was proposed to impose a school tax on all personal property not situated within a school district the same as if it were so situated. An amendment to the Gasoline Tax Act provided for an increase in the rate from 3 cents to 5 cents. A tax on fuel oil, by which the Government expected to raise $550,000 a year, would, he said, be introduced during the Session. Anticipated Revenues during 1930-31, the Minister of Finance estimated at $28,115,546 and the Expenditures at $28,072,715, leaving an estimated Surplus of $42,831. He explained that practically 86 per cent. of the total Revenue of British Columbia had to be used for uncontrollable Expenditure. "Therefore, if the people of British Columbia demand additional services, if they insist on any large new commitments in any direction, they must be prepared to assume a larger burden of taxation," he declared.

T. D. Pattullo, Opposition Leader, spoke in the Budget Debate on Mar. 6. He asserted in his introductory remarks that the Government was an exceptionally extravagant one, and that by preparing to increase expenditure was following a course contrary to that which should characterize a new Government. He contended that while the Government had increased the gasoline tax by 66⅔ per cent., its increase of taxation over all sources of Revenue, not including the sale of natural resources and liquor profits, was 10 per cent. That the Government had little understanding of the work of the Agricultural Department was, he maintained, proved by the recent Land Settlement Amendment Act. He criticized the Attorney-General, Hon. R. H. Pooley, for alleged "ruthless partisanship" and increase in expenditure. The Province, he held, was becoming more and more dependent upon profits from the sale of liquor to carry on administration and urged that a reduction should be made in the price of liquor. The announcement that the Department of Lands anticipated an increase of $300,000 from reinstatement of timber licences, he considered to be an indication on the part of the Government to throw wide open the reinstatement of timber licences that had lapsed. Referring to the negotiations of the Government with the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways for the operation of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Mr. Pattullo claimed false hopes were being raised in the minds of the people: "Unless the Province is prepared to undertake to construct a line to the Peace River, and operate both the Peace River line and the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, the latter problem will never be solved except by one or both national Railways. The Railways will solve this problem when they think the time opportune—and meantime the people will pay." Maintenance of the P. G. E. R., he charged, was being paid out of Capital.

Roderick Mackenzie (Cons., Cariboo), in participating in the Budget Debate, expressed the hope that the Directors of the P. G. E. R. would be able to arrange lower freight rates. He advised building the line to Prince George and drew attention to the extent of the timber along the route of the projected line. Dr.

H. C. Wrinch (Lib., Skeena) took the occasion of the Debate to urge upon the Government the inauguration of State Health Insurance. J. R. Michell (Cons., Kamloops), directing his remarks to the Minister of Public Works, stressed the need of constructing a road to connect the North Thompson Valley with Alberta by way of Jasper, while L. A. Hanna (Lib., Alberni) urged the construction of a road from Sproat Lake to Tofino, making more accessible the scenic beauties of Long Beach, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island—a road that had been promised thirty years before. Hon. R. L. Maitland, Minister without Portfolio, criticized the policies of the former Government and the pessimism of the Leader of the Opposition in regard to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, while he declared the Tolmie Government's hope of reducing taxation lay in the development of British Columbia industrially and agriculturally, and in ending wild schemes like Sumas and South Okanagan. Speaking on the Budget Debate on May 10, Hon. F. P. Burden, Minister of Lands, made, on the one hand, a spirited defence of the administration of his Department and on the other, a reply to the attacks that Members of the Opposition had made upon him. On the same day James H. Beatty (Cons., Victoria) urged the Government to abolish the succession duties, claiming that "it would bring a voluntary influx of people and capital to British Columbia as it did in Florida."

The Debate on the Budget ended on the night of Mar. 11, the latter receiving the approval of the House without a division, after having negatived by 33 to 12 a non-confidence motion introduced by Ian Mackenzie (Lib., North Vancouver).

Special Provincial Audit. The Report of the Auditors who had been appointed by the Tolmie Administration to make a special audit and investigate the financial transactions of British Columbia was tabled in the Legislature on Mar. 19, 1930. The Auditors expressed the opinion that only such assets should be included in the balance sheet as represented actual cash outlay and such as was represented by amounts which might reasonably be considered to be receivable in cash by the Province along with the funds on hand at the date of the balance sheet. This, the auditors concluded, necessitated the elimination of such assets as: (1) capital values placed on annual grants and subsidies receivable from the Dominion of Canada, $14,776,333.40; (2) capital grants to railway companies as compensation for undeveloped lands returned to the Province, $1,509,114.73. "If it is permissible to capitalize such items as the foregoing," commented the auditors, "it might also be permissible to capitalize values in respect to the potential resources of the Province and collective tax-paying power of the population." The auditors found there had been realized a high yield in sinking fund investments and that advantage had been taken of a rise in the market value of certain securi-

ties purchased, the position of the funds as at Aug. 31, 1928, being: for direct obligations, $14,398,694 (at cost), $16,409,598 (par value), $14,848,182 (required); P. G. E. G'td. Stock, $1,033,662 (at cost); Agricultural Credits Commission, $367,263 (at cost); a total of $15,799,619. The Report, as summarized by *The Daily Colonist*, Victoria, Mar. 20, 1930, continued:

A sum of $1,750,000 was recommended as a reserve against irrecoverable expenditure on the South Okanagan project. A suggestion was made in regard to the Conservation Fund that some scheme should be formulated whereby the districts financed by the Province might be financed through other channels. In view of the large amount to be recouped out of the lands of the University of British Columbia, and the heavy interest, maintenance and other overhead charges which had to be met annually, efforts should be made to bring about quicker sales when a new unit was placed on the market, thereby lessening the loss to the Province where local improvements receivable from purchasers were concerned. An estimated loss of $130,718.29 was shown in respect to the Credits Commission. In regard to the sale of bonds, apparently some $8,000,000 could have been marketed early in 1928, "when these could have been sold at 4.5 per cent., thereby saving one-half of 1 per cent. per annum over the life of these debentures." A scheme was prepared by the auditors in connection with funds provided, that revealed a decrease of $4,626,385.37 in funds, representing the amount by which the cash expenditures during the twelve years ended Mar. 31, 1928, together with the expenditures subsequent to that date, but applicable to that period, had exceeded the actual cash receipts of the period. Recommendations were made for the reorganization of the accounting services of the Province, under supervision and direction of the Comptroller-General, with the object of eliminating duplication and introducing in some instances more modern methods.

Legislation of the Session. Parliament prorogued on May 25, 1930. The Session had a duration of forty-one working days during which 82 laws were passed. Eight divisions forced by the Opposition occurred during the final day which lasted one and a half hours. Among the outstanding measures carried during the Session were the following: the Highway Act; the Liquor Control Amendment Act; an Act for the prevention of Fraud in the Sale of Securities; an Act to Promote the Education of Ex-soldiers' Dependent Children; an Act to impose a Fuel Oil Tax; an Act through which the Province was to exercise authority over the fish canneries.

The amendment to the Highway Act was described as revolutionary, empowering the Government to create a system of arterial highways, paying the whole cost of building and maintenance whether they ran through municipalities or not. Exclusive rights to operate would be given to competent companies, who would pay the Government up to 1 per cent. of gross revenue for these privileges. The new Frauds Securities Prevention Act, sponsored by the Attorney-General, was the outcome of a Conference held in Toronto by representatives of various Provinces to consider the situation regarding stockbrokers; and provided the Attorney-General with authority to secure the books for many years back of a firm under investigation. The Minister considered the Act drastic, "but," he added, "serious ills often require very drastic remedies." The Act to Provide for the Imposition and Collection of a Tax on Fuel Oil was strongly opposed in the House by the Leader of the Opposition and by delegations of transportation companies and pulp and paper mills before it received the endorsation of the Legislature. Another Act increased the tax on gasoline from 3c. to 5c. a gallon.

Legislation was passed enlarging the number of noxious weeds from 14 to 29 varieties, while restrictions were placed on threshing machines to prevent their spreading noxious weeds when moving outfits. An amendment to the Egg Marks Act compelled importers of eggs to notify an inspector of delivery of such eggs.

An amendment to the Public Schools Act, introduced by Hon. J. Hinchliffe, Minister of Education, provided for the relief of farm and wild lands from excessive taxation for school purposes as the Council of Public Instruction might from

time to time determine. The Minister of Finance was to set aside a sum of money each year for the purpose of the Act.

Incidents of the Session. Dr. L. E. Borden (Cons., Nelson), when seconding the motion in reply to the Speech from the Throne on Jan. 29, stressed the importance of the Kootenay country as a contributor to the wealth of British Columbia, the mining districts in that part of the country having in 1929 a total production worth $32,000,000, as compared with approximately $70,000,000 for the Province as a whole.

On Feb. 3, the Speaker ruled a Bill introduced by G. S. Pearson (Lib., Nanaimo) for the amending of the Workmen's Compensation Act, as being outside the right of a private member to introduce. The Bill not having been printed, A. M. Manson, former Attorney-General and also a former Speaker of the House, appealed against this ruling, but the Speaker was sustained by a straight party vote.

On Feb. 6, T. D. Pattullo assailed the Ministry for selling timber contrary to expert advice; for appointing Dr. W. H. Gaddes as Colonization Commissioner; for forcing the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., when acquiring the North Eastern Railway, to deal with it through Hon. H. H. Stevens; and for misrepresenting its position in the Pacific Great Eastern Railway survey.

T. A. Uphill (Lab., Fernie) made the suggestion, when the Bill respecting the solemnizing of marriage was under consideration, that a man on reaching the age of 25 years should be taxed $100 if he were not married, with an increase each following year should he continue unmarried.

There was a spirited debate in the House on Feb. 6, when the Prime Minister promised to furnish certain information desired by the Opposition, but "with the usual reservations," which led Members of the Opposition to declare that there was no reservation the Prime Minister could make, "as the Government was but the servant of the Members of the House."

A debate took place on Feb. 7 over the dismissal of Norman Watt, Government agent at Prince Rupert. It was resumed four days later, and only ceased when the House, with the ready consent of the Government, ordered the production of all correspondence relating to the matter.

On Feb. 21, the Prime Minister announced that the Government had signed the necessary documents regarding the transfer of the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block to Provincial control and that they had been forwarded to Ottawa for action by the Federal authorities. "The fact that this railway and land question was a point of friction between British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada almost since British Columbia went into Confederation, I think is worthy of comment," remarked the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister also announced in the House, Feb. 27, that the Government was giving consideration to the establishment of a Public Utilities Commission for the Province.

Paving of the Island Highway, at least from Victoria to Nanaimo, was strongly urged in the House on Mar. 6 by C. H. Davie (Cons., Cowichan-Newcastle). He explained that the Highway was the main artery on Vancouver Island, and that it was in very bad condition.

Hon. W. Atkinson, Minister of Agriculture, informed the Legislature on Mar. 14 that the Provincial Government had decided upon the immediate sale of its entire holdings of 8,700 acres in the Sumas reclamation scheme at a flat price of $125 per acre. He explained that as there was an indebtedness of $4,600,000 against the area, and nothing like this amount could be received for it, a large loss was entailed.

During a debate in the Legislature on Mar. 20 on amendments to the Medical Act, the Prime Minister promised that the Government would give early and earnest consideration to the advisability of an investigation being made by a commission regarding the controlling of chiropractic and drugless healing. "As far as the medical profession and Christian Scientists are concerned," he said, "they appear to be well taken care of in the legislation already passed this Session."

Hon. N. S. Lougheed, Minister of Public Works, speaking in the House on Mar. 20, with regard to the expenditure of $5,000,000 which was made on highways under the Loan Bill, explained that the returns from the roads amounted to 6.39 per cent., as compared with 1 per cent. a few years before. He said that during the current year the revenue represented a return of $4,500,000, which was second only to the $5,000,000 derived from the Income tax.

Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Mines, informed the House on Mar. 20 that not only was fuel oil cutting into the coal mining industry of British Columbia, but that Alberta coal was also displacing the Provincial product, Victoria and Vancouver alone using 400,000 tons mined in the sister Province.

The Select Standing Committee on Fisheries, after holding 23 meetings and examining 42 witnesses, submitted its Report to the Legislature on Mar. 5. Although limitation of cannery licences seemed desirable for the economic operation of the industry, the Committee refrained from making any recommendation. It had been shown that the dogfish was the most destructive agency of the pilchard and salmon industry, and the Government was urged to encourage the manufacture of this fish into marketable commodities, thereby creating an industry as well as protecting the salmon and pilchard industries. A campaign against hair-seals and sea-lions was urged. Conditions were found to be unsatisfactory in the pilchard industry because of the Federal-Provincial dual control, and the Committee recommended that no restrictive legislation be put into effect for the time being.

New Provincial Liquor Law. The new Liquor Control Law, which the Government announced early in the 1930 Session of the Legislature would be enacted, was, after a spirited debate of three hours or more, adopted by a vote of 27 to 11. The new law differed materially from the one it displaced. It was to be administered by an organization known as the Liquor Control Board, which would consist of three members, instead of one, as under the former law. The Board received its appointment from the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and was responsible to that body instead of to Parliament. In place of purchasing its supply of liquor through the Government purchasing department, the new Act empowered the Board to make its own purchases direct. Veterans' Clubs, of which the Act specified half a dozen, were authorized to take out vendors' licences. Distilleries and breweries desiring to sell liquor and beer to the Government should pay licence fees equal to one per cent. of the value of their lands and improvements. Power was taken by the Government to cancel the licences of export liquor warehouses when their Federal licences expired. Advertizing of liquor, except in *bona fide* newspapers—and then only of liquor within the Province —was prohibited.

Royal Commission on State Health Insurance. The Progress Report of the Royal Commission on State Health Insurance and Maternity Benefits, composed of Members of the Legislative Assembly appointed, Apr. 16, 1929, was presented to the House on Feb. 11, 1930. The Commission communicated with and assembled from all countries of the world legislative enactments, reports, and other material touching on the subject in hand; obtained replies from the representatives of 64,989 wage-earners within British Columbia; sought information from practically every available source and held numerous sittings for the discussion of matters assigned for investigation. "Our investigation," said a clause in the Report, which was signed by all five of the Commissioners, "thus far convinces us that there is justification and a general demand for the introduction in British Columbia of an economically sound and equitable public health insurance plan, in the interests of the majority of Provincial workers, of Provincial industries, and of the State—in the more effectual safeguarding and preservation of communal health, the more rational distribution of sickness costs, and the scientific reduction of such charges to the Government, to employers, and to individual citizens." The Report conveyed the information that all European countries, with the exception of five—and they the very smallest—have adopted State health-insurance principles. Great Britain was among the number. Among British Dominions, Canada was the only one that had not" considered and promulgated, as national measures, health insurance and associated

progressive legislation." From its study of the matter, the Commission discovered that in those countries in which State health insurance existed it had been adopted as a national undertaking. "It will be apparent," commented the Report, "that all precedents suggest recognition of State health-insurance proposals in Canada as a matter for Federal consideration and Federal action." And in another part of their Report the Commissioners made this statement in regard to the question of jurisdiction: "Whether it is constitutionally within the competency of a Provincial Parliament to enact and apply legislation in the matter of State Health insurance primarily challenged consideration by your Commission. Research discloses no precedent." The Commission requested that further time be granted for the completion of its undertaking. Annual cost of sickness in Canada was estimated at $311,000,000, of which, according to Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, Chief Officer of Health for the Province of Ontario, $276,000,000 was borne by individuals and $34,000,000 was distributed to communities.

Royal Commission on the Fruit Industry. The Report of the Royal Commissioner, W. Sanford Evans of Winnipeg, appointed by Order-in-Council under date of Oct. 31, 1929, to investigate the condition of the fruit industry in the Okanagan Valley, the Kettle River and the Kootenay Districts, was tabled in the Legislature on Feb. 20, 1930, by Hon. S. L. Howe, Provincial Secretary.

The general conclusion from the Inquiry was that the agricultural industry in the territory investigated was worth maintaining and developing. The Province had made loans to the principal irrigation districts aggregating $2,300,000, and for the purpose of regulating marketing had conferred on a Committee, constituted at the request of the industry, the right to exercise certain powers which ordinarily are only used by the State itself. Whether or not a sound proposition was capable of being developed was therefore a matter of especial concern to the Province.

Among the recommendations of the Report were the following:—(1) that the Government accept the principle of payment according to ability to pay and abandon the existing plan of payment by regular fractions of the debt; (2) that the amount required to be paid in any year on account of construction costs, by a district, be proportionate to the value of the products; (3) that a change be made in the general system of administration and that an administration officer be appointed with headquarters in the district. The existing system was declared to be too costly. The season of 1929 was below the average in the quantity of water delivered by the irrigation systems, and the Commissioner urged that a thorough engineering survey should be made.

University of B. C. Endowment Lands. During the 1930 Session the Report of a Commission appointed to investigate the endowment lands of the University of British Columbia was tabled in the House on Feb. 24 dealing with the financial situation of the land area at Point Grey. The area, according to the Report, after deducting the land rented or leased to the University, schools, parks, roads, etc., was 1,994 acres. Up to the end of June, 1929, after a period of four years, only 88 lots had been sold out of a possible 240. The amount advanced by the Treasurer to June 30, 1929, was $1,774,937. To this the Auditor estimated interest amounting to $226,704, making the total debt $2,001,641. The statement of the Auditor of Revenue, prepared with interest compounded, showed moneys due under the Act at $6,607,939. The amount charged against the land was placed at $3,398 per acre. The Report pointed out that while the land would naturally increase in value, interest charges would be added to it at the rate of $330,000 annually, a sum which apparently could not be realized from the land. "It is apparent, therefore, that if the lands are to remain charged with this amount there can be no sum realized for endowment purposes."

On Mar. 19, after a two-day debate, the Legislature ordered an investigation by a Royal Commission into the financial future of the University while two days later Hon. F. P. Burden, Minister of Lands, replying to a question by the Opposition Leader, announced that it was the purpose of the Government to "follow the present scheme of developing the area on a high-class basis."

Mining. The Annual Report of the Mining Industry of British Columbia for the year 1929 was submitted to Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Mines, by John D. Galloway, Provincial Mineralogist. The steady progress that characterized mining in the Province in recent years was again shown in 1929. Gross value of the mineral production in 1929 was $68,245,443—a new high record in the history of British Columbia, and $2,872,860 greater than the year before. The tonnage of metalliferous ore mined in the Province was 6,977,681 tons, as compared with 6,421,310 tons in 1928. This increase was almost entirely due to larger tonnages mined at the Sullivan and Britannia properties. Quantities and values of mineral products in 1929, with comparative figures for 1928, were as follows:—

	1929		1928	
Mineral	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gold, placer....oz.	6,983	$ 118,711	8,424	$ 143,203
Gold, lode....oz.	115,339	3,004,419	188,087	3,888,097
Silver....oz.	9,918,800	5,256,270	10,627,167	6,182,461
Copper....lb.	101,483,857	18,375,682	97,908,316	14,265,242
Lead....lb.	302,346,268	15,269,696	305,140,792	13,961,412
Zinc....lb.	172,096,841	9,268,792	181,763,147	9,984,613
Coal....tons (2,240 lb.)	2,251,252	11,256,260	2,526,702	12,633,510
Structural materials....	....	3,921,768	....	3,408,686
Miscellaneous Metals and Minerals....	....	1,773,845	....	905,354
Totals....		$68,245,443		$65,372,583

During 1929 there was a steady continuation of the intensive development and exploration that had been a feature of the mining industry of the Province during the previous three years. Most of the large operating companies maintained or increased ore reserves, notwithstanding large tonnage mined. Reports indicated that more prospectors were in the field than in previous years. Some of the large mining companies placed prospecting parties in various parts of the Province, and in Northern and Central British Columbia hydroplanes were used. An important new discovery during the year was the Manville property in the Taku River area, where extensive development had begun. Dividends declared by mining companies during the year amounted in the aggregate to $13,743,308, as compared with $11,556,688 in 1928.

Agriculture. A synopsis of agricultural conditions in British Columbia in 1929 was supplied by G. H. Stewart, Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, on July 4, 1930. Total value of agricultural production was estimated at $62,632,890, an increase of $3,968,647 over 1928. Fruit growing was handicapped by lack of rain, and the total production was 180,220,000 lb., valued at $6,955,457, which was a decrease of 22.85 per cent. in the quantity and 15.34 per cent. in the value as compared with 1928. The production of apples amounted to 147,604,000 lb.—a decrease of 24.66 per cent. Small fruit production was 11,952,000 lb., a decrease of 1,436,000 lb.

Total vegetable crop amounted to 227,678 tons, valued at $8,825,135, as compared with 238,611 tons, valued at $6,618,909 in 1928. The acreage of potatoes showed a decrease of 2,742 acres from the previous year, but the crop averaged $52 a ton in value as against $25 in 1928. There was an increase of 2,852 tons in the production of market vegetables. Root crops produced 73,344 tons, valued at $1,628,237, as against 68,486 tons, valued at $1,342,325 in 1928.

Harvesting conditions for all grain crops were most satisfactory. Grain crops made a total yield of 6,598,553 bushels, valued at $6,031,641, as compared with 5,592,883 bushels, valued at $4,656,083 in 1928.

Weather conditions during the year were not on the whole favourable for the dairy industry, but the total value of the product, amounting to $13,135,114, was an increase of $200,958 over 1928. There was an increase of 14,167 lb. in the butter produced, the total being 6,032,635 lb. Cheese experienced another decrease in output. There was an increase of 22,675 cases in evaporated milk manufactured and of 5,479 gallons in the ice cream made.

The live stock on the farms of the Province was valued at $34,435,101—an increase for the year of $2,540,744. The number of beef and dairy cattle was 416,-

446, as against 398,464 in 1928; and swine, 64,056, against 55,004. In horses there was a small increase and in sheep a gain of 35,277. Poultry increased from 3,782,163 to 3,973,620, while in eggs there was a gain of 2,913,983 dozen, production being 17,790,740 dozen, valued at $5,870,944. The quantity of wool produced was 1,162,698 lb., an increase of 182,150 lb.

The policy of the British Columbia Government in regard to the agricultural industry of the Province was outlined by the Prime Minister, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, in the Legislature on Feb. 17, 1930, while a Bill was under consideration amending the Land Settlement and Development Act. He pointed out that rich as the land was along the Grand Trunk Pacific section of the Canadian National Railways in the central part of the Province, it was useless to ask farmers to go on the land without water and without adequate stock and expect them to grovel along. The Minister of Agriculture, he said, proposed, through the Bill under discussion, to assist the farmers in getting good stock and in obtaining water to meet the needs of the farm.

A reorganization of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture, under plans formulated by J. B. Munro, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in conjunction with R. Ross Napier, Departmental Commissioner, was accomplished in the Spring of 1930, according to a statement made in the Legislature on Apr. 6, 1930, by Hon. F. P. Burden, Acting Minister of Agriculture. A number of small branches in the Department were eliminated and grouped under the three main divisions of Administration, Plant Industry and Animal Industry. In the Administration Branch W. J. Bonavia was designated as Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister, combining with that office his appointment as Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Secretary of the B.C. Fairs' Association. W. H. Robertson, B.S.A., formerly Provincial Horticulturist, was appointed Director of Plant Industry. Dr. W. R. Gunn, V.S., B.S.A., was appointed Director of Animal Industry.

Under authority delegated at the Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association, the Executive Committee met in Vancouver on Apr. 9, 1930, and decided to confer the title of "Dairy Sires of Merit" on farm animals deemed worthy as contributing to the improvement of stock.

Dr. W. H. Gaddes, Colonization Commissioner of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture, reviewing colonization work during 1929, asserted that his experience in that connection had "brought out clearly the necessity of getting all reverted lands and those not yet alienated, particularly in the settled districts, classified, priced and listed for sale. The existing method of having to get inspection after a man had become interested in a piece of land, is not conducive to land sales for settlement." He said that settlement areas in the Central Interior of the Province, under the administration of the Land Settlement Board, had proved to be the easiest to handle, and pointed out instances of success attained in individual settlements on these lands, principally in the neighbourhood of Prince George.

Fisheries. The product of the British Columbia fisheries in 1929 had a total value of $23,930,692, as compared with $26,562,727 in 1928, according to the preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Department of Fisheries. The chief contributor to the decrease was the salmon fishery, the value of whose product dropped from $17,345,670 in 1928 to $14,265,795 in 1929. The canned product was the principal form in which British Columbia salmon was marketed, and the quantity of this decreased from 2,035,637 cases in 1928 to 1,398,857 cases, the value of which was $11,617,075 in 1929 as against $13,768,748 in 1928. The halibut fishery ranked second in importance, the catch being 303,921 cwt., with a marketed value of $4,317,235, an increase of 1,101 cwt., in the quantity and $946,565 in the value. The pilchard fishery was third, with a value of $2,199,834—a decrease from 1928 of $363,303. The large items of pilchard production were oil and meal, the former of which had a value of $1,128,164 and the latter of $656,867, while canned pilchards had a value of $411,011. The total quantity of fish of all kinds caught in 1929 was 5,261,274 cwt., as compared with 6,066,100 cwt. in 1928. The amount of capital engaged in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish in 1929 was $13,701,507,

as compared with $11,964,987 in 1928, while the men employed in these operations numbered 12,675, as compared with 11,818 the year before.

Fishermen and packers of British Columbia, during a conference with Hon. S. L. Howe, Commissioner of Fisheries for the Province, on Jan. 6, 1930, agreed that the Provincial, rather than the then existing dual Provincial-Dominion control of fisheries in the Pacific Province, would be more satisfactory. The respective interests failed, however, to concur in the projected Provincial limitation of cannery licences, representatives of the fishermen strenuously opposing any restriction of cannery construction.

Manufacturing. A Report of the manufacturing industries of British Columbia for the year 1928 was issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in April, 1930. It presented the following information: establishments reporting, 1,624; capital invested, $367,898,589; number of employees, 48,984; salaries and wages, $58,734,703; cost of materials, $137,185,812; gross value of products, $270,851,669. In point of value of products, sawmills ranked first with $62,536,200. Fish curing and packing came next with $24,261,345, followed by pulp and paper, $18,714,056; electric light and power, $12,353,576; slaughtering and meat packing, $11,550,069. There was an all-round increase in the figures quoted as compared with those of the year before.

Public Works. The Report of the Department of Public Works was submitted to Hon. N. S. Lougheed, Minister of Public Works, by P. Philip, Deputy Minister of Public Works Engineer. Two unexpected factors were noted as being accountable for considerable additional work on roads and bridges during the fiscal year 1929. The one was the upheaval of bituminous-surfaced gravel roads by Winter severity and the other, the damage to bridges and highways by high water. The bituminous surfacing of gravel roads, which had been found to provide smooth and serviceable roads for motorists, had been carried on extensively, being largely done by day labour. The largest and most important undertaking of the year was the construction of a road on Nicomen Island that extended about 14 miles. Several stretches of the old Cariboo Road, originally constructed 65 years before during the gold-boom days, were widened and gravel-surfaced, making it better adapted for heavy traffic. The North Thompson Highway, another potential link to Alberta, was continued to the vicinity of Cottonwood Flats.

Lands. The Report of the Survey Branch, Department of Lands, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, was submitted to Hon. F. P. Burden, Minister of Lands, by J. E. Umbach, Surveyor-General. Twenty-one parties were engaged on survey work during the season and twelve land surveyors of the Province were employed in charge of field parties by the Pacific Great Eastern Resources Survey, Government operations during 1929 thus providing employment for a considerably greater number of surveyors than for some years previous. During the season an additional class of field-work was undertaken by the Survey Branch, namely, Highway Right-of-way surveys. This made a fourth main class. Under Crown land surveys, 156 parcels were surveyed, covering 29,724 acres. Under the Control Surveys extensive triangulation was carried on, in the vicinity of rivers and lakes in the interior of the Province and in the vicinity of coastal waters. Under the new or fourth class undertaking by the Survey Branch surveys were made of a portion of the West Coast Highway between Sooke and Jordan River, the Prince Rupert Highway between Terrace and Usk and the highway between Nelson and Rossland. As the result of an arrangement entered into by the Government and the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways at the beginning of the year, the Surveys staff conducted the rather stupendous undertaking of mapping topographically the whole of what is known as the Peace River Aid Block, containing about 10,000 square miles, the Federal Government lending assistance by supplying two aeroplanes with necessary personnel and photographic equipment. The Division reported that at the end of the year it had indexed and made available for reference 13,500 aerial views. The Geographic Division dealt with the compilation and drawing of maps for lithographic reproduction, the preparation of standard base maps and the calculations incidental thereto. During the

year 30,972 maps were issued to Government departments and to the public, while of maps received into geographic stock the total number was 37,050.

The Report of the Lands Branch, Department of Lands, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, was submitted to H. Cathcart, Deputy Minister of Lands, by Newman Taylor, Superintendent of Lands. There was a general increase in the business of the Province, as was indicated by an advance in revenue, principally from land sales and leases under the Land and Taxation Acts. From land sales the Branch received during the year $377,745; revenue under the Land Act, $191,166; revenue under Coal and Petroleum Act, $35,680; sundry receipts, $13,843; total, $618,435. Pre-emption records allowed numbered 524; certificates of purchases issued, 1,448; certificates of improvements, 172. Land sales aggregated 17,013 acres. Coal prospecting licences issued, 160 for 102,400 acres; coal leases issued, 19 for 20,479 acres; sundry leases, 196 for 15,283 acres.

The Report of the Forest Branch for 1929 was submitted to Hon. F. P. Burden, Minister of Lands, by P. Z. Caverhill, Chief Forester. The force of the Forest Branch during the year was 550, or ten less than the year before. The Sayward Forest, covering 394,500 acres of the Sayward District, north of Campbell River, Vancouver Island, was reserved during the year. Timber in this forest was being logged at the rate of approximately 250,000,000 F.B.M. yearly. A small area, 402 acres, was reserved on Cowichan Lake for experimental purposes. The total area under reserve in British Columbia forests at the end of 1929 was 6,907,000 acres in twenty forests. Total timber scaled in 1929 in F.B.M., was 3,346,144,287 —a gain of 141,249,987. There were 354 sawmills in operation and 95 shut down; 53 shingle-mills in operation and 15 shut down. The Forest Branch reported 2,188 fires and the Dominion Forest Service, 354—an increase of 546 in the former and 44 in the latter, as compared with 1928. The total area burned over was 909,620 acres on Provincial lands and 46,825 acres in the Dominion Railway Belt. The area of merchantable timber damaged or destroyed was estimated at 100,961 acres, on which the net stumpage loss was estimated at $284,571. There were 229,309 acres of valuable reproduction destroyed, while the cost to the Forest Branch for fighting fires was $492,581.

Education. The 58th Annual Report of the Public Schools of British Columbia for the school year ended June 30, 1929, was submitted to Hon. Joshua Hinchliffe, B.A., Minister of Education, by S. J. Willis, B.A., LL.D., Superintendent of Education. The enrolment in the schools of the Province had increased during the year from 108,179 to 109,558 and the average daily attendance from 91,760 to 94,410. In addition to the number given above, there were enrolled in correspondence classes, 455; night schools, 7,629; normal school at Vancouver, 182; normal school at Victoria, 157; Victoria College, 233; University of British Columbia, 1,730—a total of 10,386. There were 3,586 grade teachers and 198 special teachers. Three new high schools, 1 junior high school and 6 superior schools were opened during the year. Additional class-rooms opened during the year numbered 100. The grand total cost of education was $11,149,996, of which $3,765,920 was contributed by the Provincial Government, including the annual grant to the University of British Columbia, amounting to $564,425.

Enrolment at the University of British Columbia for the year 1929-30 was 1,904, of whom 1,434 were in the Faculty of Arts and Science; 263 in Applied Science, 35 in Nursing, 46 in Agriculture. 59 in graduate studies, and 67 in Teacher Training Course. In addition 427 attended Summer Session in Arts; 105, late afternoon and Saturday morning classes; 1, Public Health Nursing; 9, Occupational Course in Agriculture; 124, Short Courses in Agriculture and 49, evening classes in Botany.

The following appointments were made during the year: Professors: D. O. Evans, M.A.,Ph.D., (French); W. A. Corrothers, (Economics and Political Science); G. G. Moe, M.Sc., Ph.D., (Head of the Department of Agronomy); Associate Professors: J. Friend Day, M.A., (Economics and Commerce); C. W. Topping, (Economics and Sociology); H. Grayson-Smith, M.A., Ph.D., (Physics); W. G. Black, M.A., (Education); Assistant Professors: Eivion Owen, (Classics); G. F. Drummond, (Economics); A. C. Cooke, M.A., (History); W. B. Coulthard, (Electrical Engineering); Gertrude M. Smith, (Zoology).

The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred, Oct. 30, 1929, upon Frank Burnett*.

The 15th Annual Congregation of the University was held on May 8, 1930. The graduating class was the largest in its history, 229 students receiving degrees. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Theodore Harding Boggs, M.A., Ph.D., former head of the Department of Economics and Political Science who, after fifteen years' service with the University had resigned to join the staff of Stanford University, California. This was the first occasion on which the Senate of the University had conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws upon one of its own members.

The Annual Convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation was held at Vancouver on Apr. 22-4, 1930. The membership was reported to be 2,104. In the High School section two resolutions were adopted in regard to the teaching of French. The one asked that the translation from English to French be omitted from the junior matriculation papers and that a question of the same character as the rest of the paper be substituted. The other resolution urged the Minister of Education to consider the drafting of a separate course in French in the Technical and Science classes. A resolution by the Latin Section asked the Examination Board to make the Latin authors' paper in junior matriculation an examination in sight or unseen translation, of sections of varying difficulty, the student to be provided with a Latin-English dictionary during the examination. A resolution was adopted disapproving of the proposal of the Board of Examiners to change from 40 to 50 per cent., the pass-mark in English subjects in junior and senior matriculation. The following officers were elected: President, Ira Dilworth, Victoria; Vice-President, C. G. Brown, Burnaby; Secretary-Treasurer, W. F. Houston, New Westminster.

The British Columbia School Trustees' Association held its Annual Convention at Nanaimo on Sept. 23-25, 1929. Resolutions were carried: (1) strongly opposing any system that proposed the joining of school boards with municipal councils; (2) recommending "That the Department of Education be asked to train the teachers in Normal Schools to use Canadian readers, and discourage American silent and supplementary readers." Motions were adopted endorsing resolutions of the Oak Bay School Board, (1) in opposing the introduction of a four-year High School term; (2) favouring the continuance of the three-year term; and (3) disapproving of frequent changes in textbooks, especially in High School work. The Convention endorsed a resolution of the Local Council of Women, asking that a Provincial training school be established for institutional cases of mental defectives.

Hon. Joshua Hinchliffe, Minister of Education, referring to the resolution of the British Columbia School Trustees' Association in regard to United States books in the schools of the Province, issued a statement in October, 1929, declaring that in Grade I there were eleven British and Canadian books in authorized use and two United States books, as compared with ten British and Canadian and nine from the United States before he became Minister of Education. In Grade II, when he assumed office, he found the authorized books to be six of British and Canadian origin, and six from the United States. These he had changed to seven British and Canadian and one United States. "From Grade II on," he explained, "none of the books authorized are other than British or Canadian."

The Minister of Education announced in August, 1929, that his Department had decided to inaugurate a complete High School course by correspondence for the benefit of qualified young people on the frontier settlements. No fees were to be charged, the only additional cost to correspondence pupils being for postage on lessons sent in for correction. Another announcement from the Department, in April, 1930, was the decision to publish every other month a magazine of 16 pages to be used in the public schools for supplementary reading.

A delegation representing the Union of British Columbia Municipalities and the British Columbia School Trustees' Association waited upon the Government on Dec. 17, 1929, and presented a lengthy statement asking for a more equitable adjustment of taxation.

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*NOTE—Since deceased.

Labour Affairs. The 12th Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, was submitted to Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Labour, by J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister. The total industrial payroll for the Province was given as $192,092,244, as compared with $183,097,781 for 1928 and $177,522,758 for 1927. The average industrial wage based on one full week's work for all adult male employees was $29.20 for 1929. Labour disputes during the year were the smallest on record, only 482 employees being affected for a total of 3,320 working days. The percentage of Asiatic employees increased to 10.1 per cent. in 1929 from 9.33 per cent. in 1928. Of the total number of employees, 101,625, or 87.15 per cent. of those reported on, were working on an eight-hour day; 10,968, or 9.40 per cent., worked over eight, but not more than nine hours per day, while only 4,030, or 3.45 per cent. of all employees, worked in excess of nine hours per day.

The Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia, in its 1929 Report provided statistical information covering 20,766 women and girl employees, whose work was regulated under nine orders. Summarizing the figures for all these occupations the average weekly wage for women over 18 years of age, or inexperienced workers, was shown to be $17.64, as against $17.52 in 1928. Court proceedings were instituted in 12 instances during the year for violation of the Act or orders. Eleven convictions were obtained and the twelfth was withdrawn after cash settlement had been made in full with the employees. Arrears of wages amounting to $2,836 were collected for women employees without recourse to court. The employers who violated the regulations were mostly foreigners. The Board found that the majority of employers were obeying the provisions of the Act and orders.

Other Reports. The 8th Annual Report of the business done during the fiscal year 1928-29 in pursuance of the Superannuation Act was submitted to Hon. S. L. Howe, Provincial Secretary, in November, 1929, by Norman Baker, Civil Service Commissioner. It announced a steadily increasing number of city, municipal and school board authorities coming under the operation of the Act. The number of contributors during the year rose from 1,281 to 2,945. Added to this number the 1,994 contributors in the service of the Government, the grand total was 4,939.

Railways under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government had a mileage in 1929 of 1,695, made up of common carriers, 751 miles, and industrial railways, 944.7 miles. These railways had 224 locomotives and 6,319 of all other kinds of rolling stock. Possibilities of rail outlet to the Pacific Coast from the Peace River country was under thorough examination during the year by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railways and the engineers of the Provincial Government. During the 1930 Session of the Legislature an amendment was made to the Railway Act allowing industrial railways to carry, under certain conditions, passengers and freight.

The 18th Annual Report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, of the Superintendent of Insurance, H. G. Garrett, was submitted to Hon. R. H. Pooley, Attorney-General, on July 2, 1929. At the end of the year there were 258 insurers licensed to transact business, of whom 242 were Dominion and 16 Provincial Licensees. Fifteen new companies were licensed during the year. There were 1,407 life insurance and 1,674 fire and miscellaneous insurance agents and 25 adjusters carrying on business in the Province. Net fire insurance premiums totalled $6,032,585; net amount of losses incurred, $2,162,247; net amount of losses paid, $2,090,357. There was $372,921,681 life insurance in force, on which premiums of $12,239,380 were paid, while claims paid totalled $2,465,406.

The 33rd Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year ended June 30, 1929, was submitted to Hon. S. L. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by H. E. Young, M.D., Provincial Health Officer, who stated that there had been a lack of co-ordination in the different branches of the work, but "this year we feel that we can submit such evidence as will have justified all expenditures and efforts that have been made. Referring to certain criticism in the daily Press regarding tuberculosis in the Province, Dr. Young pointed out that "while British Columbia has a death rate of 108.2 per 100,000 of population for 1928, 35.2 per cent. of this is due to North American Indians." For these Indians, he pointed out, the Province

was not responsible; they were under the care of the Federal Department of Indian Affairs.

The 8th Annual Report of the Tranquille Sanitarium for the year ended Mar. 31, 1929, gave the average daily population as 214, there being 215 admissions and 165 discharges. Of the 165 discharges, 3.6 per cent. were apparently arrested, 30 per cent. were quiescent and 22 per cent., definitely improved.

The 57th Annual Report of the Provincial Mental Hospitals at Essondale, New Westminster and Saanich for the year ended Mar. 31, 1929, stated that the population of the Hospitals had increased from 2,269 to 2,347. New admissions numbered 543; discharges, 272; deaths, 181; on probation, 101. A. L. Crease, Medical Superintendent, recommended the establishment of a Psychopathic Hospital and a Social Service in connection with the Hospital at Essondale.

The 25th Annual Report of the Provincial Industrial School for Boys (near Coquitlam) for the year ended Mar. 31, 1929, stated that during the year 71 boys were admitted, 67 released, 2 transferred, leaving a total of 151 in the school at the end of the year—2 more than at the end of the previous year.

The Annual Report of the Provincial Game Commissioner for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, showed that information had been laid in 602 cases—an increase of 163; there were 569 convictions and $9,008 was imposed in fines. Total revenue derived from sale of game licences, fees and furs was $142,028 and from fur trade, $47,329. During the year the Game Department came under the control of a separate official from whom all the game wardens took their instructions.

The Report of the Provincial Museum of Natural History at Victoria for the year 1929 was submitted by Francis Kermode, Director, and showed that the total number of visitors checked during the year was 63,111.

The 8th Annual Report of the Fire Marshal for 1929 showed the total value of buildings and contents destroyed by fire to have been $4,190,100, an increase of approximately $1,500,000, and nearly reaching the high level of 1923. Five adults lost their lives by fire.

Preliminary figures compiled at the office of the Provincial Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages gave the following registration for 1929:—births, 9,651; deaths, 6,335; marriages, 5,098. An amendment to the Marriage Act required registration for all persons qualified to perform the marriage ceremony and residential qualification for applicants for marriage licences.

The Report of the Inspector of Municipalities for 1929 showed the total assessments of the cities, districts and villages of the Province to have been $741,632,232; total debenture debt, $118,483,618; sinking fund of cities and districts, $26,369,317. There was an increase of $8,358,000 in the total debenture debt and slightly more than $20,000,000 in the total assessment, which the Inspector considered reasonable. A slight increase also occurred in the arrears of taxes and in the tax-sale lands. Two new villages, Stewart and Silverton, were incorporated.

The 8th Annual Report of the Liquor Control Board for the year ended Mar. 31, 1929, was submitted to Hon. R. H. Pooley, Attorney-General, by H. Davidson, Chairman. Total sales for the year amounted to $15,132,932, an increase of $1,176,023 over 1928. This was made up of wines and spirits, $8,997,391; native wines, $270,745; Oriental liquors, $423,274; malt liquors, $5,441,521. Net profits amounted to $4,192,222, which was apportioned as follows: reserve, $20; mothers' pensions, $694,967; municipalities, $1,224,032; hospitals, $524,585; consolidated revenue fund, $1,748,617.

The Annual Report of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, showed revenues of $561,274 and operating expenses of $617,274, leaving a deficit of $55,844. There was an operating surplus during the last five months of the year. Cost of the Railway to the Province up to the end of the year was $61,458,034. Loans due the Province by the Railway were $18,151,959, with interest amounting to $10,085,090.

Loans to the number of 1,533 and in amount to $4,721,850, with $3,880 as the average, were in operation as at Dec. 31, 1929, under the Soldier Settlement Board of British Columbia. Of the 1,533 settlers operating farms under the Board, 81.5 per cent. had applied for revaluation, and of this number 76.4 per cent. had been dealt with by the Board.

Other Provincial Affairs. The Union of British Columbia Municipalities held its 26th Annual Convention at Harrison Hot Springs on Oct. 14-17, 1929, with 139 delegates representing 44 municipalities. E. H. Bridgman, President, occupied the chair. Hon. N. S. Lougheed, Minister of Public Works, spoke in regard to the relation of highways to the municipalities and announced that the Government was working carefully "to what will be known as the arteria road." Among the resolutions carried were:—(1) disapproval of a proposed amendment to the Municipal Act to provide that land on which soldier organizations had erected buildings for social, recreational and community purposes should be considered as war memorials, the reason for non-concurring being that municipalities already had authority to make grants in such cases; (2) a request that a committee be appointed to consider the simplifying or abolishing of the Local Improvement Act, referred to the incoming Executive for consideration; (3) recommendations that, owing to the increasing burden on municipalities and cities to finance the schools, the Legislature be pressed to change the present system of paying municipal taxes. Officers elected were: President, E. H. Bridgman, North Vancouver; Vice-Presidents, T. A. Love, Grand Forks, and D. W. Poppy, Langley; Secretary-Treasurer, A. Wells Gray, New Westminster.

Under the Provincial Old Age Pensions Act there was paid out during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, the sum of $991,771. Administration expense for the year was 1.22 per cent.

The British Columbia Forestry Act, so far as it sought to impose a tax on timber, was declared to be *ultra vires* by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Mar. 5, 1930. "Their Lordships," concluded the written statement of the Judicial Committee, "are of the opinion, without entering into other topics discussed at the hearing, that the timber tax in question is an export tax falling within the category of duties of Customs and Excise and, as such, as well as by its inherent nature, as an indirect tax, could not competently be imposed by a Provincial Legislature."

The Province of British Columbia

(As at June 30, 1930)

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. Robert Randolph Bruce

The Tolmie Ministry (Conservative)

Prime Minister and Minister of Railways.....Hon. S. F. Tolmie
Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Fisheries.....Hon. S. L. Howe
Attorney-General.....Hon. R. H. Pooley, K.C.
Minister of Lands.....Hon. F. P. Burden
Minister of Finance and Minister of Industries.....Hon. W. C. Shelly
Minister of Agriculture.....Hon. W. Atkinson
Minister of Mines and Minister of Labour.....Hon. W. A. McKenzie
Minister of Public Works.....Hon. N. S. Lougheed
Minister of Education.....Hon. J. Hinchliffe
President of the Executive Council.....Hon. R. W. Bruhn
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. R. L. Maitland, K.C.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.....Hon. James William Jones

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Secretary.....P. Walker
Deputy Attorney-General.....O. C. Bass, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Lands.....H. Cathcart
Deputy Minister of Finance.....E. D. Johnson
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....J. B. Munro, B.S.A.
Deputy Minister of Mines.....Robert Dunn
Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer of Public Works.....P. Philip
Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer of Railways.....J. E. Griffith
Deputy Minister of Labour.....J. D. McNiven
Deputy Minister of Industries.....D. B. Martyn
Deputy Minister and Superintendent of Education.....S. J. Willis, LL.D.
Assistant to the Commissioner of Fisheries.....J. P. Babcock

THE WHEAT PROBLEM OF 1929-30

Effect on Economic Conditions; Policy of the Wheat Pool

From a position of orthodox but rather unobtrusive recognition Canada's most valuable single product became the centre of interest during the closing months of 1929—an interest which grew in intensity during the Spring and Summer of 1930. No other topic was so widely discussed from one end of Canada to another as the disposition of the 1929 wheat crop. "The Wheat Pool"—the main handler of the crop—adopted the policy, late in 1929, of withholding from the market the wheat under its control pending a rise in price which was expected to be realized owing to the small world crop. A number of influences, however, prevented the realization of this hope. While the Canadian Pool was waiting higher prices, not only did there develop a world-wide period of depression but Australia and Argentina began shipping wheat to the British market in larger quantities than had been anticipated, thus tending to further depress market prices. Meantime stocks of wheat in Canada accumulated, while buyers in Great Britain assumed a waiting attitude so far as Canadian wheat was concerned. In fact, very close to a deadlock existed, for a time, between Canadian sellers and British buyers.

On Feb. 4, 1930, announcement was made from Winnipeg in a Canadian Press despatch that "Provincial Governments of the Western Provinces* are prepared to give financial support to the Wheat Pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta." The despatch further stated that the Premier of Manitoba (Hon. John Bracken) had declared that his Government "was prepared to guarantee the action taken by the Manitoba Pool in making an initial payment on the 1929 crop on the basis of $1 per bushel, No. 1 Northern wheat." The despatch continued: "The lending banks which handle Pool finances, Mr. Bracken announced, had recently notified the Wheat Pool officers that they were approaching the 15 per cent. margin which they (the banks) require on all advances to the Pool. Following consultations with Saskatchewan and Alberta, S. L. Cork, Chairman of the banks' Committee, had been notified, added Mr. Bracken, that Manitoba would guarantee Pool payments. The Premiers, Hon. J. T. M. Anderson of Saskatchewan and Hon. J. E. Brownlee of Alberta, also announced support of the action taken by Mr. Bracken. They too pledged their Provinces' support in the protection of co-operative business organizations."

*NOTE.—For further information as to support of the Provinces see sections devoted to individual Provinces.

The several phases of the "wheat problem" of 1929-30 may be set forth thus: in 1928, the Canadian wheat crop amounted to 566,726,000 bushels; in 1929, the total was only 299,520,000 bushels, down about 267,206,000 bushels and over 100,000,000 bushels below the average for the previous five years. At the end of the 1928-29 crop year (July 31, 1929) the carryover of wheat in Canada (mostly of the 1928 crop) was 104,383,221 bushels. At the end of the 1929-30 crop year (July 31, 1930) the carryover was 111,692,519 bushels. In other words, with 240,448,850 bushels less to handle in 1929 than one year before, there remained on hand in Canada at the end of the "crop year" (July 31, 1930) 7,000,000 bushels more.

From another standpoint: had those responsible for the marketing of the 1929 crop been as successful as in the previous year, in place of the carryover of 111,692,519 bushels, not a single bushel would have remained on July 1, 1930 (theoretically) to hamper the expeditious handling of the new 1930 crop. The situation may be set forth statistically as follows.

Crop Year	Carryover from Previous Crop (bus.)	Current Crop (bus.)	Total to Handle (bus.)	Carryover to new year (bus.)	Total Disposed of (bus.)
1928.....	77,626,071	566,726,000	644,352,071	104,383,221	539,968,850
1929.....	104,383,221	299,520,000	403,903,221	111,692,519	292,210,702

Decrease in the total amount to handle, 1929-30, was 240,448,850 bushels; the increase in amount carried over was 7,309,298 bushels; and the decrease in amount disposed of, 1929-30, was 247,758,148 bushels.

The crux of the situation was not so much the record total of the carryover at the end of the 1929 crop year (July 31, 1930) as the fact that so large a portion of the crop had not been marketed during the closing months of 1929; advantage had not been taken of the much higher prices prevailing then than in the first half of 1930. A point to unfavourable criticism was the fact that British buyers purchased far more Argentine wheat than Canadian during the twelve months ended July 31, 1930, reversing the position that had existed in the preceding year. The suggestion was freely made that the Wheat Pool had deliberately held back wheat in September, October, November and December of 1929 at the fairly substantial prices which were offered at the time, with the idea that later on they would be able to command much higher prices owing to the statistical position of wheat which appeared to favour the seller rather than the buyer. (This point is dealt with by the Pool later in this section.)

To the huge increases in the total output in Canada in the years 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928, as compared with the average for a number of years previous, was attributed, to a considerable extent, the glut on the world markets by the time the 1929 crop, lower in volume than its predecessor, was ready to be marketed. The following are the records (in bushels) from 1900 to 1929:

Canada

Year	Production	Year	Production	Year	Production	Year	Production
1900	55,000,000	1916	262,000,000	1921	300,000,000	1926	407,665,000
1905	69,000,000	1917	233,000,000	1922	399,000,000	1927	479,665,000
1910	132,000,000	1918	189,000,000	1923	474,000,000	1928	566,726,000
1914	161,000,000	1919	193,000,000	1924	262,000,000	1929	299,520,000
1915	393,000,000	1920	263,000,000	1925	395,000,000		

It so happened that simultaneously with a record production in Canada for the year 1928 the wheat crop of the United States reached a figure (901,000,000 bushels) only once exceeded—in the year 1915, which had to its credit a total of 1,025,801,000 bushels. With large crops in Argentina and Australia the world wheat production of 1928 reached a peak of 4,551,120,000 bushels, 238,000,000 bushels above the previous year. The following table gives the United States and world wheat figures for the years 1900 to 1929. It illustrates the difficulty which attended the marketing of the 1929 crop although it fell, to a considerable extent, below the average of 1928. The Canadian crop showed a reduction of more than 40 per cent. in 1929 notwithstanding the fact that the acreage of 25,355,002 was about 1,000,000 above that of 1928. The decrease in output lay in the average production per acre in 1929, eleven bushels as against twenty-three in 1928.

World and United States

Year	U.S. Production	World Production	Year	U.S. Production	World Production
1900.....	602,708,000	2,663,440,000	1925.....	676,429,000	4,030,674,000
1905.....	726,384,000	3,252,520,000	1926.....	832,305,000	4,178,962,000
1910.....	635,121,000	3,524,829,000	1927.....	871,691,000	4,312,970,000
1914 (War)...	891,017,000	3,551,400,000	1928.....	901,000,000	4,551,120,000
1915.....	1,025,801,000	4,233,840,000	1929.....	806,508,000	4,429,578,000
1920.....	833,027,000	2,889,269,000			

Records of the movement of grain during the calendar year 1929 (as distinct from the crop year) showed an abnormal export on the part of the four principal export countries: Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina. Canada's share, however, of the total was considerably less than its average for the previous five years, owing to the heavy falling off in the Autumn months. This left the entire year's exports down nearly 51,000,000 bushels below the average for the years 1924-28. Australia, on the other hand, exported over 75,000,000 bushels as against the 25-year average of 72,686,000, while Argentina increased its average of 138,000,000 to over 246,000,000 bushels. The United States was in a somewhat similar position to that of Canada, holding back its wheat in the hope of higher prices later on, and its exports of 90,000,000 bushels for 1929 were down 41,000,000 bushels from the average. The following table (from *Barron's Weekly*, Aug. 18, 1930) illustrates the situation:

Exports (Bushels)

	Canada	United States	Australia	Argentina
Calendar Year 1929.....	210,945,000	90,130,000	75,115,000	246,379,000
Average, 1924-28.....	261,518,000	131,141,000	72,686,000	138,123,000
Increase, 1929.....	.....	.....	2,249,000	108,256,000
Decrease, 1929.....	50,573,000	40,111,000	.....	.....
Percentage.....	Dec. 19.3	Dec. 31.3	Inc. 3.3	Inc. 73.4

Decrease in Wheat Exports. Whether the policy of the Wheat Pool in regard to meeting Argentine competition in the latter part of 1929 was justifiable or not, the combined result was that Canada in the first six months of the 1929-30 crop year, that is from Aug. 1, 1929, to Jan. 31, 1930, lost the position of leadership as a world exporter of wheat, and Argentina took its place. In the corresponding six months of the previous year, Canadian exports had amounted to 241,000,000 bushels as compared with 74,000,000 bushels exported by Argentina; one year later Canada's exports had been cut down to little more than one-third, 82,000,000 bushels with Argentina's exports up to 92,000,000 bushels—10,000,000 bushels ahead of Canada where the previous year it had been 167,000,000 bushels below the Canadian total. The following figures, compiled by the International Institute of Agriculture show the change in the respective positions of Canada and the Argentine:

Exports of Wheat

	6 Months 1928-29	6 Months 1929-30
From Canada	241,000,000 bushels	82,000,000 bushels
" Argentina	74,000,000 "	92,000,000 "

During the eight months' period from Aug. 1, 1929, to Mar. 31, 1930, Canada exported 69,398,672 bushels of wheat to the United Kingdom, or nearly 100,000,000 bushels less than in the corresponding period of the previous year, when the total was 165,746,142 bushels.

Not only had Canada relinquished its position of leadership to Argentina, but the relative position of the two countries had been reversed so far as Great Britain was concerned: the latter country had bought much more of Canada's 1928 crop than of Argentina's; it purchased more of Argentina's 1929 crop than of Canada's.

The contrast between Canada's record as an exporter for the two years is shown in a report compiled by the W. Sanford Evans Statistical Service for *The Canadian Annual Review*, which expresses exports of flour also in terms of the equivalent volume of wheat used. Dealing with the situation for the 1928-29 crop year (to July 31, 1929) the Statistical Service stated:

> There was exported from Canada in wheat and flour, 407,564,186 bushels, of which 354,424,699 bushels was in the form of wheat, and 53,139,487 bushels (the equivalent of 11,808,775 barrels) was in the form of flour. Exports of wheat and flour for the following crop year, 1929-30, are given as follows: wheat, 155,766,106 bushels, and flour, 6,778,023 barrels (equivalent to 30,501,103 bushels of wheat), or a total of 186,267,209 bushels—little more than half the total of 354,424,699 bushels recorded during the previous year.

Effect on Railways. The failure of the 1929 crop to move in any large volume during the Autumn of 1929 caused an almost unprecedented slump in the earnings of the great railway companies and various navigation lines, and gradually spread its depressing influence over almost every section of the industrial

life of Canada, and became, it would appear, a considerable factor in the stock market slump of October-November of that year. During the month of October (1929) there were carried on Canadian railways 1,372,012 tons of wheat: in the same month of 1928 the total had been 3,788,938 tons, the decrease in a single month being 2,416,926 tons, or nearly 70 per cent. For the ten months of 1929 to Oct. 31, the cumulative total of wheat carried by the Canadian railways was 9,552,383 tons, but this was 4,080,982 tons less than for the same period in 1928. In the month of November, which along with October is counted on by the railways for their largest revenue freight earnings of the year (chiefly from the transportation of wheat), the amount of wheat carried showed a sharper decline even than in October, the total being 708,790 tons as compared with 3,690,096 tons during November, 1928, the decline amounting to 2,981,306 tons, or over 80 per cent. For the two months there was a decline of 5,398,232 tons, or nearly 75 per cent., as thus:

Wheat Carried

In Tons	1928	1929	Decrease 1929
October	3,788,938	1,372,012	2,416,926
November	3,690,096	708,790	2,981,306
Total 2 months	7,479,034	2,080,802	5,398,232

When records for the entire year 1929 were available, it was seen that in spite of this period having been a record one for activity in general business in Canada, the freight revenue of the two great roads was down over $28,000,000, from $409,539,845 to $381,-172,751, while net operating revenue was cut from $120,040,637 to $99,930,886. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in presenting a statement of the steam railways of Canada for 1929 mentioned as the chief factors in the slump in revenues during the last four months of the year "the light 1929 grain crop" and "a smaller percentage of the wheat crop shipped during these months than in 1928." Mainly as a result of the sharp decline in the movement of grain in the latter part of the year, the C.P.R. showed earnings of only $11.97 per share as against $15.07 in 1928—with an unusually auspicious start for the first seven months of 1929.

Car loadings illustrate the grain situation in the latter part of 1929 more exactly. Up to Aug. 31, the totals of car loadings of "grain and grain products" (from Jan. 1) had been almost equal to that of the previous year, 283,635 cars as against 288,849 for the same period of 1928. By the end of November, however, there had developed a marked slump as the grain failed to move out in anything like a normal volume, and the cumulative total of car loadings of grain and grain products to Nov. 30, 1929 (11 months) was 424,026 cars, where at the same date in the previous year the total had been 619,868 cars, or nearly 200,000 cars more. In other words, from Aug. 31 to Nov. 30, 1929, three months, only some 140,000 cars of grain and grain products had been moved, where in the same period in the previous year the total had been 331,000

cars, or nearly 2½ times as much. The grain was not being sold in any large volume, but was gorging the interior and terminal elevators in Canada, and the Harbour of Montreal, while Argentina was pouring millions of bushels of her wheat—of lower quality than the Canadian product—into the world's markets, the earnings of Canadian railways were showing sharp declines, and the buying power of the Canadian West was rapidly depreciating, affecting adversely on a large scale the manufacturers of Eastern Canada as well.

While this severe blow at railway earnings was being struck through the medium of wheat, one of its chief sources of revenue, the total of general merchandise carried by the roads showed an increase for the eleven months to Nov. 31, 1929, of 2,503,781 tons over the corresponding period of the previous year.

It was not only, however, in the Autumn of 1929 that the failure of the wheat crop to move with its accustomed impetus was reflected in the totals of car loadings. Up to the end of July, 1930, the cumulative total (for the seven months) was falling steadily further and further below the corresponding totals for 1929 and 1928—179,799 cars for the 1930 period as against 256,509 for 1929 and 266,614 for 1928. It so happened that in the final week of July, 1930, the total of car loadings for grain registered a gain over the corresponding week of 1929—5,558 cars as compared with 4,619—and inspired hopes that this dark chapter in the economic life of Canada was soon to give place to brighter prospects and accomplishments.

The Selling Agency. The "Pool," in reality the central selling agency of three co-operative groups of grain growers, each organized on the basis of Provincial areas, and representing respectively the three Prairie Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, took charge of the sale and distribution of the wheat consigned to it by the members of the different pools. An initial payment was made to the members on a basis of so much per bushel, and if there remained a surplus after the year's crop had been sold, this was distributed *pro rata* amongst the members. During the five years, 1925-29, there had been a very rapid growth in the Pool movement and organization. In 1925-26 the number of Pool elevators in the West had been only 100 out of a total for country elevators of 4,292. Two years later the Pool's total amounted to 944 out of 4,692, or nearly 20 per cent. as against a little over 2 per cent. in 1925-26, while in 1929-30, the number of elevators controlled by the Pool in the West amounted to 1,636 out of a total that had by that time increased to 5,481, a percentage for the Pool of 31.4. During the year 1929 the Pool controlled 51.3 per cent. of the elevator space at Port Arthur and 45 per cent. of the total terminal space at Vancouver, with a combined elevator capacity throughout the West of 38,317,210 bushels. The following table shows the extent to which the Pool developed its operations and equipment for the handling of the grain crop:

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Number country elevators in West	4,292	4,437	4,692	5,341	5,481
Number Pool elevators	100	658	944	1,435	1,636
Capacity Pool elevators (bus.)	3,200,000	21,056,000	30,208,000	45,920,000	57,550,500
P.C. of Pool's total capacity	2.3%	14.4%	19.5%	25.7%	31.4%

From the 1925-26 crop there was a carryover by the Pool (July 31, 1926) of 10,319,764 bushels; from the 1926-27 crop, 7,418,971 bushels; from the 1927-28 crop, none; but from 1928-29, 48,358,685 bushels. This last total represented 19 per cent. of the total amount handled by the Pool, which consisted of 18,338,000 bushels for Manitoba, 138,422,000 for Saskatchewan, and 67,-168,000 for Alberta, a total of 223,928,000 bushels.

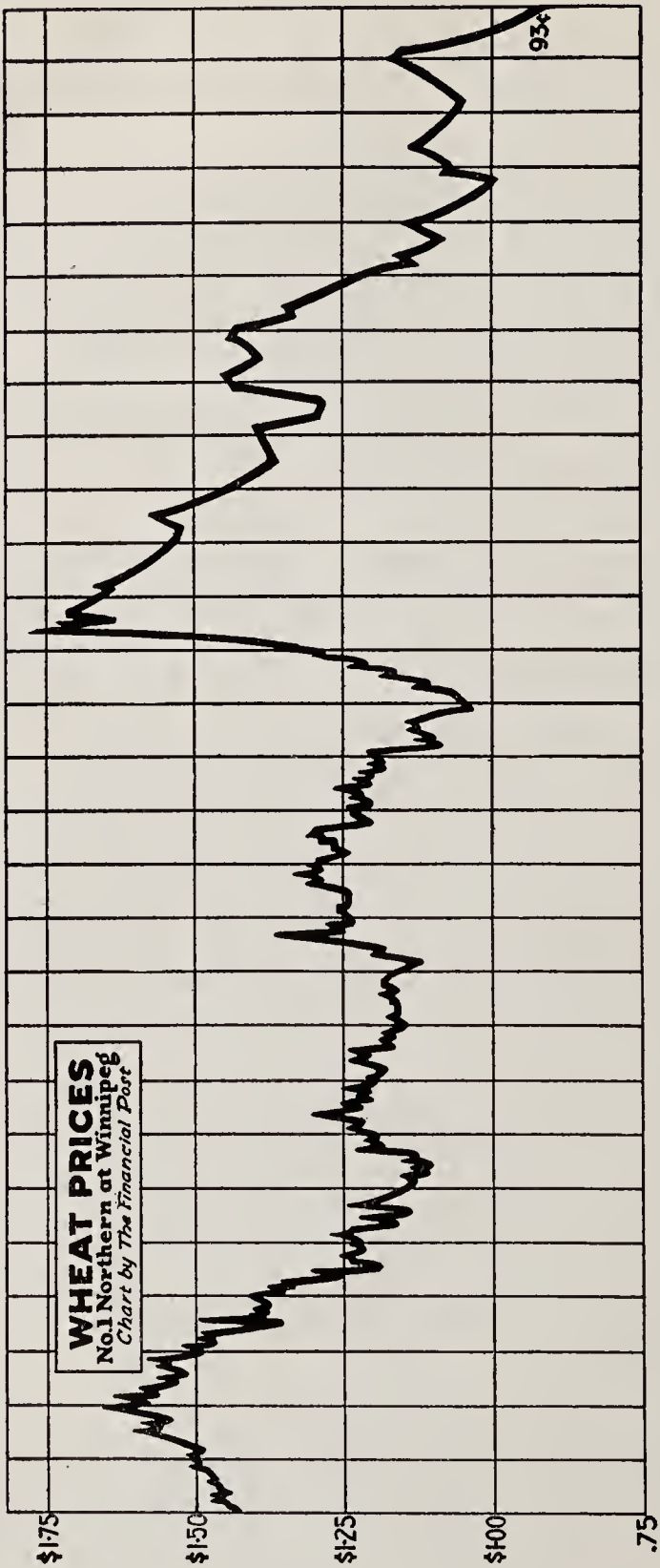
When the time came to handle the 1929 crop it was estimated that the total membership of the Pool organization was 140,000 grain growers, representing 55 per cent. of the volume of wheat produced in Western Canada.

Policy of Pool; Steady Slump in Prices. Much criticism was heard that the Wheat Pool held back grain and allowed Argentina and Australia to absorb the European market. In refutation, it was said that nearly 50 per cent. of Western wheat was handled independently of the Pool. It seems certain, however, that the attitude and announced policy of the heads of the Pool exercised a considerable influence in determining the policy of the independent wheat growers, as well as of a number of grain organizations centering in Winnipeg and elsewhere. It may be assumed that whatever the "Pool" did carried considerable weight with grain handlers, whether producers or brokers, who were not directly connected with the Pool itself. It is also fairly evident that during the 1929-30 crop year the Wheat Pool of Canada, while constituting little more than 50 per cent. of the grain growers and handling barely more than half the entire output from Western Canada, dominated the situation to a much greater extent than the mere percentages in the situation might indicate.

Before going on to set forth the policy adopted by the Pool in the words of its leaders, a table showing the average prices prevailing for wheat month by month during 1929 and 1930 to the end of the crop year (July 31) will make clear the basis for criticism of the Pool, and its own defence, namely the existence of comparatively high prices in the latter half of 1929 as contrasted with an almost steady slump in prices to a low level by June 30, 1930. The figures are those compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, prices being on the basis of No. 1 Northern, Port Arthur and Fort William:

	1929	1930		1929	1930
January	$1.21	$1.30	July	$1.60	$0.95
Febuary	1.28	1.17	August	1.58	
March	1.27	1.06	September	1.50	
April	1.23	1.10	October	1.41	
May	1.33	1.08	November	1.33	
June	1.18	1.03	December	1.38	

TREND OF WHEAT PRICES DURING 1928-30



At June 30, 1930, the price of wheat reached 93 cents (by October, it had dropped to 68 cents).

(By permission).

Pool's Defence of its Policy; Unfavourable World Conditions. The position of the Canadian Wheat Pool under the admittedly difficult conditions that had to be met in the marketing of the 1929 crop was outlined by A. J. McPhail, President, before a meeting of the Young Men's Section of the Winnipeg Board of Trade on Apr. 10, 1930. Dealing with the purpose of the Pool, Mr. McPhail said:

> It came into existence over six years ago as the result of the determination of the Western farmer to apply modern business methods to the marketing of his wheat. The Pool was organized (he went on) by the farmers in order to enable them to carry their own wheat and sell it in the world's markets in an orderly manner. By agreeing to accept a reasonably safe advance payment when they deliver their wheat, they are able, through their organization, to carry their own risk of market fluctuations without the necessity of hedging in the ordinary meaning of that term. By making a conservative initial advance to the grower, the Pool is protected against a drop in prices after delivery. We sell our wheat in accordance with the demand for actual wheat from day to day and month to month throughout the year. We aim to avoid unduly glutting the market at any particular time. While we have each year followed the policy, as closely as possible, of selling our wheat when people wanted to buy, to some extent (not altogether) regardless of price, we have at the same time aimed to sell the crop of one year within the selling period for that year's crop; always, of course, avoiding unduly pressing the market. We have always been aware of the fact that a large carryover is very dangerous. A great many co-operatives have been broken as a result of deliberately planning for a large carryover. Usually such a policy is the result of a belief in the probability of a shortage of the commodity in the next crop, which would result in higher prices. Such an attitude of mind is very dangerous. A comparatively small carryover, taken from a long crop and added to a short crop, may equalize conditions between the two years. In the meantime, many other unknown factors may come into play and change the entire outlook. Of course, a departure from the ordinary course is justified in order to meet unusual conditions.

Mr. McPhail maintained that 140,000 farmers acting as one unit with all their wheat under a centralized selling control could regulate the amount of wheat sold on any one day, and from day to day, and had eliminated competition with one another in the sale of wheat. The speaker defended the Pool from the criticism that in establishing offices and agencies in foreign countries it had antagonized wheat brokers in those countries by maintaining that the action of the Pool was simply following "the trail which has been blazed by modern business: by the Standard Oil Company, Henry Ford and other automobile manufacturers carrying their manufactured product to the ultimate buyer; as did the chain stores, the milling companies, and others."

Dealing with the situation that developed in 1929, Mr. McPhail pointed out that Canada had the largest crop in its history in 1928, with a higher percentage of low grade grain than in any other year. At the same time, Argentina had produced undoubtedly the biggest crop in its history, greater than anyone had estimated. Moreover, the Argentine wheat was of much larger than usual quality "which enabled British and foreign millers to use larger percentages of it in their flour mixtures and at the same time do with smaller quantities of Manitobas." Mr. McPhail continued:

From January, 1929, the Wheat Pool had been faced with the most severe kind of competition from the pressure of Argentine wheat on the market. In spite of that very strong competition, and in spite of the fact that during the Winter months last year (1928) our Winnipeg prices were unduly high as compared with Argentine, we had 173 to 174 million bushels of wheat sold in the first week of May out of a total to sell for that year of 255 million, including local purchases. No one with any knowledge of marketing could say that we were not amply sold at that time. No one could say that we had not taken advantage of every opportunity to sell our wheat, in the face of very difficult competition and prices that did not appear, to the general public or farmer, attractive. In order to have this amount sold at that date we had found it necessary to take very substantial advantage of the speculatively high price levels obtaining in the Winnipeg futures market, while at the same time endeavouring by the same action to keep them more reasonably in line with the selling level of other wheats with which we had to compete in the European market.

Some people will naturally ask (he continued) why not have taken such an attitude to the market as to have brought our prices in line or on a parity with Argentine? At the time of the drastic decline I speak of in Canadian prices, we found that Argentine prices simply kept falling away from ours; and even at these low levels there was no sign of touching bottom as far as their wheat prices were concerned. There can be no doubt that if we were to have taken such an attitude as to force our prices to a parity with Argentine, it would have resulted in a price war between the two countries. No one could have predicted the result, or to what levels prices would have declined. Further, I may say that the wheat we bought to steady the market at around $1.07 and $1.08 a bushel, we sold out again at $1.14 to $1.16. That action, I think, makes clear that we had no exaggerated idea of prices, but simply wanted to prevent them from going to ridiculously low levels. From the time prices reached $1.14 and $1.15 in June, we have continuously offered wheat at all prevailing price levels.

In reply to the criticism that the Pool should have continued liquidating its wheat holdings in the Autumn of 1929, when Argentina and Australia were making such large shipments to Europe, Mr. McPhail declared that during the Summer and Autumn of 1929 the Pool lost no opportunity to sell wheat. "If it had taken a more deliberate attitude in deliberately pressing wheat on the market under the conditions obtaining at the time, we would simply have precipitated the condition which obtained several weeks ago, earlier in the season, and the Pool would have been held up everywhere as the organization responsible for such a condition." He declared that had any other policy than the one followed by the Pool been carried out, there would have been a price crash that would have been even more disastrous and that would have resulted in a longer period of low price levels.

Mr. McPhail went on to depict the unfavourable world conditions that confronted the 1929 crop of wheat. There was a carryover in Canada on the 31st of July, 1929, of 104,000,000 bushels, with a carryover of 245,000,000 bushels in the United States, and 121,000,000 in Argentina, the last comparing with only 78,000,000 bushels the previous year. The most important factor, Mr. McPhail contended, was "the huge Argentine crop and its high quality, and the policy adopted by the people who handle the wheat from that country, of shipping the wheat and dumping it into world market at any price." Argentina is a long distance from market, he went on, "and has only about 9,000,000 bushels of terminal storage capacity. Consequently, very often

she puts large quantities of wheat afloat unsold in the hope that she will sell it before or upon arrival in Europe." So far as Europe was concerned, it had again in 1929 an exceptionally good crop of wheat, and what was of great importance, a crop of unusual quality. Mr. McPhail referred to another point: the use of placards by some bakers in England stating that they used no "foreign" wheat in their bread. This had been explained to him as meaning that these bakers did not consider Canadian or Australian wheat as foreign, but had reference to the dumping of "cheap subsidised wheat from Continental countries, particularly France," whose wheat was selling in England at much lower prices than in France itself. Manitoba wheat, owing to the necessary price charged, was looked on in many places in Europe as a "luxury." Wheat at $1.10 a bushel basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William, cost $2.15 laid down to the miller on the Rhine, including shipping costs and the existing duty.

In a statement prepared for *The Canadian Annual Review*, the Wheat Pool made the following summary of conditions that faced the marketing of the 1929 wheat crop by Canada (June, 1930):

1. The economic world situation, precipitated by the crash in Wall Street and all the world stock markets, aggravated by over-production in many lines, the pressure of taxation in Europe and Great Britain, a slump in the price of most world commodities: silver, copper, cotton, wool, steel, etc., and widespread unemployment;

2. The surplus of the 1928 Argentine crop moving to world markets at a very low price and the uniform high quality of European wheat crops in 1929 following the high quality crop of 1928;

3. High duties on wheat in importing countries as France, Germany, Italy and Spain, which have encouraged farmers to sell all their wheat and use substitutes themselves. The duty on wheat in France is now 84 cents per bushel, and last year's crop in France was so large that France has been exporting wheat, the French Government paying a subsidy to French farmers for all the wheat they export equal to the difference between the price their wheat brings abroad and domestic prices. Germany has a tariff of 97 cents per bushel; Italy, 72½ cents per bushel. The Spanish Government has just passed regulations putting a stop to all imports of wheat until the price for domestic wheat reaches $1.76 per bushel;

4. Very large crops of coarse grains, roots and fruit crops in Europe; and

5. A drastic decline in Canadian wheat exports to the Orient due to the civil wars in China, the financial and industrial depression in Japan, with heavy depreciation of silver, putting exchange with the Orient up to almost a prohibitive level.

Comments by the Press. As has been stated before, the method of handling the wheat of its members by the Pool drew forth both condemnatory and defensive articles. *The Financial Post*, Toronto, (May 8, 1930) was inclined to look unfavourably upon any attempt to control prices. It said:

No matter how estimable the desire may be to get a high and very remunerative price for Canadian farmers, we must realize that if we are going to grow and to continue to grow wheat for export we must be prepared to sell it in the world's market, and in doing so to meet the world's competition in price. If we want to stay in the business we must realize that no government or combination of governments, no pool or combination of pools, no matter how prices may be

temporarily affected, can get us a price above what the world's competitive markets will pay.

Months before, in November, 1929, *Financial Counsel*, Montreal, had declared that the policy of the Wheat Pool was "an unjustifiable gamble"—a reckless playing with the interests of the country as a whole; unjustifiable "even if its fond hopes of getting $2.00 wheat should be realized in the end." In a subsequent editorial, Feb. 7, 1930, it termed the Pool's action as "The Gamble of the Century."

That the question of the handling of wheat had become of interest to practically every department of Canadian business and financial life was indicated by a special article dealing with the action of the Wheat Pool in a market letter of Johnston & Ward, Montreal, in which the Pool was condemned for taking the risk of "holding up shipments for higher prices, and while wheat producers had a right to the best possible market, a certain obligation, however (the article declared) rests on any group that controls so overwhelming a percentage of any basic product in the country, to give some consideration to national interests, and to limit incurring risks that involve not only their own business but the business of Canada as a whole, for the fortunes of the Wheat group constituted a greater part of Canada's prosperity than any other commodity." *The Montreal Star* (in January, 1930) spoke strongly in favour of the Pool, saying: "Had the co-operative system of the Pool not been in operation it is obvious that millions more bushels of wheat would have been sold than have been disposed of, and they would have been marketed at the figure to which the European brokers and importers have hammered down the market. Moreover, if the Pool had not been in operation the flood of selling orders by individual farmers would have completely demoralized the market and might have produced a serious financial condition in Canada, coming as it would have done coincidently with the crash in the stock market." *The Manitoba Free Press* in a sympathetic article in reference to the Pool (Mar. 15, 1930) declared that:

> Some of the difficulties attending the marketing of Canadian grain are due to an ambition on the part of these traders (in grain) in Great Britain and on the Continent to give the Canadian Wheat Pool and the United States Farm Board a black eye, in the hope that it may discourage the controlled selling of wheat . . . The controversy over the efficiency of the Pool method of handling grain against the efficiency of the older system, which has been going on for some years will, it is evident, be continued with renewed vigour and acrimony on both sides of the Atlantic as a result of the present wheat situation . . . About the most that can be said as yet is that there is nothing in the results to date that justify large claims of superiority of either party to the controversy.

Under the heading "The Wheat Future," *The Globe*, Toronto, in an editorial* discussed the wheat situation, declaring that "One point that had constant repetition on political platforms during the campaign (Dominion General Election, July, 1930) was the vital position held by wheat in the economic life of the Dominion. It

*NOTE.—Aug. 5, 1930.

is the commercial heartbeat of the nation . . . " After pointing out various changes in the situation that had developed, the editorial continued: "It is the time for leadership, and every business interest in Canada will be served by any constructive policy under which 'the gold of the wheat' can be merchandised to the world and transmuted into corpuscles of energy in the commercial veins of the country. Those who either fear or hope that this depression will be the end of the organized farmers and the wheat business, do not know the *esprit de corps* of Prairie growers."

NOTE—As *The Review* goes to press, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues a favourable report of the movement of the new wheat crop. Total exports of wheat and flour (in terms of wheat) for August, 1930, amounted to 20,461,776 bushels, compared with 13,050,873 bushels for August, 1929; exports for September, 1930, were 32,121,623 bushels, compared with 9,625,524; total exports for the two months were 52,583,399 bushels, compared with 22,676,397 for the same period in 1929. The statement also includes a preliminary estimate of the world wheat crop for 1930-31 as 4,470,544,000 bushels, compared with 4,204,824,000 for 1929-30, and the Canadian exportable surplus as 264,000,000 bushels.

CANADIAN BOOKS OF 1929

By

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*NOTE.—The list of French-Canadian books is contributed by Ægidius Fauteux, bibliothécaire Bibliothèque Saint-Sulpice, Montreal, P. Q.

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MUSIC, ART, HISTORY AND DRAMA

By

Harold F. Sutton

Music Festivals; Other Activities

The season 1929-30 was one of intense musical activity in all parts of Canada. Radio played a prominent part. Practically every musician and musical organization of any prominence was heard on the air during the year, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company providing much scope in this direction.

Too much credit for quickening musical interest throughout the Dominion cannot be given to the Canadian Pacific Railway which, under the guidance of J. Murray Gibbon, arranged the following festivals during the year: The Highland Gathering at Banff, Aug. 30—Sept. 2, 1929; English Music Folk-Song and Folk-Dance Festival at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Nov. 13-18; Yuletide Festival, Dec. 23-30, 1929, and the Sea Music Festival, Jan. 15-18, 1930, at Victoria, B.C.; and the Great West Canadian Folk-Dance, Folk-Song and Handicraft Festival at Calgary, Mar. 19-22, 1930.

The English Music Festival at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, was one of the outstanding musical events of the season in that City. The six programmes were: Nov. 13, the English Singers and Folk-Dancers from the English Folk-Dance Society; Nov. 14, recitals by Felix Salmond, noted English 'cellist, Norman Wilks, pianist, and Port Arthur Ladies' Choir; Nov. 15, R. Vaughan Williams' fine opera, *Hugh the Drover*, produced by Alfred Heather and conducted by Dr. Ernest MacMillan; Nov. 16, Herbert Heyner, English baritone, Jeanne Dusseau, Canadian soprano, Hart House String Quartet, the Sea-Chantey play, *Bound for the Rio Grande*, and the Ottawa Temple Choir; Nov. 17, Jeanne Dusseau, Herbert Heyner and the Hart House String Quartet; and Nov. 18, *Hugh the Drover*. In addition, the Canadian Pacific Railway presented a series of six British and Canadian Concerts in Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria including the following artists: Marjorie Kennedy Fraser and Margaret Kennedy; Stanley Maxted and Mary Frances James; Florence Hood, Jean Rowe and Winnifred MacMillan; John Goss, English baritone; Hart House String Quartet; Rodolphe and Lucian Plamonton. The annual Quebec Folk-Song Festival was postponed until October, 1930, owing to the death of Charles Marchand, one of the organizers.

The popularity of the competitive music festival continued to increase during the season of 1929-30, notably in Western Canada. The Twelfth Annual Music Festival of Manitoba opened in Winnipeg on May 5, 1930, with Dr. Ernest MacMillan, Edgar L. Bainton, Dr. J. F. Staton and Dr. Tysoe (the last three from England) as adjudicators. The Alberta Music Festival was held the last week in May, 1930; the Provincial Music Festival for Saskatchewan, of which concerts by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra were a feature, opened in Regina on May 20 and had for its adjudicators Mme. Stokowski and others. On May 20, 1930, The Edmonton (Alberta) District Competition Festival opened. Other music festivals included the following: one in the Okanagan Valley in May, 1930; the Eighth Annual British Columbia Competition in Vancouver, on June 4, when nearly eleven thousand competitors took part; the Fourth Annual in Victoria, B.C., on May 6, of which Dr. Healy Willan of Toronto was one of the adjudicators; and the First Annual in Drumheller, B.C., in February, 1930.

Ontario Festivals included: the Ninth Annual Eisteddfod in Hamilton when the St. Matthew's Chorus, Toronto, won the chief choral number; the Perth County Music Festival held in Stratford the first week in May, 1930; the Elgin County Rural Music Festival at St. Thomas, May, 1930; the Lambton County Music Festival at Sarnia, May 14-15; the Halton Music Festival Association, of Bronte at whose Annual Meeting, May 29, John Wilson of Bronte was elected President. In addition music competitions were held at the Canadian National Exhibition, Aug. 23—Sept. 9, 1929.

Other Musical Incidents and Organizations. Among Canadian musicians active abroad during 1929-30 Reginald Stewart of Toronto created an impression when he acted as guest conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra in Albert Hall, London, England, on Apr. 6, 1930; Thomas A. Young, Canadian baritone, under the name of Alfredo Tomasini met with success in Italy; Leslie Holmes, formerly of Toronto, sang with success at various recitals in England; Jean MacDonald of Nova Scotia was guest soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston, Mass.; Odette de Foras of Alberta was given important *rôles* in the Covent Garden Opera Co., London, England; Edith Champion of Toronto sang with the Grand Opera of Breslau, Germany, her contract extending to 1931; Gena Branscombe Tenney had a choral drama, *Pilgrims of Destiny*, produced at Plymouth, Mass.; Jeanne Dusseau, Toronto soprano, was unanimously praised by London critics after her recital on Oct. 15, 1929, in Wigmore Hall, London.

A four-day joint convention of the Canadian College of Organists and the National Association of Organists of the United States opened in Toronto on Aug. 27, 1930, with a large number of musical celebrities from the United States and Canada attending. An attractive part of the proceedings was the concert by the Canadian National Exhibition Chorus under Dr. H. A. Fricker.

During 1929-30 the Hart House String Quartet continued to add to its laurels as one of the world's premier string organizations. Its first European tour in the Autumn of 1929 included nine recitals in London as well as in other parts of Great Britain and in Paris and Brussels. Its fifth annual tour of the United States comprised six appearances in New York City, and concerts in Washington, Scranton and Brooklyn. During the season, it gave more than sixty concerts in the principal cities of Canada, thirteen of which took place in Toronto.

The annual festival of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir under Dr. H. A. Fricker was held in Massey Hall, Toronto, Feb. 20-22, 1930. The assisting orchestra was again the splendid Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra conducted by Fritz Reiner. The Choir was in superb form, one of its most thrilling choral numbers being Bach's unaccompanied motet, *Jesu, Joy and Treasure.* From a spectacular point of view, Verdi's tremendous *Manzoni Requiem* was the outstanding work. The soloists were: Bertha Stevenson, Grace Leslie, Allen Jones and Herbert Heyner. The Annual Meeting was held on June 4. Officers were elected for 1930-31 as follows: President, Major A. C. Galbraith; Conductor, Dr. H. A. Fricker; and Secretary-Treasurer, Donald G. Bremner. A presentation was made to T. A. Reed on his retirement after years of service as Secretary-Treasurer.

In addition to its usual series of ten twilight recitals at Massey Hall, Toronto, during the season 1929-30, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Luigi Von Kunits, broadcast a series of twenty-five Sunday concerts over the Dominion-wide radio chain of the Canadian National Railways which proved highly popular. Some of the guest artists during the season were: Gertrude Huntly, Isabelle Burnada, Jeanne Gordon, Mieczyslaw Munz, Ernest Seitz and Muriel Brunskill. Out-of-town engagements of the Orchestra included the Guelph Musical Festival on May 13, 1930.

At the Annual Meeting of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto on May 16, 1930, it was announced that a Music Scholarship Fund had been established. Membership during the year increased from 284 to 626. Artists who appeared before the Club during the season included Nikolai Medtner, the Russian composer; Jeanne Dusseau, the Canadian soprano; Gregor Piatigorsky, Russian 'cellist; and Claire Dux, soprano. Officers elected for 1930-31 were: President, Mrs. Gordon Finch; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Edmund Boyd, Miss Kathleen Maclennan and Mrs. Frank McFarland.

The new Conservatory String Quartet (Elie Spivak, Harold Sumberg, Donald Heins, Leo Smith) gave six excellent concerts in the Conservatory Hall, Toronto, during the season. The Annual Concert of the Conservatory Choir and Orchestra on Jan. 29, 1930, was of high quality. The Conservatory Opera Company gave splendid performances of *Hugh the Drover,* by R. Vaughan Williams and Humperdinck's *Hansel and Gretel* on Mar. 4, 1930. The annual rendering of Bach's St. Matthew's Passion at Convocation Hall, Apr. 15, was beautifully done by leading city musicians under the direction of Dr. MacMillan.

Among other musical events in Toronto during the season were recitals by Boris Hambourg, Geza and Nora Drewett de Kresz, Viggo Kihl, Norman Wilks, Bettina Vegara and Edythe Shuttleworth. The Pageant of Carols at the Art Gallery of Toronto on Dec. 21 and 27, 1929, was attractively produced and created considerable interest. In 1929, Massey Hall celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary. Artists who appeared there during the season, 1929-30, included Edward Johnson, Sigrid Onegin, José Iturbi, Galli-Curci and La Argentina. The Eaton Choral Society on Mar. 4, 1930, gave a praiseworthy concert under the directorship of T. J. Crawford.

The City of Ottawa had, as usual, an active year. The Annual Meeting of the Ottawa Temple Choir was held on May 5, 1930, when officers elected were: President, Dr. Charles F. Williams; Conductor, Cyril J. L. Rickwood; Secretary, Robert Veitch. The Annual Concert of Mar. 25 was an outstanding success. The Choir also participated in the English Music Festival at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Nov. 16, 1929. A new choral organization, the Department of the Interior Male Voice Choir, directed by Cyril J. L. Rickwood, gave its first concert at Victoria Memorial Museum, on Dec. 14, 1929. During the season, the Morning Music Club held a number of successful recitals. The Little Symphony Orchestra under Jack Cavill gave attractive concerts on Nov. 26, 1929, and again in April, 1930. The Ladies' Morning Musical Club also held a number of concerts during the season. Recitals by visiting artists included those by Rachmaninoff, Florence Austral, The Kedroff Quartet, Sophie Braslau, Harold Bauer and Jacques Thibaud.

The Elgar Choir of Hamilton, directed by W. H. Hewlett and assisted by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, gave a splendid concert on Mar. 19, 1930. The 23rd Annual Spring Concert of the Schubert Choir of Brantford under the

direction of H. K. Jordan was held on Mar. 31, 1930. In July, 1929, the Schubert Choir had won a silver cup at the United States National Eisteddfod at Scranton, Pa. The second Annual Concert by the Vogt Choir of Guelph, about 85 strong, under Reginald Green and assisted by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, took place on May 21, 1930. Richard Bonelli, of the Chicago Civic Opera Co., was the soloist.

Musical organizations in Montreal reported a busy season for 1929-30. Of outstanding importance was the announcement in April, 1930, of the formation of the Canadian Opera Company of Montreal whose purpose was to give Canadian and British singers a wider opportunity to develop along operatic lines. Edward Johnson, the Canadian Metropolitan Opera star, was secured as Honorary Director of the new organization and Wilfrid Pelletier, Conductor of the Metropolitan Opera, as Honorary Musical Director. Victor Brault, Montreal, was appointed Director of Singing. At the Annual Meeting of the Elgar Choir of Montreal on May 19, 1930, P. R. Walters was elected President, and Miss Maud E. M. Campbell, Secretary. The Choir included two concerts during the season, one on Dec. 3, 1929, and the other on Apr. 8, 1930. A recital of interest was that given on Mar. 31, 1930, by the Montreal Philharmonic Orchestra directed by Eugene Chartier; their Annual Meeting had been held in October, 1929, when Stuart P. Dunlop was elected President and L. Halpin, Secretary. Other concerts given in Montreal during the season were: several by the Matinee Musical Club; six by the Dubois String Quartet, the last held on Apr. 14; one on Feb. 26, 1930, by the Montreal Select Choir and the new McGill Symphony Orchestra; and two, Dec. 11, 1929, and Apr. 29, 1930, were given by the Mendelssohn Choir, conducted by J. J. Weatherseed. Montreal's annual Music Week was held Apr. 5-12, Dr. Frederic Pelletier officiating at the opening ceremony, when he stressed Montreal's need of a symphony orchestra. During Music Week a concert was given by the Little Symphony Orchestra conducted by J. J. Gagnier. Another newly-formed musical society in Montreal was the Lyric Operatic Society with Harry Norris, of the McGill Conservatorium staff, as Musical Director. Early plans were made to produce an original opera, *The Cavaliers*. Recitals in Montreal by visiting artists included those given by Edward Johnson, Nikolai Medtner, Isabelle Burnada, the Canadian Singers under Campbell McInnes, Fritz Kreisler, Rachmaninoff, Zimbalist, Cedia and Victor Brault.

In Halifax, the annual concert of the Halifax Choral Union and the Halifax Conservatory of Music was held on Feb. 25, 1930; and a number of concerts were given during the year by the Halifax Philharmonic Society.

At the Annual Meeting of the Women's Musical Club of Winnipeg on Mar. 31, 1930, officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. R. Y. Kilvert; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. R. D. Fletcher and Mrs. Leonard Heaton; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. C. S. Strang. Among the artists presented by the Club during the season were: José Iturbi, the Spanish pianist; Benno Rabinoff, violinist; Ada Mylechreest, Manx contralto; and Herbert Heyner, English baritone. The Men's Musical Club, of the same city, in addition to a number of concerts during the season, sponsored the Manitoba Musical Competition Festival in the Spring of 1930 and performed other community services. The Philharmonic Choir of 125 mixed voices under Peter Temple gave excellent concerts on Jan. 4, Mar. 25 and 26, 1930. Mr. Temple was also appointed Conductor of the Winnipeg Male Choir in October, 1929. Other Winnipeg activities in 1929-30 included the following: the Fourth Annual Conference of the Winnipeg branch of the Canadian College of Organists on Nov. 4 and 5, 1929; the two concerts of the Winnipeg String Orchestra under John Waterhouse; the Winnipeg Junior Symphony Orchestra's concerts under P. Graham Padwick in November, 1929, and April, 1930; and the performance of *The Messiah* during Christmas week, 1929, by the Winnipeg Choral Orchestral Society, conducted by W. J. Dann. The Nelson sisters, String trio of Winnipeg were heard at Wigmore Hall, London, England, during the 1929-30 season.

The 25th Annual Meeting of the Vancouver Women's Musical Club was held on Apr. 9, 1930, when officers for the season were appointed as follows: President, Mrs. E. O. Cornish; Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. B. T. Rogers; Secretary, Miss Kate E. Heaps. Ten recitals were given during the season including those by Elly Ney, pianist; Nina Hager, mezzo-contralto; and Mme.

Gertrude Huntly Green, pianist. The annual scholarship was won by Audrey Cowderoy, Vancouver. The Club organized a Junior Music Club on Dec. 9, 1929. The Philharmonic Club of Vancouver gave successful recitals on Nov. 2, 1929. and Jan. 4, 1930. Other programmes of the season were those of the new Chamber Symphony Orchestra under A. E. White and the Schubert Choir; and the rendering of Handel's *Messiah* on Dec. 22, 1929, by the Greater Vancouver Choir of 250 voices under George F. Bullen.

An important advance was made in the musical life of Calgary when the Calgary Symphony Orchestra was formed in January, 1930. Grigori Garbovitzky, graduate of the University of Petrograd and pupil of Leopold Auer and Glazenow was appointed Conductor. Two concerts attended by distinguished audiences were given on Feb. 20 and Apr. 30. Officers appointed for 1930 included: President, H. C. Francis; Directors, L. W. Brockington, K.C., and Brig.-Gen. D. M. Ormond; Secretary, P. R. Brecken. The Annual Meeting of the Calgary Women's Musical Club was held on Apr. 9, 1930. Officers elected for 1930-31 were: President, Mrs. W. T. Hobson; First Vice-President, Mrs. H. H. Sharples; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Stanley Skene. Among the artists appearing under the auspices of the Club during the season were Eva Clare, a Canadian pianist who had won distinction abroad, and Scott Malcolm, pianist of Toronto. On Oct. 5, 1929, Glydnwr Jones, baritone, of Calgary, appeared in recital for the Women's Musical Club of Edmonton.

During the season 1929-30 the Regina Symphony Orchestra, conducted by W. Knight Wilson, gave five seasonal subscription concerts. Following its last concert on Apr. 27, 1930, the Orchestra broadcast over the Dominion chain of the C. N. R. The Regina Conservatory of Music presented Marcel Dupré, noted French organist, in recital on Oct. 25, 1929, and Norman Wilks, pianist, of Toronto, on Nov. 25. Haydn's oratorio, *The Seasons*, was performed by the Regina Choral Society on Feb. 20, 1930. and Handel's *Messiah* on Jan. 2, 1930. The Annual Meeting of the Regina Women's Musical Club was held on Mar. 20, 1930, when Mrs. Walter Eilers was elected President and Mrs. W. J. Harper, Secretary. The Club sponsored the Regina "Music Week" held Nov. 3-10, 1929, and presented during that week Madame Helen Davies Sherry, dramatic soprano of Saskatoon. A folk-song recital was given early in March, 1930, by the Women's Musical Club of Moose Jaw.

Art Exhibitions and Associations

Among the significant events in Canadian art during the season of 1929-30, was the exhibition of Canadian paintings at the Corcoran Galleries in Washington, D.C., on Mar. 9, 1930, and later in other American cities. Sponsored by the American Federation of Art and the Carnegie Institute, the Washington exhibition was to have been the occasion of a gala diplomatic and social affair, but owing to the sudden death of William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, the collection was opened quietly. The pictures, which were selected by the noted American painter of murals, Eugene Savage, while including such a traditionalist as Horatio Walker, were largely representative of the younger modern artists, about thirty in number. The general critical opinion agreed upon the freshness and originality of the Canadian viewpoint and freedom of technique. While this was not the first time Canadian art had been exhibited comprehensively in the United States, the official nature and definite purpose of the exhibition gave it an importance most gratifying to Canadian art enthusiasts.

On Mar. 6, 1930, the National Gallery of Canada celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. It was instituted by the Royal Canadian

Academy of Arts which had been conceived in the mind of Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, and had been carried to fruition by his successor, the Marquis of Lorne. The fifth Annual Exhibition of Canadian Art was opened at the Gallery on Jan. 23, 1930. It was considered well representative of all schools and phases of Canadian art and was characterized by figure painting and vigorous portraiture. Other exhibitions at the National Gallery during the season 1929-30 were: the National Loan Collection Trust, Modern British Etchings, Modern Austrian Woodcuts and Colour Prints, and American Print Makers.

The National Gallery during the year 1929-30 was enriched by a score of paintings which included the following important works:

Guiseppi Baldrighi (1723-1802), *Three Men Talking;* Giovanni Antonio Canaletto (1697-1768), *The Vegetable Market;* Lucas Cranach (1472-1553), *Christ and the Woman Taken in Adultery;* Sir Peter Lely (1618-1680), *Portrait of Elizabeth, Third Countess of Meath;* Solomon Van Ruisdael (1600-1670), *Scene on a Dutch River;* Bartholommeo Montagna (1460-1523), *St. Jerome*; Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640), *Christ With the Cross*; Jan Van Scorel (1495-1562), *Judith with the Head of Holofernes;* Archibald Browne, R.C.A., *Winter Moonrise*; L. L. FitzGerald, *Williamson's Garage*; Marc. A. Fortin, *Landscape at Hochelaga*; Emmanuel Hahn, A.R.C.A., *Thunder Cloud* (Bronze); A. F. W. Hayward, *Single Peony*; Lawren Harris, *North Shore, Lake Superior;* James Henderson, *Afternoon in the Coulee;* Prudence Heward, *Girl on a Hill;* Edwin H. Holgate, *Nude in Landscape;* Alfred Howell, *Head of a Canadian Soldier* (Bronze); A. Laliberte, R.C.A., *Le Repas du Veau* (Bronze); Mabel I. Lockerby, *Marie et Minou;* Frances Loring, A.R.C.A., *Derelicts* (Bronze); H. Mabel May, A.R.C.A., *Melting Snow;* Yvonne McKague, *Rossport, Lake Superior*; and Lilias T. Newton, A.R.C.A., *Self Portrait.*

Loan Exhibitions were sent by the Gallery to: Washington, D.C., 10 pictures; London, England, 3; Geneva, Switzerland, 7; Paris, France, 13; Tokyo, Japan, 14; and to thirteen Canadian cities, ranging from 9 to 41 pictures each. Eric Brown continued as Director of the Gallery and H. O. McCurry as Assistant Director.

The Fifty-first Annual Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts was held in the galleries of the Art Association of Montreal, Nov. 21—Dec. 22, 1929. Over three hundred works were shown with the older, more conservative element dominating the collection. The Annual Meeting of the Academy was held in Montreal on Nov. 22, 1929, when the following officers were elected: President, E. Wyly Grier, R.C.A.; Vice-President, W. S. Maxwell, R.C.A.; Secretary, E. Dyonnet. Associate Painters elected were: Kathleen M. Morris, Montreal; Elizabeth S. Nutt, Halifax; Peter C. Sheppard, Toronto; Associate Architect: John A. Pearson, Montreal; Academician Painter: Ernest Fosbery, Ottawa. Horatio Walker, at his request, was placed on the list of retired Academicians. Grants for life classes were made to Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton. A portrait of Homer Watson, R.C.A., a former President, painted by A. Dickson Patterson, R.C.A., was purchased by the Academy and presented to the National Gallery. Regret was expressed at the death of D. Norman MacVicar, architect of Montreal, elected an Associate in 1903.

At the Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in Montreal on Feb. 21, 1930, the following officers were elected: President, Percy E. Nobbs; First Vice-President, Frank P. Martin; Second Vice-President, E. Parkinson; Honorary Secretary, Alcide Chausse; Honorary Treasurer, Gordon M. West. The Meeting was featured by the election of 45 Fellows and the decision to bring about a standard set of contract forms. In connection with the Meeting, the Province of Quebec Association of Architects organized an exhibition of drawings, decorations and sculpture representing the work of Canadian and United States universities and schools. It was decided to hold the Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting in Windsor, Ont.

The Annual Exhibition and Prize Competition of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild was held in the Galleries of the Art Association of Montreal on Oct. 19, 1929. Hon. J. L. Perron, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, made the important announcement that a Handicrafts Department had been allied with the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of preserving those arts and crafts introduced into Canada from Europe. At the Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Guild in Montreal on Jan. 27, 1930, the following officers were elected: Honorary President, F. Cleveland Morgan; Acting President, Prof. Henry F. Armstrong, M.A.; Honorary Vice-President, Mrs. W. D. Lighthall; First Vice-President, Mrs. W. Oliver Smith; Second Vice-President, Mme. N. K. Laflamme; and Honorary Treasurer, George G. Fox. It was announced that the Guild had completed arrangements for a comprehensive book on Crafts in Canada. Gratification was expressed at the success of the exhibitions and prize competitions held in different sections of the country. The Guild co-operated with the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Festival of Folk Song and Handicrafts held in Calgary during March, 1930.

At the Fourth Imperial Exhibition at the Kensington Gallery of Art, London, England, which opened on Apr. 3, 1930, the works of 14 Canadian artists were hung. These were largely landscapes. In October, 1929, at the first international exhibition of paintings by women artists, held in Detroit by the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs, out of the 195 pictures selected, 51 were the work of 28 Canadian women artists.

Other Art Activities. At the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Society of Artists held in March, 1930, the following officers were elected: President, F. H. Brigden; Vice-President and Treasurer, L. A. C. Panton; and Secretary, H. S. Palmer. The Fifty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the Society was held at the Art Gallery of Toronto on Mar. 7, 1930. Freshness and vitality characterized the display which contained 240 pictures and a few pieces of sculpture. The Fine Arts Section of the C. N. E. in August-September, 1929, was again under the direction of F. S. Haines and H. S. Palmer. An excellent collection of British, Danish and Canadian works of art was shown. The travelling Exhibition which was shown in many Ontario centres and in Western Canada was an outstanding feature of the Society's work during 1929-30. The Ontario College of Art continued to progress under the direction of J. E. H. Macdonald, appointed Principal in 1929 in succession to George A. Reid who retired after many years of service.

At the Annual Meeting of the Art Gallery of Toronto on Mar. 11, 1930, the following officers were re-elected: Honorary President, Hon. Vincent Massey; President, R. Y. Eaton; Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, D. H. McDougall. An important innovation during 1929-30 was the establishment of Saturday morning classes for children in the Gallery. In February, 1930, a system was introduced whereby groups of school children made daily visits to the Art Gallery in charge of a special instructor. Among the important acquisitions to the Gallery during the period under review were pictures by the following Canadian artists: Lawren Harris, Elizabeth McGillivray Knowles; A. J. Casson, Arthur Lismer; and in addition, Claude Monet's *Vertheuil en Eté*, and a collection of Austrian wood blocks. Exhibitions were held: in October, 1929, a Loan Exhibition of Nineteenth Century pictures by foreign artists; a Collection of Danish Arts and Crafts; Modern Austrian Wood Cuts and Colour Prints; in November, Exhibition of Water Colours by members of the New York Water Colour Club and American Water Colour Society; Little Pictures by members of the O. S. A.; Autumn Landscapes by Otto Jacobi, R.C.A.; and sketches in France and Switzerland by Tom Stone; in December, French Paintings and Sculpture; Paintings and Etchings by Frank M. Armington and Caroline Armington; in January, 1930, Paintings by Leon Kroll and Ernest Lawson; in February, Modern French Paintings; Water Colours by the Cleveland School of American Painters; Modern British Etchings; and Chinese Paintings; in March, 58th Annual Exhibition of the O. S. A.; in April, Group of Seven; Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour; Society of Canadian Painter-Etchers; and The Toronto Camera Club; in May, Exhibition by Violet Oakley, N.A., and The Canadian Society of Graphic Art.

At the Annual Meeting of the Women's Art Association of Canada in Toronto on Oct. 30, 1929, announcement was made that the Association had accepted affiliation with The International Lyceum Club of London, England, and would henceforth be known as the Lyceum Club and Women's Art Association. Officers elected for the season of 1929-30 were: President, Mrs. Dunnington-Grubb; Honorary Corresponding Secretary, Lady Van Hougenhoock Tullekin; Honorary Treasurer, Miss Fanny L. Lindsay. The Association held an Exhibition of Crafts and Paintings on Dec. 2, 1929, and an Exhibition of the work of Montreal Women Artists in January, 1930.

Among the important exhibitions held in Toronto during the 1929-30 season were those at J. Merritt Maloney's Gallery which comprised: Sept. 20-28, 1929, Portrait Loan Exhibition of work by Joshua Smith; Oct. 7-19, Oil Paintings and Aquatints by John Cotton; Feb. 20—Mar. 20, 1930, Oil Paintings by R. W. Pilot, A.R.C.A.; and Apr. 15—May 15, Paintings of the Swiss Alps by Albert Gos. Exhibitions at the Fine Art Galleries of the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, included: Rembrandt's famous *Portrait of Madame Sylvius*, Old and Modern English, French and Dutch Masters, October, 1929; Paintings of 18th Century British Portrait School, 19th Century Dutch School and the Barbizon School, June 17-28, 1930. The Robert Simpson Co. exhibited in December, 1929, a collective showing by J. W. Beatty, R.C.A., A. Y. Jackson, R.C.A., and Manly McDonald, A.R.C.A. Archibald Browne, R.C.A., exhibited a group of oil paintings at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on Nov. 5, 1929.

At the Annual Meeting of the Art Association of Montreal on Feb. 28, 1930, the following officers were elected: Honorary President, Robert Lindsay; President, Herbert B. Walker; Honorary Treasurer, W. B. Blackader, Secretary, Miss Ethel M. Pinkerton. Among the many pictures presented to the Association was Eugene Boudin's *The Sea*, a gift of Dr. Francis J. Shepherd, a former President of the Association, who also gave $5,000 toward a fund to be used for the purchase of Canadian pictures. Some of the outstanding Exhibitions of the year were: Nov. 30, 1929, Paintings of the Canadian Rockies, by Richard Jack, R.A.; Mar. 8, 1930, The Danish School; Mar. 22—Apr. 21, The 47th Annual Exhibition of the Association; May 12, A Loan Exhibit from the National Gallery; and, May 18, the Group of Seven Show.

The Women's Art Society of Montreal held its Annual Meeting on Mar. 8, 1930, and elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. C. L. Henderson; Honorary Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James Morris; Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. G. A.

Campbell. The Studio Group of the Society held an Exhibition at the Johnston Art Gallery on Jan. 5, 1930. Other Exhibitions held at the same gallery were: in November, 1929, the 19th Century Dutch and French Schools of Painting; and in March, 1930, Landscapes by the Canadian, George Thomson. Exhibitions held at the Watson Art Galleries in the same city were: the Eighth Annual Exhibition of Oils and Pastels by Maurice Cullen in January, 1930; and an Exhibition of Marines by G. Horne Russell, R.C.A., in February. On Dec. 2, 1929, the Second Annual Exhibition of Canadian Artists under the auspices of the Province of Quebec at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Montreal, took place.

At the Annual Meeting of the Art, Historical and Scientific Association of Vancouver in December, 1929, the following officers were elected for 1930: Honorary President, His Honour Judge F. W. Howay, F.R.S.C.; President, George E. Kidd, M.C., F.R.C.S.; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Weart. Valuable additions to the collection of British Columbia historical and natural historical material were made during the year.

The British Columbia Art League had a loan exhibition of water colours on Oct. 30, 1929. At the Annual Meeting of the Island Arts and Crafts Society at Victoria, Nov., 1929, officers elected were: President, T. S. Gore; Secretary, J. S. McMillan; Treasurer, D. S. Cameron. The Paintings and Crafts Show was held Aug. 18, 1929, and the Annual Exhibition, on Oct. 18-23. At the Crystal Garden Galleries, Victoria, March, 1930, Miss Emily Carr had an exhibition of Indian paintings.

L. L. Fitzgerald was appointed in August, 1929, Principal of the Winnipeg School of Art, succeeding C. Keith Gebhardt. The T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg, exhibited the water colours of A. C. Leighton, A.R.B.A., of London, England, in November, 1929. The Hudson's Bay Co. held the following exhibitions: July 24, 1929, British paintings and early water colours; October, 1929, "Epic of Western Canada"—thirty Indian paintings by John Innes.

At the Annual Meeting of the Women's Art Association of Saskatchewan, in Regina on June 11, 1930, the following officers were elected: Hon. President, Miss Edina Newlands; President, Mrs. Fred Barber; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. P. Malone. The outstanding exhibit of the year was the Handicrafts and Home Industries Show held in Regina on June 7, 1930.

Six canvases by Richard Lindermere, depicting the early life of Western Canada, were purchased by the Government of Saskatchewan in March, 1930. The Women's Educational Club of Regina exhibited the travelling collection of the O. S. A. on Dec. 3-5, 1929.

The Calgary Art Club had an exhibition of paintings and wood blocks at the Calgary Museum, Nov. 8-15, 1929.

On Nov. 6, 1929, the Nova Scotia Fine Arts Association held its Annual Meeting in the College of Art and elected the following officers for 1930: Hon. President, Hon. Robert E. Harris; President, Dr. Archibald MacMechan; First Vice-President, Dr. Eliza Ritchie; Secretary, John N. Meager.

In Ottawa, April, 1930, James Wilson & Co. held an exhibition of water colours by the Canadian artist, George Chavignaud. On Dec. 28, 1929, the Ottawa Art Association exhibited thirty-five modern paintings of Montreal and Ottawa artists.

A great loss to Canadian art was suffered in the death of Robert Holmes, R.C.A., who died suddenly on May 14, 1930, while addressing pupils and colleagues at a dinner given by the Ontario College of Art in the Arts and Letters Club, Toronto. Mr. Holmes was one of the ablest and most distinctive water-colourists Canada had produced, being particularly brilliant in dealing with wildflower subjects.

Harold Savage, Toronto, won the first prize of $2,500 in the architectural competition promoted by the T. Eaton Co., Ltd.

The Dominion Archives; Other Historical Affairs

Dr. A. G. Doughty, who completed in 1929 twenty-five years of outstanding service to the Dominion Archives, presented an interesting Report for that year. The Department participated in 1929 in the Exposition Rétrospective des Colonies Françaises de l'Amérique du Nord, which was held in Paris from April to June, 1929. Many important documents concerning Canadian history were brought to light through the Exposition, particularly those relating to Courcelles, Charnisay, Pontchartrain, Maurepas, D'Anville and the missions in Canada. Of particular interest were the portraits of Frontenac, Courcelles, Sarrazin and Charnisay. It was hoped, in the course of time, that copies of the documents and portraits would be obtained for the Archives. The offices of the Department in the Rue de Richelieu, Paris, were removed to the Canadian Legation, and thus brought under the direction of the Canadian Minister to France. Among accessions to the Archives in 1929 were the Amherst papers dating from 1760 to 1763; the Simcoe papers from 1763 to 1798; copies of volumes 10 to 19 of the Archives of the Colonies relating to the financial administration of New France; and a photographic copy of the *Histoire du Canada depuis 1749 jusqu'à 1766* ascribed to Louis Léonard de France, Sieur de Courville. J. S. Ewart completed his valuable collection of material on the political history of Canada, and presented the whole series to the Archives for the use of students. The despatches and letter books of the Governors-General from 1867 to 1883 were transferred to the Archives. Sir Leicester Harmsworth added to the Northcliffe collection an excellent bust of General Wolfe, a replica of which was made for South Kensington Museum, London. Professor Adam Shortt and his assistants made considerable progress with the classification and arrangement of the Baring papers, a notable collection of letters concerning the financial history of Canada. The Report included lists of accessions of documents and maps. Among the former are letters from Montcalm to his family and friends in France and manuscript selections from the *First Journal of Simon Fraser, 1806 and 1807*, and a reproduction of the original document: *Minute of the 30th of April, 1836.*

Historic Sites and Monuments Board. The Annual Meeting of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada was held May 16-19, 1930, Brigadier-General E. A. Cruikshank in the chair. Other members in attendance were Dr. J. C. Webster, Shediac, N.B.; His Honour Judge W. Crowe, Sydney, N.S.; M. Nantel, Montreal, P.Q.; Dr. James H. Coyne, St. Thomas, Ont.; His Honour Judge F. W. Howay, New Westminster, B.C.; J. B. Harkin, Commissioner, National Parks, Ottawa; and Major A. A. Pinard, Secretary. Among the number of monuments unveiled during 1929 was one erected on the site of Fort Fork, near Peace River, Alberta, from which Sir Alexander Mackenzie set out on May 9, 1793, on his quest for the western sea, which resulted in the first crossing of the Continent of North America. The following are among the most outstanding sites or events selected at the Annual Meeting for preservation and commemoration:—*St. Peter's Canal, N.S.*—Canal connecting St. Peter's Bay with Bras d'Or Lake. *At Bridgetown, N.S.*—Site of the engagement at Bloody

Creek in 1757, during the Seven Years' War. *Temiscouata Portage, at Cabano, P.Q.*—Portage over which the New Brunswick Regiment made its famous march in the Winter of 1813, to aid in the defence of the Canadas. *Southwold Earthworks, near St. Thomas, Ont.*—A unique example of a double-walled aboriginal fort whose antiquity and origin were unknown. *Near Brantford, Ont.*—To commemorate the loyal services of the Six Nations Indians to the British Empire in the Seven Years' War, the War of the American Revolution, and in the defence of Upper Canada in 1812-14. *Fort Mississauga, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.*—A fort built by military labour in 1814 for the defence of the Niagara frontier and used as a military post until 1845. *Starting Point of the First Dominion Lands Survey, near Winnipeg.*—Site of the first survey monument erected in 1871 in connection with the establishment of the survey of Dominion Lands. *Churchill, Manitoba.*—Site of the fort built in 1689, then the most northerly post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the starting point of numerous Arctic explorations organized by the Company. *Fort Chipewyan, Alberta.*—To commemorate the voyage of Sir Alexander Mackenzie in 1789, from Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabaska northward to the Arctic Ocean, and the discovery of the Mackenzie River. *Yukon Gold Discovery, Dawson City.*—To perpetuate the memory of the indomitable prospectors who paved the way for the discovery in 1896 of the rich gold-fields of the Yukon. On Feb. 18, 1930, Marechal Nantel, K.C., was appointed to succeed as a member of the Board, Mr. Justice P. Demers, who retired.

Historical Organizations and Incidents. An event that created widespread enthusiasm in Canada was the organization of the Canadian Geographical Society at Ottawa on July 30, 1929, when a National Board of Directors was elected under the Presidency of Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines. On Jan. 17, 1930, the Society held its inaugural public Meeting in the ballroom of the Chateau Laurier when Sir Francis Younghusband of the Royal Geographical Society, London, was the guest speaker. The first Annual General Meeting was held on Feb. 19, 1930. Officers for 1930 were elected as follows: Honorary Patron, His Excellency, the Governor General, Rt. Hon. Viscount Willingdon; Honorary President, J. B. Tyrrell; Honorary Vice-President, Dr. A. P. Coleman; President, Dr. Charles Camsell; 1st Vice-President, Charles G. Cowan; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. J. Mackintosh Bell; Honorary Treasurer, F. C. T. O'Hara; Honorary Secretary, E. S. Martindale; Directors: Dr. Frank D. Adams, Hon. A. E. Arsenault, Dr. C. M. Barbeau, A. Beauchesne, K.C., Dr. J. Mackintosh Bell, O. M. Biggar, K.C., Dr. R. W. Brock, Lawrence J. Burpee, Dr. Charles Camsell, W. W. Cory, C.M.G., Charles G. Cowan, Dr. John W. Dafoe, K. A. Greene, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Col. C. F. Hamilton, Hon. A. B. Hudson, K.C., F. C. C. Lynch, Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie, E. S. Martindale, Prof. Duncan A. McArthur, Dr. S. J. McLean, Dr. E. Montpetit, K.C., Dr. W. C. Murray, F. C. T. O'Hara, Dr. O. D. Skelton, J. B. Tyrrell, Lt.-Col. Thomas Vien, K.C., Dr. Robert C. Wallace, Dr. J. C. Webster, J. A. Wilson. Membership in the Society was divided into five classes: Honorary, Honorary Corresponding, Patrons (those contributing not less than $500.00 to the funds of the Society), Fellows and Members. Lawrence J. Burpee was appointed Chairman of the Editorial Board of the Society's monthly journal.

The Annual Meeting of the Royal Society of Canada was held in Montreal on May 20, 1930. Officers elected for 1930-31 were: President, Charles E. Camsell, LL.D., F.R.S.C.; Vice-President, Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G.; Honorary Secretary, Lawrence J. Burpee. Thirteen new Fellows were selected. Awards were announced as follows: the Flavelle Medal for conspicuous achievement in science to Dr. A. B. Macallum; the Tyrrell Medal for outstanding work in Canadian history to Dr. Adam Shortt; the Lorne Pierce Medal for work of conspicuous merit in literature to Sir Andrew Macphail.

At the Annual Meeting of the Champlain Society held at the University of Toronto, Apr. 17, 1930, announcement was made that the third volume of H. P. Biggar's edition of the *Works of Samuel de Champlain* had been published by the Society. Work in progress included the publication of J. B. Tyrrell's collection of Hudson Bay papers. Officers re-elected for 1930-31 were: President, J. B. Tyrrell, M.A.; Secretaries, Eric Armour, K.C., and W. Stewart Wallace, M.A.; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Julia Jarvis.

On May 23, 1930, at McGill University, Montreal, the Canadian Historical Association held its Annual Meeting. The address of the retiring President, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., read by Rev. Canon Chartier, referred to the approaching 400th Anniversary of the coming of Jacques Cartier to the shores of the St. Lawrence and to the fact that it was proposed to have a celebration of a national character on that occasion. Officers elected for 1930-31: President, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden; Vice-President, His Honour Judge F. W. Howay of New Westminster, B.C.; Lawrence J. Burpee, Chairman of the Managing Committee; Norman Fee, English Secretary; Gustave Lanctot, Editor and French Secretary. Announcement was made that during the past year the Association had been admitted to membership in the International Committee of Historical Sciences.

The Executive Committee of the United Empire Loyalists Association, Toronto, for 1930 included: President, Major V. Maclean Howard; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. E. T. Reburn, W. C. Mikel, K.C., E. H. H. Lester, F. M. Baker, J. R. Roaf, K.C.; Recording Secretary, H. K. Thompson.

At the Annual Meeting of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto in that City on Apr. 17, 1930, the announcement was made that the Society intended to take steps for the preservation and restoration of the Old Fort and the Garrison cemetery at the foot of Bathurst St. Officers elected for 1930-31 were: President, Miss Carolyn Roberts and Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. W. Howard. During 1930, the Kingston Historical Society and the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs of that City sponsored a movement to preserve historic sites in the vicinity and to put old Fort Henry in repair for use as a national memorial. On Aug. 5, 1929, Hon. W. D. Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, unveiled in the presence of 5,000 people, a cairn erected in Simcoe, Ont., in commemoration of the founding of that City in 1829.

Several interesting events occurred in the Maritime Provinces. On July 1, 1929, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden unveiled the handsome memorial erected on the Grand Parade, Halifax, in memory of 1,360 young men and women of Halifax who paid the supreme sacrifice in the Great War. Ten thousand citizens were present at the ceremony. Assisting at the unveiling were: His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. C. Tory, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, and other public and military representatives. The memorial consists of a great granite pedestal with a bronze figure representing motherhood against the base. It was announced on July 6, 1929, that the Grand Pré Battlefields Commission was making progress in refitting as a museum and tea-room the Perry Borden House at Grand Pré, erected about 1762—the birthplace of Sir Robert Borden who presented it to the Commission. For nearly a century King's Agricultural Society had met in this building. The Commission also planned to erect at the western end of the Battlefield a monument to the memory of Colonel Arthur Noble who figured in the war between England and France for the possession of Acadia. An authentic portrait of Hon. Edward Cornwallis, founder of Halifax, was hung on the walls of the former Legislative Council Chamber, Province House, Halifax, on July 22, 1929. The portrait had been purchased through the efforts of Dr. Clarence Webster, from Lord Cornwallis, of Linton Park, Kent, England. On July 24, 1929, distinguished citizens including the Provincial Premier, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, and Hon. J. L. Ralston, Federal Minister of National Defence, gathered in the hills of old Port Royal to celebrate the tercentenary anniversary of Sir William Alexander's abortive attempt to found a new Scotland. Hon. J. C. Tory, on Sept. 4, 1929, unveiled a cairn erected at French Landing, Halifax, to the memory of the 2,500 French soldiers who died of typhus on their way to attack Louisburg, Cape Breton, in 1746.

In the Province of Quebec the 67th Annual Meeting of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal took place on Dec. 20, 1929. Officers for 1930 were elected as follows: President, Victor Morin, LL.D., F.R.G.S.; Recording Secretary, E. C. Wurtele. On Mar. 28, 1930, at the Annual Meeting of the Women's Branch of the Society, Mrs. Walter Lyman was elected President. Announcement was made in Quebec City on May 5, 1930, that the Historic Monuments Commission had succeeded in obtaining full co-operation of the Highways Department in its endeavour to preserve the plaques placed along the highways to indicate historic points of interest. Priceless documents were ruined in the fire which

destroyed St. Joseph's Seminary at Three Rivers, Que., in November, 1929. 50,000 volumes in the library were lost, including a grammar of the Cree Indian tongue written in manuscript by Bishop Taché in his missionary days and valued at $10,000.

During the season of 1929-30 the Manitoba Historical Society under its President, Dr. David Stewart, held a number of lectures in Winnipeg on the early history of Manitoba in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of that Province in 1930. On Nov. 6, 1929, Dean W. C. McKillican of the Manitoba Agricultural College was the speaker, and on Mar. 4, 1930, His Grace Archbishop Matheson and Dr. W. A. McIntyre.

The British Columbia Historical Association held its Annual Meeting in Victoria on Oct. 11, 1929. In recognition of outstanding service to the Association, Mr. C. C. Pemberton was elected an honorary life member. It was announced that a comprehensive volume, dealing with proceedings of the Association for the previous four years would be brought out in a month.

Canada, Great Britain and France joined hands on June 5, 1930, to pay tribute to the memory of General Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, when the Marquis de Montcalm, descendant of the gallant Frenchman who fell on the Plains of Abraham, unveiled at Greenwich, England, a great bronze statue of Wolfe. The statue, designed by the noted Canadian sculptor, Tait Mackenzie, is erected on the crest of a hill overlooking the Royal Naval College and the winding Thames beyond.

It was announced in April, 1930, that Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, was engaged in preparing a correct key for Robert Harris' famous painting, *Fathers of Confederation*; this was found necessary owing to the fact that many conflicting keys existed.

Gratification was felt throughout Canada at the signal honour accorded Chester W. New, when he was awarded the 1930 Gold Medal of the Royal Empire Society, London, England, for his distinguished biography, *Lord Durham*, published in 1929.

Dr. Lorne Pierce, official biographer of Bliss Carman, announced in June, 1930, that a national committee would be organized to arrange for suitable memorials to the poet. Plans were made for a shaft and shrine, designed by J. E. H. MacDonald, A.R.C.A., and a bronze statue, designed by Tait Mackenzie, to be erected on the poet's tomb in Fredericton, N.B.

The Little Theatres; Drama Incidents

The theatrical situation in Canada for the season 1929-30 was an intensified reflection of affairs in the United States where the growth of talking-film monopolies, high costs of production and the diversion of public interest to radio and motoring combined to undermine the legitimate theatre to such an extent that sending shows on "the road" largely became an unprofitable venture and productions were being confined more and more to metropolitan centres. The acquisition of key theatres—legitimate and film—by Canadian Famous Players Corporation, whose only interest was the popularization of the talking picture, had the effect of discouraging road shows to a very noticeable extent in Canada. It is true that during the period of 1929-30, Canadians had the opportunity of seeing the magnificent Stratford-Upon-Avon Festival Company in Shakespearean Repertoire, the Maurice Colbourne Company in plays by Bernard Shaw and Sir John Martin Harvey in repertoire. But it was stated that these would not be seen again until conditions had changed.

A Canadian Press report in *The Citizen*, Ottawa, Nov. 14, 1929, to the effect that "action would likely be taken to bring before Premier Mackenzie King the suggestion that the Dominion Government appoint a commission for consideration of the feasibility of establishing national theatres in the principal cities of Canada" had interesting repercussions in the Press. The general criticism of the scheme, of which nothing more was heard later, was that it was too visionary. The spectacle of government-controlled drama appalled *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, which said in an editorial (Nov. 16, 1929): "The prospect of a national theatre chain under the Department of Agriculture offers things we dread to contemplate."

The solitary ray of light in the depressive theatrical situation was the growth of interest in the Little Theatre movement. A great deal of credit for stimulating this interest must go to Sir Barry Jackson, founder and Director of the Birmingham (England) Repertory Theatre whose lectures across Canada in the Autumn of 1929 (under the auspices of the National Council of Education) on "The Little Theatre Movement in England" created widespread discussion and newspaper comment, notably in the West.

The formation of the Montreal Theatre Guild was one of the concrete results of Sir Barry Jackson's visit. Public announcement was made on Mar. 5 (*The Gazette,* Montreal) that the Montreal Theatre Guild had been created to co-operate with existing amateur dramatic societies in that City and would present as its first production, A. A. Milne's *The Perfect Alibi,* Mar. 26-29, 1930, under the direction of Miss Martha Allan. An Advisory and *pro tem* Administrative Board was appointed to include the following: E. W. Beatty, K.C., Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Sir Andrew Macphail, Kt., M.D., F. E. Meredith, K.C., Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., Prof. Edouard Montpetit, Frank M. Ross, Hon. E. Fabre Surveyer and Howard Murray, O.B.E. Roy Campbell, A.C.I.S., was appointed Secretary.

The rumour that Hart House Theatre in Toronto would cease its activities was contradicted by the appointment as Director for the season of 1929-30 of Mr. Edgar Stone, long associated with amateur dramatic work in Toronto. Mr. Stone did not attempt anything spectacular in the way of experimentation, but presented a bill of four plays along sound, established lines: John Galsworthy's *Loyalties;* an adaptation for children of *The Wizard of Oz;* a Canadian play by Raymond Card, *His Majesties Maidens;* and George Kelly's *The Show-Off.* Mr. Stone also directed a number of productions in Hart House Theatre by outside dramatic organizations, among which were: Victoria College Dramatic Society in Noel Coward's *Hay Fever,* and the Theatre Arts Group in A. A. Milne's *The Romantic Age.*

The Annual Meeting of the Ottawa Drama League was held in the Little Theatre, Ottawa, on June 11, 1930. Officers elected for the season 1930-31 were: Honorary President, H. S. Southam; President, Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott; Secretary-Treasurer, T. D. De Blois. Six plays were successfully presented during the season: Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion;* Sutton Vane's *Outward Bound;* Noel Coward's *Hay Fever;* Lula Vollmer's *Sun Up;* R. B. Sheridan's, *The Critic;* and John Drinkwater's *Bird in Hand.* An excellent financial year was reported by the officers of the League. Under the Convenership of Mrs. D. P. Cruikshank, the Junior Branch of the Ottawa Drama League presented four productions, *Prunella,* by Granville Barker and Laurence Housman; *The Ivory Door* and *Make-Believe,* both by A. A. Milne; *Fourteen, Manikin and Minikin,* and *The Valiant.* Ted Devlin, one of the Juniors who designed the sets for several of the plays received high honours in a New York competition for similar work. Other interesting amateur productions in Ottawa during the season were that of *Julius Caesar,* by the Ashbury College Literary and Dramatic Society, and of two modern French plays by a newly-formed group "La Rampe".

The tendency of community theatres to turn themselves into stock companies instead of devoting themselves to experimental, creative work was deplored by Dr. Lawrence Mason, Music and Drama Editor of *The Globe,* Toronto, in a series of articles on "Canadian Little Theatres" (*The Globe,* Mar. 8, 15 and Apr. 15, 1930). He found that the majority of little theatres in Canada were taking the easiest way in presenting stereotyped productions of familiar works. As a notable example to the contrary, he instanced the work of the Sarnia Drama League whose productions of Barrie's *Dear Brutus* and Karel and Joseph Capek's Insect Play, *And So Ad Infinitum* were remarkable in original staging and design and imaginative interpretation. The League with a membership of 260, was installed in the new playhouse, the auditorium of the Johnston Memorial School, Sarnia, with D. Park Jamieson as the Director.

The Drama Group of the Kingston Art and Music Club gave five performances during the season 1929-30, including *Mr. Pim Passes By,* by A. A. Milne; and *Alice Sit By The Fire,* by Sir J. M. Barrie. The Drama Group for the following season was to be under the convenership of Mrs. James Miller.

The Annual Meeting of the Community Players of Winnipeg was held in that City on May 14, 1930. Officers elected for 1930-31 were: President, Mrs. W. S. Arnold; Executive, Lady Tupper, Mrs. L. P. Mason, Miss Aileen Garland, M. C. Walston, and Winston McQuillan. A small surplus and a membership of more than four hundred were reported. Announcement was also made that John Craig had been engaged as professional Director for the next season. Productions during 1929-30 were: *Shall We Join the Ladies?*, *The Knave of Hearts*, *The Farewell Supper*, three one-act plays; Bernard Shaw's *The Devil's Disciple*; *Alice in Wonderland*; *Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary*; *The Dybbuk*, by the Menorah Society of the University of Manitoba under the auspices of the Community Players, and *Eyvind of the Mills*.

At the Annual Meeting of the Little Theatre of Brandon, Man., on May 7, 1930, officers elected were: President, Mrs. Malcolm McGregor; Secretary, Miss E. Magron; Art Director, I. S. Nicol; Stage Director, N. S. McAdie. Major productions during the season 1929-30 were: Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest*; Bernard Shaw's *You Never Can Tell*; ten one-act plays were given, including: *Masks and Women*, by Mrs. W. L. Druce, of Brandon; *Come True*, by Mazo de la Roche, and *Brothers in Arms*, by Merrill Denison.

The Regina Community Players produced during the season of 1929-30, Charles Rann Kennedy's *The Servant in the House*, Sutton Vane's *Outward Bound*, and *Billeted*. Other productions in Regina were: *Passing of the Third Floor Back*, by the Cathedral Dramatic Club; and *Onadega, the Sorcerer*, by students of Campion College. The Little Theatre Society also presented *A Night at an Inn*, *The Slave With Two Faces*, and *Playgoers*.

The Annual Meeting of the New Westminster Little Theatre Association was held in that City on June 17, 1930. Officers elected were: President, John Kevill; Vice-President, C. C. Clay; Secretary, Samuel Payne. Four major productions were given during the season 1929-30: St. John Ervine's *Anthony and Anna*; A. Kenwood Matthews' *Courting*; Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House*; and Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest*. The Vancouver Little Theatre Association presented during the year Henry Arthur Jones' *The Liars*; and St. John Ervine's *John Ferguson*.

In addition to presenting a number of successful plays during the season, The Green Room Club of Calgary had to its credit the sponsoring of the Alberta Dramatic League's first annual dramatic festival held at the Grand Theatre in Calgary on Feb. 15, 1930. This highly successful affair, which was non-competitive, embraced the presentations of Galsworthy's *Punch and Go*, by the Green Room Club of Calgary; the screen scene from Sheridan's *School for Scandal*, by the Playgoers' Club of Lethbridge; W. W. Jacobs' *The Monkey's Paw*, by the Medicine Hat Dramatic Society; and Barrie's *Shall We Join the Ladies?* by the University Dramatic Society of Edmonton.

Other Events of 1930. Other incidents of Canadian drama were: an original comedy by J. E. Middleton, of Toronto, presented at Hart House Theatre on Jan. 29, 1930; a full-length silent film, *The White Road*, produced in Toronto on May 22 by the Ontario Film Co., and well received by the critics; *Poverello*, an original religious drama by a sister of the Community of St. Joseph, Toronto, presented by the Catholic Truth Society at the Princess Theatre, Toronto, Apr. 7; the winning by Miss Lois Reynolds, of Hamilton, of the first prize of $100 for her one-act play, *Open Door*, bestowed by the I. O. D. E.; *Winds of Life*, by Mrs. J. D. Conover, Toronto, was awarded one of the first three prizes by the Literary Society of the Central High School of Commerce, Toronto.

The Modern Drama Course of the Department of Extension, University of Toronto, held important lectures during the year and offered prizes for one-act plays by Canadians.

Canadians winning distinction in the United States were: Roy Mitchell, former Director of Hart House Theatre, whose book, *The Creative Theatre*, was highly praised; Walter Huston, chosen to play the title rôle in D. W. Griffith's film, *Abraham Lincoln*; David Manners, of Halifax, who played the part of young Raleigh in the film version of *Journey's End*; and J. Kerby Hawkes, former Assistant Director of Hart House, who was in the cast of Edwin Justin Mayer's *Children of Darkness*, produced on Broadway, Mar. 8, 1930.

Three Members of the Canadian Delegation to The 4th Imperial Press Conference in Great Britain, 1930

W. A. Craick, Esq., b.a.

Editor, *Industrial Canada;* Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Section, Empire Press Union and Secretary of the Delegation

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Woods

Editor and Managing-Director, *The Calgary Herald;* Chairman, Canadian Section, Empire Press Union and Chairman of the Delegation

J. F. B. Livesay, Esq.

General Manager, The Canadian Press, and Delegate-at-large from the Canadian Section, Empire Press Union, to the Conference

JOURNALISM

By

A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D.

Imperial Press Conference

The chief event of 1929-30 was the Fourth Imperial Press Conference held in London on nine different days between June 2 and June 30, 1930, and in Edinburgh on June 21. The Canadian delegates were: Lieut.-Col. J. H. Woods, *The Calgary Herald*, Chairman; W. A. Craick, *Industrial Canada*, Toronto, Secretary; J. F. B. Livesay, Canadian Press, Toronto; B. C. Nicholas, *The Times*, Victoria; Hon. W. A. Buchanan, *The Herald*, Lethbridge; Victor Sifton, *The Leader-Post*, Regina; J. W. Dafoe, *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg; M. E. Nichols, *The Tribune*, Winnipeg; H. B. Burgoyne, *The Standard*, St. Catharines; W. Rupert Davies, *The Whig-Standard*, Kingston; C. A. C. Jennings, *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto; F. I. Ker, *The Spectator*, Hamilton; E. Norman Smith, *The Ottawa Journal;* Hon. Frank Carrel, *The Chronicle-Telegraph*, Quebec; C. F. Crandall, British United Press, Montreal; Henri Gagnon, *Le Soleil*, Quebec; Oswald Mayrand, *La Presse*, Montreal; J. D. McKenna, *The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John; H. P. Duchemin, *The Post*, Sydney; Hugh Savage, *The Leader*, Duncan; E. Roy Sayles, *The Mercury*, Renfrew; Horace T. Hunter, MacLean Publishing Co., Toronto; C. W. Peterson, *Farm and Ranch Review*, Calgary; Miss Kennethe M. Haig, *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg.

The resolutions adopted by the Conference, whose Chairman was Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., and the Deputy Chairman, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Woods, affirmed the desirability of more Empire news in the Press "both in the interest of Empire security and the extension of reciprocal trade;" approved the periodical newsletters inaugurated by the Canadian section; requested the communications committee of the Empire Press Union to take up with the proper authorities the questions of the reduction of telegraphic press rates, and a deferred press rate on all routes; endorsed wireless telegraphy as "the greatest force in diffusing the knowledge on which Imperial Unity must be based;" invited the British Postmaster-General to make an early statement on long distance telephony, by cable and wireless, with reduced press charges in view; drew attention to the views of members of the Conference upon the British official wireless service from Rugby station; favoured interchange of cable news; urged the establishment of an inter-colonial press rate for the West Indies; directed attention to the absence of a cable rate between Canada and the

West Indies, the existing rate being 13 cents per word; urged a cheaper and uniform rate for the carriage of West Indian newspapers; declared for an early extension of the air service from Karachi to Bombay and Ceylon; reaffirmed the belief of the Conference that meetings of representative bodies administering public funds should be open to the Press.

It was decided to hold the next, or fifth, Imperial Press Conference in South Africa in 1935. The first three Conferences met in London, 1909, in Canada, 1920, and in Australia, 1925. The Empire Press Union, the central organization which inspires the Conferences and promotes its work and interests in Great Britain, was founded in 1909. Members of the Committee (1930) were: Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P. (Chairman of the Council of the Empire Press Union and also of the Committee), Lord Riddell (President of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association), N. B. Graham (the Newspaper Society), Sir Roderick Jones (Reuter's, Limited), Percival Marshall (Chairman of the Periodical, Trade Press, and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association), Cecil Harmsworth, Sir Edward Iliffe, R. D. Blumenfeld, Sir Harry Brittain, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Robert Donald, J. C. Akerman, and H. E. Turner (General Secretary of the Empire Press Union, and Secretary to the Committee).

The Conference was addressed by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald (June 3), Rt. Hon. Lloyd George (June 6), Admiral Lord Jellicoe (at the Royal Empire Society's Dinner, June 6), Lord Riddell (June 10), Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin (at the dinner of the British Press to the delegates, June 16, and at the Conference, June 25), Lord Grey of Fallodon (at the luncheon by the Rhodes Trust at Oxford, June 23), Sir Campbell Stuart (representing the Canadian Government on the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee, at Edinburgh, June 21), Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., (Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade), and Lord Thomson (Secretary of State for Air), on June 27.

The Canadian Press. The Directors of the Canadian Press met in Toronto, Oct. 21 and 22, 1929, when Mr. Victor Sifton replaced Mr. R. M. Cantlon on the Board. The Directors, capable business men and experienced newspaper managers and editors, discussed the news services, Mr. Norman Smith declaring that an annual expenditure of half a million dollars was not out of the way considering the valuable services furnished by the organization. The report of the costs committee was considered and a motion was adopted that the minimum entrance fees be increased, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Norman Smith, M. E. Nichols, Henri Gagnon, W. B. Preston and the President, be appointed to present the proposal at the next Annual Meeting. Certain violations of the by-laws by members were discussed and fines imposed. The Board unanimously approved of the conduct

of the Association's affairs by the General Manager, Mr. J. F. B. Livesay.

The Annual Meeting was held in Toronto, Apr. 30, 1930. There was a record attendance, more than half the members being present in person. Mr. John Scott, President, occupied the chair. The management Report was approved and adopted. The cable service assessments were increased to $62,700 per annum. The Meeting adopted the costs committee report modifying the entrance fee which was to be based on the kind of service used and the population of the publishing area. The following Directors were elected unanimously: F. J. Burd, C. Swayne, Hon. W. A. Buchanan, John M. Imrie, Thomas Miller, Victor Sifton, E. H. Macklin, M. E. Nichols, W. H. Dennis, H. P. Duchemin, and H. P. Robinson. The following were elected by vote: A. R. Alloway, H. W. Anderson, A. R. Ford, W. B. Preston, John Scott, E. Norman Smith, E. J. Archibald, Henri Gagnon, Oswald Mayrand, and J. A. McNeil. The Directors subsequently re-elected the former Honorary President, E. Norman Smith; President, John Scott; first Vice-President, M. E. Nichols; second Vice-President, Henri Gagnon. The work of this Association, to those who recall former days, is a triumph of the efficiency and unity of Canadian newspapers in building up a great telegraphic and cable news service.

Other Press Organizations. The tenth Annual Convention of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association was held at London, Ontario, July 4, 1929. The attendance was nearly 300, of whom 78 were from Western Canada. Hugh Savage, *The Leader*, Duncan, B. C., was elected President, and E. Roy Sayles, *The Mercury*, Renfrew, Association Manager. The Report of the proceedings was issued in pamphlet form.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association was held in Toronto, May 1 and 2, 1930. The following officers were elected: President: F. I. Ker, *The Spectator*, Hamilton; Vice-President: H. B. Muir, *The Whig-Standard*, Kingston; Past President: W. B. Preston, *The Expositor*, Brantford; Treasurer: William Wallace, *The Toronto Daily Star*, Toronto.

Press Incidents. The jubilee of entrance into newspaper work of Mr. E. H. Macklin, President and General Manager of *The Manitoba Free Press* was celebrated by his friends by presentation of an oil portrait of himself at Winnipeg, Aug. 21, 1929. The portrait by Wyly Grier, the famous artist, was the gift of Messrs. John W., Victor I., Harry A., and Clifford Sifton, sons of Sir Clifford Sifton.

Dr. J. W. Dafoe, it was announced in August, 1929, had been chosen by the United States Government as the non-national member of the International Commission on American-German Disputes. A dinner in his honour was given at Winnipeg, Sept. 19.

On Sept. 14, 1929, it was announced that Mr. George M. Bell, Publisher of *The Albertan*, Calgary, had acquired *The Star*, Vancouver, from Brig.-Gen. Victor Odlum.

The award of $5,000 for libel against *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto, in favour of Mayor McBride, Nov. 16, 1929, was appealed.

Mr. E. L. Coleman succeeded Mr. Justice Ross as President of the *Record*, Sydney, N.S., in December, 1929, after being General Manager of the paper for twenty-five years.

On Apr. 5, 1930, William Johnston Irwin, Secretary of *The Globe*, Toronto, was given a dinner to mark his fifty years of service with the paper. A silver service was also presented to him. Mr. Irwin joined the business staff as a boy, in April, 1880, before the demise of Hon. George Brown.

Col. J. H. Woods, Editor and Managing Director of *The Calgary Herald*, was presented with his portrait in oils, by Kenneth Forbes, at Toronto, Apr. 30, 1930, by the Directors of the Canadian Press, in recognition of his unremitting efforts on behalf of that organization during his Presidential term, 1925-1929.

The Acadian Recorder, Halifax, following the death of its proprietor for sixty-one years, C. C. Blackadar, ceased publication, May 10, 1930. The first issue had appeared Jan. 16, 1813.

The Morning Leader, Regina, amalgamating with *The Regina Daily Post*, an evening paper, on Apr. 7, 1930, changed its name to *The Leader-Post*.

THE CHURCHES IN CANADA

By

Wellington Jeffers

The Catholic Church

Canonization of the first saints of the North American Continent took place at St. Peter's Basilica, Rome, on June 29, 1930. Many Canadians attended the solemnities. Those so highly honoured were the Jesuit Fathers, pioneers of the Faith in Canada in the 17th Century: Jean de Brébeuf, Gabriel Lalemant, Charles Garnier, Antoine Daniel, Noël Chabanel, Isaac Jogues, René Goupil and John de Lalande. All had suffered martyrdom for their Faith at the hands of the Iroquois; the first five in Huronia where they were preaching to the Huron Nation and the latter three at the Iroquois town of Osseruenon, later Auriesville, on the Mohawk River, some forty miles west of the present City of Albany and close to Schenectady. His Holiness, in proclaiming the martyrs saints, announced that the Church on Sept. 26 of every year would commemorate their martyrdom. In Canada the news was received with great gratification by all Catholics and the *Te Deum* was chanted in thanksgiving in Catholic Churches throughout the Dominion. The most interesting ceremony was that which took place at the Martyrs' Shrine, Midland, Ontario, on the same day as the canonization at Rome. Most Rev. Neil McNeil, Archbishop of Toronto, chanted Pontifical High Mass before the open-air altar overlooking the Church. The congregation of nearly 8,000, standing or kneeling on the steep and grassy sides of the hill, found added poignancy to the service in the thought that five of the missionaries had been killed in the vicinity of that hill.

The *Encyclical* on education of His Holiness made public throughout the world about the middle of January, 1930, drew comment from editors in every country, and nowhere was more interested attention aroused than in Canada as Catholic views on education were re-stated therein in terms which took into consideration the current situation and controversies throughout the world. The *Encyclical*, which took two and a half pages of *The Osservatore Romano*, the official Vatican organ, stated that the education of youth belongs primarily to the Church and to the family while the State has only a complementary function for those branches of instruction which cannot properly be taken care of by the Church or the family.

The emergence of the Pope from the Vatican after fifty-nine years of seclusion by the Pontiff marked an epoch in Catholic annals. It signalized the official recognition of the sovereignty of the Pope in the Vatican City, the direct result of the Lateran Treaty, signed Feb. 11, 1929. His Holiness came forth from St. Peter's Basilica on the evening of July 25, 1929, and blessed the huge throng that packed the historic grounds in many thousands.

The Eucharistic Congress at Carthage, Africa, in May, 1930, was attended by a large number of Canadians. The five-day Conference was opened unofficially on the landing of the Papal Legate, His Eminence Cardinal Lepicier; and officially, in the Tunis Cathedral when the Papal Bull announcing the Cardinal's appointment was read. On May 11, Christians, Moslems and Jews gathered for the closing ceremonies in numbers far greater than Carthage had witnessed since ancient times. The City had been selected for the Congress in honour of the early Christian martyrs whose deaths in the Carthage Amphitheatre had made possible the expansion of the Catholic Church in Northern Africa.

Most Rev. Thomas O'Donnell, Coadjutor Archbishop of Halifax, in his pre-Lenten Pastoral letter on Mar. 2, 1930, warned Canadian Catholics in his Diocese against "aping the modern paganism of a country only materially great . . . The advocates of birth control, and birth prevention are abroad in the land," he said. "These abominable and detestable vices are disseminated privately and publicly whenever and wherever the law of the land does not hinder . . . We Canadians when it is too late will realize that outside influences penetrating silently into our country by various and devious ways have weakened many of our best and grandest traditions in the national and Christian order." The Archbishop said that the Catholic Church had learned from long experience that education without motive and sound Christian principles was as the widespread sail to a ship which had neither chart nor compass to steer by. Education based on a Divine foundation and carried out in its fair proportions by Christian teachers was of inestimable value and a safeguard for the State. He emphasized the strong stand of the Church against immoral literature and spoke warningly of the pernicious influence of many movies.

Most Rev. J. W. L. Forbes, Archbishop of Ottawa, in a Pastoral letter read in all churches in the Diocese, Jan. 5, 1930, urged the formation of Catholic syndicates in connection with the labour movement and the union of the farmers into a Diocesan organization throughout the Archdiocese of Ottawa.

Other Activities. Catholic missionaries from Canada to foreign fields during the year 1929 numbered one hundred and forty-one. China and Manchuria received the greatest number of the recruits, 13 priests and 31 religious taking up the apostolate there. The missions spread over the great Canadian Northwest received the next highest quota, 27 priests and 15 religious. The new missionaries were members of 17 congregations, two of which were responsible for 56 departures, the Oblates of Mary Immaculate sending 30 priests and brothers and the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, 26 sisters. The division according to congregation and territory was as follows: Oblates of Mary Immaculate, thirty;

to the Canadian Northwest (27); to South Africa (3); China Mission Society of Scarboro, five, to China; Franciscans, four, to China; Brothers of the Sacred Heart, four, to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in northern Africa; Redemptorists, three, to Indo-China; Dominicans, three, to Hakodate, Japan; Foreign Mission Seminary of Pont-Viau, three, to Szepinkia, Manchuria; Holy Ghost Fathers, two, to the West Indies, and one Jesuit left for China. Eight young men left for Algiers to enter the novitiate of the White Fathers. The sisters were divided as follows: Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, twenty-six, to China (11), Philippines (4), India (2), Palestine (1), South America (6), and Morocco (2); Missionaries of the Immaculate Conception of Outremont, fourteen, to China (5), Japan (1), Manchuria (6), and the Philippines (2); Gray Nuns of Pembroke, three, to China; Gray Nuns of Montreal, four, to the Canadian Northwest; Gray Nuns of Quebec, two, to Gulf of St. Lawrence; Grey Nuns of St. Hyacinthe, two, to the Canadian Northwest; Sisters of the Precious Blood, three, to China; Sisters of Notre Dame des Anges, three, to China; Ursulines, two, to China; Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi, two, to Morocco; Sisters of St. Anne, two, to the Yukon; Sisters of Providence, five, to the Canadian Northwest. Ten young women entered the novitiate of the White Sisters Congregation of Our Lady of Africa at Algiers.

His Grace Most Rev. Thomas O'Donnell, appointed Coadjutor Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Halifax, with His Grace Most Rev. Edward J. McCarthy, was accorded a series of unofficial welcomes on his progress through the Province of Nova Scotia in July, 1929, the demonstrations reaching their peak at Windsor Junction where he was attended by a representative delegation of the various city parishes and accompanied into Halifax, where the official reception took place.

The Right Rev. Gerald Murray, head of the Canadian English Province of the Redemptorists, was appointed Bishop of Victoria, this position having been made vacant by the elevation of the former Bishop to the Archbishopric of Halifax. He was raised to the dignity of Bishop in St. Ann's Church, Montreal, on May 7, 1930, and was installed as Bishop on June 4, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., in the presence of a distinguished gathering. It was announced on May 15, that Rev. Peter M. Costello, C.S.S.R., had been appointed Provincial of the Canadian Order of Redemptorists to succeed the newly-appointed Bishop.

Catholics of the Eastern and Western Rites united for the first time in the history of the American Continent on July 14, 1929, at the consecration of His Lordship, Bishop Vladimir Ladyka, D.D., at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Edmonton. The consecration ceremonies for this new Greek Catholic Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Canada were conducted in three languages.

Rev. Michael Joseph O'Brien on Aug. 7, 1929, returned to Peterboro, Ont., from a visit to Rome, where he had been honored by His Holiness with the appointment of Coadjutor Archbishop of Kingston and Titular Archbishop of Armoria. At his installation at Kingston on Oct. 9, 1929, His Excellency Most Rev. Andrea Cassullo officiated. The Right Rev. Dennis O'Connor, D.D., formerly Vicar-General of the Diocese of London and head of St. Peter's Seminary there was consecrated fifth Bishop of the Diocese of Peterboro by the Apostolic Delegate on June 11, 1930, in succession to Bishop O'Brien.

The death of Most Rev. Mgr. Oliver E. Mathieu, for nearly a score of years Archbishop of Regina, on Oct. 26, 1929, at Regina, after a long and distinguished career in the Church, was generally regretted throughout Canada. The Pope announced on Feb. 17, 1930, the appointment of Mgr. James Charles McGuigan, Vicar-General of Edmonton, Alta., as Archbishop of Regina and Saskatchewan. On his consecration on May 15, the fact was generally commented upon in Canada that Most Rev. Mgr. McGuigan, who was 36 years of age, was the youngest Archbishop in Canada and possibly in the world.

Rev. J. M. Rodrigue Villeneuve, O.M.I., Superior of St. Joseph's Scholasticate, Ottawa East, was appointed Bishop of Gravelbourg, Sask., according to an announcement on June 16, 1930.

Rev. Joseph Guy, O.M.I., Rector of the College Mathieu at Gravelbourg, Sask., was appointed Vicar Apostolic to the Vicariate of Grouard to succeed Rt. Rev. Mgr. Grouard, O.M.I., and his coadjutor, the Rt. Rev. Celestin Joussard, O.M.I., who had resigned at the respective ages of 89 and 78 years. On May 1, 1930, his consecration as Titular Bishop of Zesta and Vicar Apostolic of Grouard took place in the Sacred Heart Church, Ottawa.

The general regret felt by Catholics of the world at the death of Cardinal Merry Del Val had a special poignancy in Canada in view of the fact that he had been Apostolic Delegate to Canada in 1897.

The Catholic Truth Society held their Annual Convention, Sept. 10-11, 1929, in Toronto. Rev. John E. Burke, C.S.P., Chaplain of the Newman Club of the University of Toronto, was elected President of the Society for the following year. Mrs. Mary Lyons of Ottawa, National President of the Catholic Women's League of Canada, was re-elected Vice-President, John F. Boland, Toronto, General Secretary, and Charles J. Gillooly, Toronto, General Treasurer.

Rev. Denis Finnegan, parish priest of St. Joseph's, Ottawa, announced on Aug. 12, 1929, that the recently-formed Oblate Order of Eastern Canada had joined the English Oblates of Western Canada. This formed an English-speaking Province of the Order, stretching from coast to coast and uniting about 80 Oblate priests under Rev. William Byrne Grant of New Westminster, B.C., who, a month earlier, had been officially named Provincial of the new Province.

A new step in the history of Catholic education in Ontario was the London Summer school of Catechetics established by Rt. Rev. M. F. Fallon, Bishop of the Diocese of London, for the special purpose of training Separate School teachers to become more expert in teaching religion to their pupils.

The world headquarters of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, it was announced on Aug. 1, 1929, at Granby, Quebec, was to be moved from Spain to Granby where the Order had acquired 101 acres and planned to spend $1,000,000 on the property. The building alone would cost $650,000, it was estimated.

The will of Mrs. Thomas McNeely, widow of Thomas McNeely of Ladner, B.C., disposed of an estate of $558,000; certain Catholic Charities and educational institutions receiving the bulk of the estate.

"Grey Gables," the beautiful Welland home of Thomas J. Dillon, President of the Standard Steel Construction Company of Port Robinson, Ontario, was presented, on Apr. 15, 1930, to His Grace, Most Rev. Neil McNeil, Archbishop of Toronto, as a preparatory school for boys.

Plans for establishing at Churchill, Manitoba, the headquarters of a Catholic Diocese to include the vast stretches of land on the West Coast of Hudson Bay, were revealed at The Pas, Manitoba, on Apr. 15, 1930, by the Right Rev. A. Turquetil, O.M.I., Bishop at Chesterfield Inlet, widely known as "The Bishop of the Arctic."

After 83 years the Ladies of Loretto vacated Loretto Academy on Wellington Street West, Toronto, in 1930. Most of their educational work had already been transferred to the new school at Armour Heights. The old building was to become a House of Philosophy for the training of Jesuit scholastics. Students from all over Canada were expected to attend the new school of philosophy.

Announcement was made on May 10, 1930, at the office of St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, controlled by the Fathers of the Congregation of The Resurrection, that the Order had taken steps to establish a scholasticate for students of the Order at London in conjunction with the University of Western Ontario and St. Peter's Diocesan Seminary.

His Grace, Archbishop Gauthier of Montreal, blessed on June 6, 1930, a commodious new college for boys at the corner of St. Hubert St. and Cremazie Boulevard to be known as "Externat Classique de Saint Sulpice." The Principal was Abbé Olivier Maurault.

A monument to Rt. Rev. Alexander Macdonell, D.D., first Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, chaplain of the Glengarry Fencibles and a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province, was unveiled in Alexandria, Ont., on June 15, 1930.

A large gathering at St. Albert, nine miles from Edmonton, on July 21, 1929, witnessed the unveiling of a monument to Rev. Father Lacombe, the great Catholic missionary in Western Canada, by Patrick Burns of Calgary, an old friend of Father Lacombe.

Most Rev. J. W. L. Forbes, Archbishop of Ottawa, laid the corner-stone on Sept. 8, 1929, of the new Shrine of The Little Flower, in Ottawa. The name of St. Theresa was given to the new Church.

A three-day celebration at North Bay, Ontario, commemorated the silver jubilee of the Rt. Rev. D. J. Scollard, D.D., Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, at St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral on May 6, 7 and 8, 1930. On May 7 the Bishop turned the first sod for the edifice which was to be erected for the Diocesan College.

The Church of England

The General Synod of the Church of England, was postponed until 1931 owing to the attendance in England of a number of Canadian bishops at the Lambeth Conference in the Summer of 1930. Matters of great interest to the Church, however, were discussed at the various meetings of Synods, and also in reports of progress made from time to time in the course of visits paid by the National Commission to various parts of Canada while performing the official duties given it at the last General Synod of the Church of England in Canada at Kingston in 1927; these duties were: "a complete survey of all the varied problems and needs of the Church and to devise plans for continuing and developing the Laymen's National Movement." By the end of 1929 the three Field Commissioners, Right Rev. D. T. Owen, Bishop of Niagara, Rev. Canon Gould, General Secretary of the Missionary Society, and F. H. Gisborne, K.C., Chancellor of the Diocese of Ottawa, had visited 15 dioceses and the Columbia Coast Mission. By the middle of 1930 several more of the 26 dioceses in Canada had been included.

On Apr. 25, 1930, His Grace Most Rev. Samuel P. Matheson announced his intention of retiring both from the Primacy of the Church of England in Canada and as Archbishop of Rupert's Land, the resignation to become effective on Sept. 20, 1930, when he would be 79 years of age. His desire to hand over the reins of office to a younger man was understood to have prompted the action. The House of Bishops, however, refused to accept the resignation of the venerable Primate; the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land expressed gratification at this action and suggested that the House of Bishops should appoint a commission to investigate the whole question of the Primacy, establishment, jurisdiction and eligibility of persons for election as Primate, and to report at the General Synod in 1931, the personnel and terms of reference of such commission to be at the discretion of the Primate.

Questions of immigration, divorce, stipends and pensions for clergymen, social service, Christian unity, religious education and the Lambeth Conference were featured in addresses of the Bishops at Synod meetings and, later, were made the subject of debate. In Ontario, especially, the proposal to establish a divorce court in Ontario aroused animated discussion. The Church in various Synod meetings reaffirmed its position with regard to the sanctity of marriage. The Synod of Toronto, however, declared emphatically in favour of the proposed court, pointing out that there was no extension in the grounds for divorce in the Act which simply provided for the better administration of the existing law of divorce, by removing it from the

jurisdiction of Parliament to a judicial court where custody of children and alimony for a deserving wife and mother could be given due weight. The Provincial Synod of Ontario, representing six dioceses, also took the same attitude toward divorce but left measures for the legalizing of divorce "to the serious, wise and conscientious judgment of individuals." Most Rev. David Williams, Archbishop of Huron and Metropolitan of Ontario, declared in favour of such courts at the opening of the Synod of Huron; as did Right Rev. C. A. Seager, Bishop of Ontario. Archbishop Williams also expressed gratification at the result of the 1929 Ontario Election, which had so completely removed the question of prohibition from politics. Prohibition had been tried for ten years and found wanting. The people preferred temperance, and believed they had a better chance to get it under Liquor Control policy. They should now all work unceasingly to educate people in self-control, which is "the only true temperance, and the only Christian way to deal with this difficult question."

W. J. Thompson, a prominent layman for 25 years in the Diocese of Algoma, took strong exception to certain "innovations" in the service and administration of the Diocese which he attributed to the Right Rev. Rocksborough Smith, Bishop of the Diocese, who, he said, had been prominent at several Anglo-Catholic Conferences during a visit to England. Subsequent to the Bishop's return certain ceremonies of a Catholic nature were introduced into the Diocese. Attention also was drawn to the establishment of the Cowley Fathers, a monastic institution, in the town of Bracebridge, and without the knowledge of the Diocesan Executive Committee.

Rev. John B. Lindsell, rural Dean of Muskoka, was reported in *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto, under date of Mar. 15, 1930, in a despatch from Gravenhurst, Ontario, as saying that the internal dissensions in the Diocese of Algoma had been greatly magnified. He found it distressing that so many faithful adherents were now "joining in concerted action to starve out the missionary clergy, many of whom had faithfully served the Diocese for a great number of years, by refusing to contribute and advocating discontinuance of contributions to the Algoma Mission fund, which was their main support." He claimed that the clergy and laity of his deanery were solidly behind the Bishop. He saw nothing forbidden by prayer books of the Church in monastic institutions, lights, candles and wafer bread. There was no such thing as compulsory confession in the Church of England. The interview concluded as follows:

> In Algoma, as elsewhere, there are two schools of thought .. .. . the Evangelical, deeply spiritual and earnest, who felt one could worship God best in the simplest atmosphere with the plainest, simplest forms, and the Anglo-Catholic, equally earnest and spiritual, who found that a beautiful ceremonial and symbolism created just that atmosphere in which one could worship with all the best that was in him. Why . . . . could not both parties agree to disagree, and in a kindly non-contentious spirit, both realizing that the other was

truly serving God to the best of his ability, and with a little give and take, come, in the future, to realize that all things work together for good to them that truly love Him?

Immigration policies of the Church of England were reviewed during the year in various debates in view of the decreased crop of 1929 in Western Canada and the revision of Federal policy by which Provinces were asked to declare their needs and their unemployment conditions.

An event which drew wide sympathetic interest in Toronto was the dedication by Right Rev. J. F. Sweeny, Lord Bishop of Toronto, of the Maurice Cody Parish Hall in connection with St. Paul's Parish in memory of the tragic drowning of the young man in Northern Ontario a few years before. His father, Rev. Canon H. J. Cody, sketched the history of the Parish from the time in 1841 when its first wooden church was built.

Right Rev. Theodore Woods, 88th Bishop of Winchester, England, officiated at the reopening services of the Cathedral of St. Alban the Martyr in Toronto, on Sept. 15, 1929. The Church had been completely restored.

On Sept. 27, 1929, the House of Bishops met in Victoria, B.C., for the consecration ceremonies of the new cathedral of Christ Church erected under the guidance of Right Rev. C. de V. Schofield, Bishop of Columbia. Visiting prelates from all over Canada, from Great Britain and from the United States were present for the occasion. The Bishop of Columbia had already announced the constitution of a chapter for the government of the new Christ Church Cathedral as the mother church of the Diocese in accordance with traditional usage in the Church of England throughout the world.

The United Church of Canada

With the passing of June 10, 1930, the five-year mark in the story of Church Union in Canada was reached, for it was on June 10, 1925, that the United Church of Canada was formally constituted at an inaugural service in the Toronto Arena.

In the five years the progress of the Church was clearly illustrated by the growth of membership, recorded at 600,522 after Union in 1925, and increased to 650,845 at Dec. 31, 1929, making a net gain of 7,054 communicants during 1929 and a net increase of 50,323 in the first half decade of the United Church's life. Membership had been 643,791 at the close of 1928. In the whole Church, the number of persons under pastoral oversight increased from 1,261,778 in 1925 to 1,528,296 prior to the Easter communion and reception services in 1930. Thus the net gain in constituency in the five years was 266,518 persons. During 1929 the gain was 41,912 persons, the year 1928 showing 1,486,384 persons under pastoral oversight. Pastoral oversight was provided in 3,001 pastoral charges, including home missions, made up of 7,402 "preaching places." Total constituency in the congregations for 1929 is shown by conferences

as follows: Newfoundland Conference, 65,217 persons in 284 congregations; Maritime Conference, 149,650 persons in 1,024 congregations; Montreal and Ottawa Conference, 115,563 persons in 402 congregations; Bay of Quinté Conference, 132,375 persons in 625 congregations; Toronto Conference, 249,023 persons in 728 congregations; Hamilton Conference, 127,119 persons in 329 congregations; London Conference, 146,293 persons in 490 congregations; Manitoba Conference, 143,343 persons in 682 congregations; Saskatchewan Conference, 169,109 persons in 1,317 congregations; Alberta Conference, 115,505 persons in 933 congregations; British Columbia Conference, 115,099 persons in 588 congregations. These increases in communicants and in the number of persons cared for by the United Church were matched by a net increase in the number of families. In 1925 families numbered 369,562 and at the end of 1929 the figure was 401,792, an increase of 32,330 families. Persons not in families but under pastoral oversight increased from 66,708 to 82,172 in the half decade.

Money raised for all purposes by congregations increased from $16,713,663 in 1928 to $16,829,145 in 1929. The total was $16,-968,243 in 1925-26, which had been a financial year of more than twelve months. Ministers' salaries increased in the aggregate from $4,536,581 in 1925-26 to $5,348,276 in 1929, a net gain of $811,695. Arrears in ministers' salaries decreased from $103,922 five years before to $62,509 for 1929. Arrears were $49,357 in 1928, when financial conditions in the country were better. Value of congregational property grew from $76,738,136 to $90,665,095 in five years; debt on property, from $7,108,780 to $8,447,260, and insurance, from $36,396,368 to $44,012,034.

Revenue of The United Church of Canada for missionary, social and educational work amounted to $18,200,281 in the first five years of its history. This aggregate represented sums given to the Missionary and Maintenance Fund. Legacies were received during this period amounting to $794,358 and the Woman's Missionary Society raised $3,219,262 for home and foreign missions. The total amount disbursed by the Board of Home Missions for aid-receiving charges and missions, during the five years, in the erection of new buildings and in grants and loans to congregations for building purposes, totalled $1,169,201. Self-sustaining charges carried out in the same period a building programme which, it was estimated, involved an outlay totalling not less than $14,000,000.

Mainly by reason of the unions of congregations in the same locality a reduction of from 8,700 to 7,402 congregations was effected in the five years. This was accomplished in the face of the opening up of nearly 1,000 new preaching places in various parts of Canada. Although many of the newly-opened centres of worship were on home missions, a net decrease of home mission charges had eventuated, 1929 showing a net decrease of 86 home mission fields as compared with 1928. In the year 1928-29 there

were 147 removals of fields from the home mission list. Of these, 79 had been merged with other fields, rearranged or otherwise cared for; 27 had been discontinued and 41 had reached self-support. Meanwhile, 37 new fields had been opened, 16 pastoral charges had gone on the aid-receiving list for the first time; eight were replaced on that list, making an increase of 61. The 147 removals, however, quite overshadowed this increase.

There were at May 15, 1930, 1,423 home mission fields, made up as follows: 1,319 ordinary fields; 11 hospitals, 63 Indian missions, 6 residential schools and 24 Oriental missions. By Conferences the totals were: Newfoundland, 68; Maritimes, 186; Montreal and Ottawa, 110; Bay of Quinté, 69; Toronto, 165; Hamilton, 39; London, 24; Manitoba, 139; Saskatchewan, 254; Alberta, 225; and British Columbia, 144. A year earlier, at May 15, 1929, the total had been 1,509.

Notable developments on the home mission fields took place in northern Manitoba and northern Alberta. In Manitoba in 1929 the Hudson Bay Presbytery was formed to take care of old Indian missions and new white work along the Hudson Bay Railway. New churches were opened that year at Churchill and Flin Flon and in 1930 at Sherriton, scene of a great mining development. Several new churches were built in the Peace River and Grande Prairie Presbyteries in northern Alberta. In the Peace River country twenty-five missionaries were employed at June 30, 1930.

This extensive home mission interest was matched by a more restricted but not less picturesque development of missions in Japan, Korea, China, India, Africa and Trinidad. Late in 1929 Rev. J. H. Arnup, D.D., one of the secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions, and Mrs. John MacGillivray, President of the Dominion Board of the Woman's Missionary Society, headed a small delegation to the mission fields in the Far East, visiting the stations in Japan, Korea, South China, Honan and West China. Early in 1930 Miss Effie Jamieson, Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Society, went to central Africa as delegate to the golden jubilee of the Mission in Angola.

During the year 1929-30 there occurred the deaths of four foreign missionaries: Rev. John Griffith, Honan; Rev. R. C. Armstrong, Japan; Rev. C. W. Service, West China, and Rev. W. R. Foote, Korea. Several older missionaries retired and sixteen new foreign missionaries were appointed to the fields.

Visitors from the vigorous churches on the mission field included Rev. J. W. R. Netram of Central India, a member of the United Church of Canada Mission who was also clerk of the Synod of Rajputana and Central India in the United Church of Northern India, and Rev. C. Y. Cheng, first Moderator of the Church of Christ in China. Late in 1929 the Very Rev. Robert Laws, D.D., Livingstone, Africa, came as a delegate from the Church of Scotland on a speaking tour of Eastern Canada in the interests of missions.

At Annual Meetings in May and June, 1930, the eleven Conferences elected officers as follows:

Newfoundland	President,	Rev. E. E. Davis, B.A., Carbonear, Nfld.
	Secretary,	Rev. J. W. Winsor, Pouch Cove, Nfld.
Maritime	President,	Rev. J. W. McConnell, M.A., D.D., Amherst, N.S.
	Secretary,	Rev. H. T. Gornall, B.A., Saint John, N.B.
Montreal and Ottawa	President,	Rev. Arpad Govan, D.D., Williamstown, Ont.
	Secretary,	Rev. Wm. Munro, D.D., Montreal, Quebec.
Bay of Quinté	President,	Rev. A. J. Wilson, B.A., B.D., Napanee, Ont.
	Secretary,	Rev. G. C. R. McQuade, Odessa, Ont.
Toronto	President,	Rev. J. J. Coulter, Toronto, Ont.
	Secretary,	Rev. G. W. Barker, Toronto, Ont.
Hamilton	President,	Rev. S. M. Roadhouse, Galt, Ont.
	Secretary,	Rev. W. J. Mumford, M.A., S.T.D., Hamilton, Ont.
London	President,	Rev. R. G. Peever, D.D., Ingersoll, Ont.
	Secretary,	Rev. R. C. Copeland, B.A., Parkhill, Ont.
Manitoba	President,	Rev. J. G. Miller, B.A., F.R.G.S., Fort Frances, Ont.
	Secretary,	Rev. D. H. Telfer, M.A., B.D., Virden, Man.
Saskatchewan	President,	Rev. R. J. MacDonald, M.A., B.D. Yorkton, Sask
	Secretary,	Rev. A. W. Ingram, Rocanville, Sask.
Alberta	President,	Rev. F. W. Locke, Nanton, Alberta.
	Secretary,	Rev. G. G. Pybus, B.A., Daysland, Alberta.
British Columbia	President,	Rev. O. M. Sanford, Vancouver, B.C.
	Secretary,	Rev. A. D. Archibald, B.A., Eburne, B.C.

Other Events. On the question of religious broadcasting in Canada, as raised by the Report of the Aird Commission to the Federal Government, information was sought by the United Church, with special reference to experience in Great Britain under national control. A report to the Executive of the General Council of the United Church in 1930 stated that it was desirable to assure "a richly religious ministry, which, while varied, will be free from sectarian interest." A small committee was appointed to gather more information and to watch the development of Government policy on radio.

The plan and text of a new hymn book for The United Church of Canada was adopted by the Executive of the General Council, following consideration by the presbyteries, and instruction was given to have the book, under the title, *The Hymnary*, published in time for the 1930 meeting of General Council and thereafter for use throughout the United Church.

The Board of Education of the United Church received reports indicating an increase in the number of students in preparation for the ministry, as many as 505 being in attendance in the courses in Arts and Theology in the various universities and seminaries.

The Board of Religious Education lost by death one of its secretaries, Rev. J. C. Robertson, M.A., D.D., who was appointed in 1905 Secretary of the Board of Sabbath schools and young people's societies in the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The Board of Home Missions filled a vacancy on its staff by the appointment of Rev. K. J. Beaton, B.A., late of the West China Mission, as Associate Secretary.

Legislation affiliating the Wesleyan Methodist Churches of Bermuda with The United Church of Canada was passed by the Bermuda Legislature.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the ruling body of that Church with its membership of 180,000, its 677 ministers, 1,300 congregations, 90,000 families and 120,000 children in the Sunday schools, met June 4, 1930, in Knox Church, Hamilton. It is made up of ministerial and lay commissioners elected by the forty-three presbyteries throughout Canada. It was stated that since the disruption of the Presbyterian Church

in 1925 the section which did not enter Union had added 505 congregations, and had built or purchased more than 20 churches. There were in 1929 about 200 mission fields in Canada, and active foreign work was carried on in Formosa, two sections of India, Manchuria, with the Koreans of Japan, and in British Guiana.

At the opening Session Rev. Frank Baird, D.D., of Pictou, N.S., was elected Moderator, the first time the honour had gone to the Maritime Provinces since 1925. Old animosities were stirred up when Rev. Andrew Grant, D.D., Secretary of the General Board of Missions, told the Commissioners that he had received a letter from the Secretary of the United Church Board suggesting a conference on mission work. Many speakers feared that co-operation, as in the past, might lead to organic union. After a debate which lasted days, opposition to a conference dwindled until a large majority was given to the following resolution proposed by Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., of St. Catharines, Ont., and seconded by Rev. L. B. Gibson, D.D.: "That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, consistent with its practice in the past and with the spirit of Presbyterianism through all its history, records its readiness to meet in conference with representatives of other evangelical bodies upon matters of common interest to them in the prosecution of the work of the kingdom of Jesus Christ."

Concentrated attention was given to an overture by the Synod of Toronto and Kingston asking for a declaration by the Supreme Court of the Church on the divorce question. The Assembly eventually passed a resolution condemning divorce, asserting the opinion that there should be allowed only one ground for divorce, and suggesting that the evils of divorce would be greatly minimized if a licence to re-marry were refused to persons not divorced on scriptural grounds.

The General Assembly also reiterated by resolution its antagonism to the liquor traffic, advising ministers, Sunday school teachers and parents to give adequate and systematic teaching to young people in the hope of eliminating "this great evil".

Following a decision of a Special Committee of the General Assembly to refuse the appeal from dismissal made by Rev. Samuel Robertson Orr, former Vancouver minister, a Supreme Court writ was issued against the Assembly asking "for a declaration that the proceedings of Commissions of Assembly in the Central Church, Vancouver, case, held on July 20 and Dec. 15, 1928, were irregular and unconstitutional, as being in contravention of the rules and forms of procedure of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, whereby the plaintiff was wrongfully and unjustly deprived of the congregation and deposed from the rank of Christian minister; for a mandamus compelling the defendant Assembly to quash the proceedings of the Commission of Assembly on the ground of irregularity; for an order to compel the Assembly to direct the hearing or rehearing of the alleged charges against the defendant by the proper judicial body, as presented in Rules and Forms of procedure of the Presbyterian Church in Canada."

A deficit of $62,735 was reported on June 9 to the General Assembly by the Treasurer, E. W. McNeill of Toronto. The objective set for the Church budget was $600,000, but the Presbytery of Ottawa was the only one to reach its allocation. Expenditures were $592,433 while the revenue totalled $529,699. Home Missions accounted for more than $217,000 and about $165,000 went to the work abroad. Rev. G. M. Dunn, D.D., Secretary of the Budget Committee, stated that the budget campaign had shown an increase of $50,000 until September but that the financial depression had caused a rapid drop in givings of church members. For 1930 the budget allotment announced in the Spring was $650,000 divided as follows: Maritimes, $50,000 or $3.10 per member; Montreal and Ottawa, $115,000 or $4.07 per member; Toronto and Kingston, $230,000 or $3.76 per member; Hamilton and London, $180,000 or $3.63 per member; Manitoba, $15,000 or $2.64 per member; Saskatchewan, $15,000 or $3.36 per member; Alberta, $20,000 or $3.69 per member; and British Columbia, $20,000 or $3.34 per member. The total included $285,000 for home missions and $150,000 for foreign missions. The average was $3.10 per member for all the members of the Church. Rev. G. M. Dunn resigned his position as Secretary of the Budget Committee, and after a committee had considered the matter the resignation was accepted.

The Committee appointed on June 11, the last day of the General Assembly, to confer with other evangelical churches for the consideration of any matters of common interest was as follows: Rev. William Barclay of Hamilton; Rev. A. S. Grant, D.D., Toronto; Rev. George E. Ross, D.D., Ottawa; Rev. James Wilson, D.D., Brampton; Rev. L. B. Gibson, D.D., Toronto; Rev. D. G. McQueen, D.D., Edmonton; Rev. W. F. McConnell, Paris; Rev. Robert Banks Nelson, D.D., Hamilton; Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., St. Catharines; James Rodger, Montreal; Prof. James Adams, Edmonton; J. A. Andrews, Stratford; and Ronald MacVicar, Sydney.

It was unanimously decided to hold the 1931 General Assembly in Knox Church, Toronto, in June of that year.

Mission Reports. Though the Home and Foreign Mission Report of the General Board of Missions for the year ended Mar. 31, 1930, stated that the work was seriously hampered by inadequate support in workers and in money, it indicated substantial progress since 1925. Fifty-six appointments had been made to national and Overseas work since that time, according to an announcement made by Mrs. W. Inglis, candidates' Secretary, at the meeting of the Council Executive of the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society in Toronto, on May 29, 1930.

The Home and Foreign Mission Report, signed by Rev. A. S. Grant, Secretary, and Rev. D. R. Drummond, stated that for the year ended Mar. 31, 1930, in the foreign fields the Church had succeeded in filling the places of missionaries who left to take up

work in other fields under the United Church. In the home fields the Church had been able to meet the demands for student supply in all fields during the Summer and in a very large percentage of the Winter fields. For the Summer of 1930, 183 students were appointed for the work. Reports of synodical missionaries gave intimate accounts of progress made in the various fields. F. G. Mackintosh, Synodical Missionary for the Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland and Bermuda, said the most burning problem was the question of supply for 260 preaching stations. Outside of the mission fields there were 40 charges in the Synod without ministers. The depopulated rural sections were a serious problem to face. The great difficulty was in the Winter months. Yet it was accomplished during the Winter of 1929-30 by the aid of boys from the Pictou school. In 1929 five churches were built and dedicated while seven or eight more were in prospect or building. In 1929 there were 130 charges and 17,800 members whereas in 1925 there had been 118 charges and 16,802 members.

Allan S. Reid, Synodical Missionary for the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, reported many interesting situations arising out of Union. One of these was the plight of the Italian congregation in Montreal which had entered Union and then, becoming dissatisfied, had applied to be taken back into the Presbyterian Church. This was done but the United Church owned the property and a new building had to be found for the congregation. The Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew, almost eliminated through the Church Union vote, had been built up through minority congregations into a strong and vigorous Presbytery with probably greater value in church buildings and property than ever it had in its history. In the whole Synod Mr. Reid reported 39 churches built, bought or acquired since 1925. He stated that 24 more were required.

W. M. Mackay, synodical missionary for Northern Ontario, urged increased attention to that district because of the rapid opening up of the country by railroad and highway. While in 1925 the Church had five preaching-places, during 1929-30 it had some 35 with membership trebled. Minority groups had erected $150,000 worth of church buildings during the four preceding years. In his report on work in the Synod of Manitoba (Eastern) Mr. Mackay stated that in 1925 there was only one small church in Winnipeg, three outside Winnipeg and within the Presbytery, and one in Superior Presbytery, while in 1929-30 there were eight within Winnipeg, fourteen preaching-places within the Presbytery and eight in Superior Presbytery. About $300,000 worth of church buildings were built within these bounds and membership more than trebled while twice the amount spent on its own mission fields had been given to the budget.

The Synodical Missionary reports of the Synods of Manitoba (Western) and Saskatchewan also showed steady and substantial progress. In Alberta the work was still one of consolidation rather than of advance but an extension programme was suggested

for future years. In British Columbia the work was also one of consolidation, the fields already occupied growing stronger but three-fourths of the Province remaining untouched. (Report of R. J. Douglas, Synodical Missionary).

Reports of progress but of even greater need came from most of the foreign mission fields of the Church.

Other Activities. The second Commission to review Church Union disputes and claims in Saskatchewan made its Report on Jan. 15, 1930. This Commission, composed of Hon. Sir Frederick Haultain, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, and Mr. Justice Turgeon of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, considered the situation as it existed at Broadview, Estevan, Fleming, Indian Head, Kindersley, Kinistino, Luseland, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Strasbourg, and Swift Current. Practically no changes were recommended. The Report pointed out that all the complaints came from bodies of non-concurring Presbyterians and that it was difficult to deal with what was known as "hardship of minorities because it was known, when the Church Union legislation was passed, that all local Church properties would pass to the majority in each congregation." The Commission could not therefore go beyond the general policy created by the primary legislation and all it could do was to consider the individual cases referred to it and pass upon them in the spirit of equity. A further attempt at amicable settlement at a number of points was urged by the Commission.

A decision by the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of McLellan *versus* Fraser awakened general interest. Eliza Patriquin in 1924 bequeathed an estate to a small Presbyterian church in Nova Scotia. On June 10 the next year the Presbyterian Church entered the United Church of Canada. A trial judge in Nova Scotia declared the bequest followed the local church into the United Church but the Nova Scotia Supreme Court unanimously reversed his ruling, and the Supreme Court of Canada upheld the Nova Scotia Supreme Court. Therefore, the bequest lapsed, and it would seem to follow that neither the United Church of Canada nor the continuing Presbyterian Church could claim bequests prior to June 10, 1925, such bequests lapsing and reverting to heirs of the donors. (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Apr. 11, 1930).

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on June 22, 1930, dismissed the appeal of the trustees of St. Luke's Presbyterian Church, Salt Spring, N.S., against the verdict of the Supreme Court of Canada in favour of Cameron and others. The trustees were acting on behalf of the United Church, and Cameron and others on behalf of that portion of the Church which objected to Union. There were two votes in St. Luke's Presbyterian Church. The first was in favour of remaining in the Presbyterian fold; then a second vote was ordered taken under Provincial authority. The latter vote went "United", and the trustees decided to turn the Church over to the United Church. The first two Courts disagreed and then the Supreme Court ruled that the second vote was invalid, that the Province had no authority to order a vote, that the constitution of the United Church was solely a matter for the Parliament of Canada and that it was for that Parliament alone to define the conditions of membership. The decision was a majority decision, Mr. Justice Duff dissenting. The Judicial Committee concurred with Hon. F. A. Anglin, Chief Justice of Canada. This was the first dispute of the kind between differing fragments of the Church to reach the Supreme Court of Canada. The vote at the second meeting had been 100 in favour of Union out of 164 communicants. The effect of the decision was to restore St. Luke's as a non-concurring congregation within the meaning of the United Church of Canada Act, and it restrained the trustees of the United Church of Canada from using the real and personal property of the congregation in connection with the United Church. "Profiting by the experience of the Presbyterian Churches which united in Scotland in 1900," said the members of the Judicial Committee, "the Canadian churches which proposed to unite in 1925 adopted the safer course of invoking in advance the sanction of the Legislature to their union. They, nevertheless, have not been entirely successful, as the present appeal shows, in avoiding the pitfalls

which seem to lie in the path of a legislative effort to deal with ecclesiastical affairs. And special complications in uniting the churches in Canada arose because of the necessity of resorting to both the Dominion Parliament and several Provincial legislatures."

Baptist Churches in Canada

Baptists throughout Canada during the year 1929-30 pursued the even tenor of their ways, comparatively undisturbed by controversies such as those that broke into two different associations the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec in the previous year. It was for most of them a year of quiet upbuilding and of striving to fulfill as well as possible the usual and the normal work which falls to a church body.

The last flicker of the sensational incidents surrounding the faculty dispute and student riots at the University of Des Moines, Iowa, came with the announcement at the end of August, 1929, that the University was closed. The President, Rev. T. T. Shields of Toronto, stated that the corporation of the University was intact, that the Board of Trustees still existed and that "it is not going out of educational work." He declined to state, however, what further steps would be taken to continue the work. Under an injunction granted the students and Faculty by a Des Moines court the University had continued against the will of the corporation and trustees, who thereupon refused to be responsible for the University's debts. On Jan. 14, 1930, the Federal Judge, Charles A. Dewey at Des Moines, Iowa, directed that the real estate, buildings and equipment be sold to satisfy a $225,000 mortgage held by the Boatman's National Bank of St. Louis. The Bank had asked foreclosure and judgment for $207,070. Claims of 29 interveners were to be satisfied out of property not covered by the mortgage. Certain endowment funds owned by the school were exempted from seizure, but were to be taken in charge by the receiver with other unencumbered property and accounts.

The Union of Regular Baptist Churches of Ontario and Quebec, the fundamentalist body formed by those dissenting Baptists that withdrew under the leadership of Dr. T. T. Shields from the former existing body, met in convention to consider the reports for the year ended October 31, 1929. There were then eighty-eight organized churches in the Union, and it was reported that ten churches had come to the Union during the year from the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec. Twenty-two pastors had been stationed, eleven upon Home Mission fields and four in student pastorates. Thirteen pastors had been ordained to the gospel ministry; five of these were Home Mission pastors and four were ordained for special foreign mission work. Three missionaries were at work in the Republic of Liberia, West Africa, which was the one work for which the Union was wholly responsible. The President was Dr. T. T. Shields of Toronto, and the Vice-Presidents were Rev. Clifford J. Loney, Hamilton, and W. C. Boadway, Toronto.

The Convention of Regular Baptist Churches of British Columbia, which had received financial assistance from the Union of Regular Baptist Churches of Ontario and Quebec, had, in 1929, twelve self-supporting churches and twelve mission churches with six sub-stations as well as two missions and a Japanese Sunday school under the Women's Missionary Society. The President was Mr. C. M. Ladd, and the Vice-Presidents, Rev. A. F. Baker and Rev. A. E. M. Danks.

Other Activities. The Annual Meeting of the Board of the Baptist Union of Western Canada was held in the First Baptist Church, Edmonton, Jan. 27-29, 1930. The President was Charles Bentall, Vancouver, B.C.; first Vice-President, Rev. H. H. Bingham, Calgary, Alta.; second Vice-President, Rev. H. R. Nobles, Regina, Sask.; third Vice-President, Mrs. D. M. Thomson, Winnipeg, Man.; General Secretary, Rev. W. C. Smalley, Edmonton, Alta.; and Treasurer, J. C. Bowen, Edmonton, Alta. It was announced that the Union office would soon be moved from Winnipeg to Edmonton. Reports were received from the various Western Baptist Conventions, Conferences, Associations and Boards. Considerable attention was given to the financing and extending of the work of Brandon College. A resolution was passed expressing gratification at the arrival in Western Canada of representatives of many racial groups of Europe in considerable numbers, stating that these new-comers brought with them real cultural and spiritual gifts and urging on all Baptists in Western Canada to do everything in their power to make these people feel at home.

At meetings of various Conventions in Western Canada the following officers were elected: Convention of Baptist Churches of Manitoba: President, Rev. C. K. Morse; Vice-President, Rev. E. M. Whidden; and Secretary, Rev. G. F. Kaye; Baptist Women's Missionary Society of Manitoba: President, Mrs. J. R. McDonald, 70 Brock St., Winnipeg; Convention of Baptist Churches of Saskatchewan: President, Rev. H. R. Nobles, Regina; Vice-President, Miss S. J. Stewart, Saskatoon; Secretary, Rev. W. Surman, Regina; Baptist Women's Missionary Society of Saskatchewan: President, Mrs. A. Ward, Saskatoon; Convention of Baptist Churches of Alberta: President, D. M. Duggan; Vice-President, Rev. E. O. Forde; Secretary, A. W. Sulis; Treasurer, C. S. B. Lait; the Baptist Women's Missionary Society of Alberta: President, Mrs. A. T. Spankie, Calgary, Alta.; the Convention of Baptist Churches of British Columbia: President, Dr. A. P. McDiarmid; first Vice-President, Mrs. C. H. Spofford; second Vice-President, Mr. B. O. Pinder; Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. A. W. Ward; President the Baptist Women's Missionary Society of British Columbia, Mrs. C. Spofford, Victoria, B.C.

At a meeting on June 6, 1930, Rev. Herman C. Olsen was elected President of the Manitoba Baptist Convention for the coming year. The Vice-President was Irving Delameter and the Secretary, A. E. Floyd.

Rev. A. Carr of Tillsonburg was elected Moderator of Oxford-Brant Baptist Association at its 34th Annual Conference in Woodstock, Ont., on June 13, 1930. F. W. Waters of Ingersoll was elected Vice-President and Rev. C. H. Scoffield of Brantford as Secretary.

The Ottawa Baptist Association on June 19, 1930, at Winchester, Ont., elected Rev. R. M. Carkner of Rockland, Ont., as Moderator for 1930-31, E. H. Scammell of Ottawa as Vice-Moderator, and Rev. A. S. McGrath of Highland Park as Secretary.

The Central Baptist Association, in its Eightieth Annual Meeting at Kentville, N.S., on June 25, 1930, elected Rev. H. E. Allaby of Berwick, N.S., as President, Rev. D. Dron as Vice-President, and Rev. Frank Smith of Aylesford as Secretary-Treasurer.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board occurred on Oct. 29-30, 1929, at 223 Church St., Toronto, with Rev. John MacNeill, D.D., as Chairman, Rev. H. E. Stillwell as General Secretary and R. D. Warren as General Treasurer.

IMPORTANT CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Boards of Trade in 1929-30. The 4th Annual Convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce was held at Calgary and Edmonton, Sept. 11-13, 1929. The address of the retiring President, W. M. Birks, Montreal, the report of the Chairman of the Executive, John W. Ross, Montreal, and that of the Secretary, recorded a year of advancement in breadth of organization and in successful activity. Mr. Birks pointed out that the Canadian Chamber of Commerce was truly representative of the business men of the Dominion, since, of the 175 Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce which constituted its membership, 87 were east of Lake Superior and 88 were in the west. "Our Canadian Partnership" was the theme subject of the Convention. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Woods, Calgary, President-elect, gave an address on "The Press in the Partnership." The part of the Provinces in the Partnership was dealt with by Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta; C. E. Gravel, President of La Chambre de Commerce du District de Montréal, spoke on the part of French Canada in the Partnership; the relation of the United States to the Canadian Partnership was stressed by William Butterworth, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Agriculture in the Partnership was dealt with by Hon. William A. Buchanan; Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural Products, H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta; Manufacturing, R. J. Hutchings of Calgary, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Education, R. C. Wallace, LL.D., President of the University of Alberta; Transportation, E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Distributing Trades, D. M. Marvin, Ph.D., Economist of the Royal Bank of Canada; Natural Resources, J. W. Dafoe, Winnipeg; Labour, Hon. Gideon Decker Robertson; the Banks, H. B. Henwood, General Manager of the Bank of Toronto.

Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, former Secretary of State for the Dominions, Sir John Sandeman Allen, Liverpool, President of the Royal Empire Society, and F. W. Parsons, official delegate from the London Chamber of Commerce, were some of the outstanding members of the large representation from the British Isles that took part in the Convention.

In his report John W. Ross, Chairman of Executive, declared it to be the constant aim of the Chamber to become acquainted with and to stimulate the work of the local and district Boards and Chambers as well as to secure their co-operation and counsel on the larger economic questions of national importance. This policy had been promoted by correspondence, bulletins, publicity and visits of the Chamber's officials and executives.

The Secretary's report stressed the various activities of the year; in April, 1929, the Chairman of the Executive and the Secretary made a special goodwill and trade trip to the west group of the British West Indies, and the Vice-President, J. A. Paulhus, visited the eastern group of the islands. Co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce and Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire was noted.

Officers: President, J. H. Woods, Calgary; Vice-Presidents, G. H. Barr, K.C., Regina; T. S. Dixon, Vancouver; S. A. McDonald, Charlottetown; J. D. McKenna, Saint John; F. E. Osborne, Calgary; J. A. Paulhus, Montreal; R. G. Persse, Winnipeg; J. A. Tory, Toronto; D. R. Turnbull, Halifax; Chairman of Executive, John W. Ross, Montreal; Vice-Chairman of Executive, H. B. Mackenzie, Montreal; Honorary Treasurer, W. G. Watson, Toronto; Chairman Advisory Council, W. M. Birks, Montreal; Secretary, W. McL. Clarke, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. A round table conference for Provincial Ministers of Education, to review the text book situation, was suggested in the Report of a special committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, made public May 13, 1930. *The Montreal Star* in its summary of the Report said that from a study of the curricula

of some of the schools, it appeared that at a most impressionable age Canadian youth was not sufficiently protected against the infiltration of ideas alien to Canadians, while Canadian literature had often been overlooked entirely. Ministers of Education in the various Provinces had given generous assistance to the inquiry and the majority had endorsed the Report. At a meeting of the Empire Trade Committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, held in Montreal, May 15, 1930, eleven resolutions were carried, according to *The Gazette*, Montreal. One of the most important was that recommending the appointment of a commission to inquire into Empire resources, markets and factors entering into the promotion or hindrance of Empire trade. The recommendation was to the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire —to be held in London, May 26-31, 1930—with the suggestion that it be urged upon the Imperial Economic Conference to be held in the Autumn of 1930. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Woods, Calgary, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and a number of Canadian delegates to the Federation were present.

The declared object of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce is "to promote the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, financial and general interests of the Province of Ontario, and the development of its natural resources." The Annual Meeting was held at Toronto, Nov. 14-15, 1929, and many matters of vital importance were discussed. These included northern development, intra-Imperial trade and taxation. One resolution urged the construction of a trans-continental all-Canadian highway, and another advocated the completion of a through highway from Sarnia to Ottawa, relieving the traffic on Nos. 2 and 3. The question of asking the Government to make automobile insurance compulsory was left to the Executive to deal with in the light of the expected Royal Commissioner's report on the subject.

The St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Development projects were also exhaustively discussed, and a resolution urging immediate action upon the Governments concerned, with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission retaining control of Ontario's share of power developed, and the United States paying for the work in a proportion similar to that of the populations to be affected in the two countries, was referred to the Executive for opportune action. Canadian history text-books for use in the schools were also urged, and another resolution which caused extensive discussion and was finally passed recommended the encouragement of commercial education and the study of French and Spanish in the schools of Ontario.

Officers: President, Fred Newman, Picton; 1st Vice-President, Geo. S. Matthews, Brantford; 2nd Vice-President, T. J. Patton, North Bay; 3rd Vice-President, J. E. Crawford, Fort William; Secretary-Treasurer, T. Marshall, Toronto.

In his Presidential address at the 84th Annual Meeting of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, held Jan. 20, 1930, John A. Tory gave a comprehensive review of the work accomplished during 1929 and of some matters to be dealt with in the future. Trade and commerce, including inter-Empire trade, the St. Lawrence Waterway, taxation, unemployment, the necessity of an airport for Toronto, extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, the commencement of work on the new Customs house for Toronto, and the great importance of the Royal York Hotel to the City, were among the matters dealt with. Mr. Tory expressed pleasure that the membership of the Board had passed the 3,000 mark during his *régime*. Officers for 1930 were: President, Frank A. Rolph; 1st Vice-President, C. W. Rowley; 2nd Vice-President, H. C. Grout; Treasurer, R. P. Baker; Secretary, F. D. Tolchard; Transportation Adviser, T. Marshall. In February it was announced that Mr. Tolchard had been appointed General Manager of the Board.

The Ottawa Board of Trade, at the 73rd Annual Meeting, Apr. 30, 1930, elected the following officers: President, W. Lyle Reid; 1st Vice-President, S. S. Holden; 2nd Vice-President, D. P. Cruikshank; Honorary Treasurer, Karl B. Conger; Secretary, H. K. Carruthers. The President's address reviewed the year's activities, which included action regarding railway grade crossings, Ottawa-Perth-Toronto highway, cross town tracks, downtown parking, tourist traffic and industrial development.

An increase in membership of 48 was reported at the Annual Meeting of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, Apr. 22, 1930. In his address the retiring

President, J. C. Callaghan, referred to the work that had been done during the year. In conjunction with the Mayor the problem of seasonal unemployment had been carefully considered, while other subjects dealt with were cost of education, the preparation of the Burlington Canal for use in conjunction with the Welland Canal, town planning, water supply. Officers elected for the year 1930-31 were: President, L. R. Greene; 1st Vice-President, R. C. Douglas; 2nd Vice-President, J. M. Pigott; Treasurer, A. R. Lancefield; Managing-Secretary, F. P. Healey; Assistant Secretary and Manager, Transportation Department, D. McLean.

At the Annual Meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, Sept. 24, 1929, an address was given by Sir Joseph Flavelle on scientific research and the Ontario Research Foundation. It was reported that there were 466 members of the Chamber. The following were the officers for 1929-30: Honorary President, E. W. G. Moore; President, James Gray; Vice-Presidents, Lt.-Col. H. K. Ingram and A. E. Silverwood; Treasurer, D. McEachern; Manager, W. H. Wood. The Chamber had a record in the fact that it had induced 14 new industries to establish in London during the past ten years.

Oshawa Chamber of Commerce at its Annual Meeting, Mar. 25, 1930, elected the following officers: President, G. D. Conant; 1st Vice-President, F. L. Mason; 2nd Vice-President, Col. E. C. Hodgins; 3rd Vice-President, G. Hart; Treasurer, F. J. Reddin.

The extension of Boards of Trade throughout the district and the question of keeping the highways open during the winter, as well as other important matters, engaged the attention of the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade at Sherbrooke, Que., Mar. 25, 1930. Officers: President, J. K. Edwards; Vice-President, E. J. Page; Treasurer, R. W. S. Nutbrown; Secretary, C. E. Soles, Sherbrooke.

The Annual Meeting of La Chambre de Commerce du District de Montréal was held Feb. 12, 1930, and the following officers were elected: President, Charles Duquette; 1st Vice-President, Edouard Gariépy, 2nd Vice-President, L. J. Tarte; Treasurer, J. A. Laferté; Secretary, J. C. Groves-Contant. Among the many important resolutions and activities of the organization during 1929 were those regarding the construction of the proposed C.N.R. Montreal terminal, reduction of the income tax and the St. Lawrence Waterway proposal. The Chambre was active in all matters affecting commerce in municipal, Provincial and Federal spheres. At a meeting of the Chambre on Feb. 26, 1930, press reports stated that an imposing list of new members was presented including E. W. Beatty, Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and thirteen other prominent officials of the C.P.R.

In his address at the 87th Annual Meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, held Jan. 28, 1930, the President, G. C. McDonald, reviewed a long list of activities for 1929. He held that the problems of 1931 "may be faced with cautious assurance of continued prosperity and success." Attention was devoted to matters concerning agriculture, the pulp and paper industry, mining, civil aviation research, establishment of full-time health units, St. Lawrence Waterway, employment, etc. Officers elected for 1930 were; President, W. Molson; 1st Vice-President, E. A. MacNutt; 2nd Vice-President, N. J. Dawes; Treasurer, R. P. Jellett; Secretary, J. Stanley Cook.

The Quebec Board of Trade (Chambre de Commerce de Québec) reported a successful year in 1929, and the following officers were elected: President, A. C. Picard; First Vice-President, A. G. Penny; Second Vice-President, J. A. Déry; Treasurer, R. H. Kennedy; Secretary, H. Loudin.

The Maritime Board of Trade held its 31st Annual Meeting, Oct. 16-17, 1929. (See Maritime Section, pages 415-16, for an account of this Board).

Among the important resolutions passed at the Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of Prince Edward Island in Charlottetown, Aug. 29, 1929, were those urging reduced local freight rates, further implementation of the Duncan Commission Report, the establishment of airport facilities and the building of permanent roads in the Island Province. The President, S. A. MacDonald, was re-elected; Vice-President for Prince County, C. R. Rogers; Vice-President, Kings County, W. L. Poole; Secretary-Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. G. E. Full.

At the 43rd Annual Meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade, Jan. 8, 1930, the need for an air mail service to Prince Edward Island was stressed, and the establishment of a colonization department in the Province was advocated. Officers elected: President, J. P. Crockett; Vice-President, G. J. Tweedy; Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Higgins.

At the Annual Meeting of the Halifax Board of Trade held in that City, Jan. 28, 1930, officers elected were: President, C. H. Wright; Vice-Presidents, Col. A. N. Jones, R. J. R. Nelson. E. A. Saunders continued as Secretary. Reference was made in the President's address to co-operation with other Boards in the matter of Maritime freight rates, also to the continued improvement in the Port of Halifax under the Harbour Commission.

"As the months pass, our proposition to manufacturers brightens steadily; obstacles to local industrial expansion are being modified or overcome," the President stated to the Saint John Board of Trade at the Annual Meeting, Dec. 2, 1929. The Report outlined the work of the Board in publicity, immigration matters, town planning, tourist traffic, transportation problems, and many other activities calculated to further the interests of the City and district. Officers: President, J. G. Harrison; Vice-President, A. G. McAvity; Commissioner, F. Maclure Sclanders, F.R.G.S.

After three years' outstanding service, R. L. Phillips retired from the presidency of the Fredericton Board of Trade at the Annual Meeting, Jan. 7, 1930, and was succeeded by H. A. Smith. Other officers: Vice-President, C. H. Weddall; Treasurer, Gerald Lawson; Secretary, R. H. Simonds.

Early in 1929 representatives of various Boards of Trade throughout the Province of Manitoba met in Winnipeg for the purpose of initiating a concerted movement to secure better railway connections between Southern and Northern Manitoba and the Port of Churchill. From this meeting the organization known as the Manitoba Associated Boards of Trade came into being. The 1st Annual Convention of this body took place Dec. 6, 1929, and so well had organization progressed that there was a reported active membership of 40 Boards of Trade, of which 39 were represented at the Meeting. Resolutions passed at the Convention included those urging proper provision for aviation landing fields throughout the Province, the establishment of a trans-Canada highway maintained by the Dominion Government, and Government action regarding seasonal unemployment. Officers: President, W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg; 1st Vice-President, J. N. McFadden, Dauphin; 2nd Vice-President, A. E. McKenzie, Brandon; 3rd Vice-President, A. E. Parker, Winnipeg; Secretary-Treasurer, E. C. Gilliat, Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade held its Annual Meeting, Apr. 16, 1930. In his annual address the President, Duncan Cameron, told of a year of accomplishment. Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways and Canals, was the guest speaker. The Secretary's Report recorded a membership of 1,300, with 1,000 in the Young Men's Section, and the various Committee Chairmen presented encouraging reports. Officers: President, Duncan Cameron; Vice-Presidents, L. R. Barrett, S. L. Cork, F. O. Woodman; Honorary Treasurer, W. P. Dutton; Managing Secretary, E. C. Gilliat.

The Annual Meeting of the Regina Board of Trade was held Jan. 20, 1930. Officers for 1930: President, H. E. Drope; Vice-President, J. G. Nickerson; Commissioner, George A. Ewart; Secretary, Charles H. Puckering; Industrial Secretary, E. Glover Howe.

Howard Evans, retiring President, reviewed the activities of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade in his address at the Annual Meeting, Jan. 14, 1930. A Committee considered the local power situation and acting on its recommendation the Board supported the proposal to accept the bid of the Iowa Southern Utilities Corporation for the power plant which was municipally owned. The officers for 1930 were: President, J. P. Keleher; Vice-President, James Kennedy; Commissioner, G. D. Mackie, M.E.I.C. Young Men's Section: President, H. W. Pope; Vice-President, A. E. Martin.

At the Annual Meeting of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce, Oct. 18, 1929, the Report of the Council, presented by the retiring President, George H. Van Allen, gave a comprehensive survey of the activities and accomplishments

for the past year. Active support was given to the City's campaign to attract industries and conventions, and the Chamber took leadership in the formation of the Alberta Traffic Council to further the interests of Alberta freight rate problems. A committee aided in the improvement of the Edmonton airport, and the problems of power and northern development were also given much attention. Officers for 1929-30: President, J. F. McMullen; 1st Vice-President, J. L. Juhlin; 2nd Vice-President, V. A. Porter; 3rd Vice-President, Frank Turley; Secretary, John Blue.

"Quiet confidence and sane optimism" was the keynote struck by W. H. Ross, President of the Calgary Board of Trade, in the annual Presidential address delivered to the Annual Meeting, Jan. 10, 1930. Questions such as unemployment, electric power, natural resources and the tourist traffic received due attention. Officers: President, W. H. Ross; Vice-Presidents, F. E. Spooner, F. C. Manning, A. C. Fraser; Secretary, J. H. Hanna.

The Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia held their 30th Annual Convention at Cranbrook, May 14-15, 1930. Resolutions passed urged restriction of foreign immigration, extension of air mail from prairies to the coast, *via* the southern route; construction of highway from Crow's Nest to the new Kootenay Lake link; uniform freight rate for fruit and vegetables to Prairie points. Officers: President, Noble Binns, Trail; Vice-President, C. O. Rodgers, Creston; Hon. Treasurer, J. R. Hunter, Nelson; Commissioner, Fred A. Starkey, Nelson.

At the Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of Vancouver Island, held at Victoria, July 11, 1929, the following were elected: President, Arthur Leighton; Vice-President, P. Leo Anderton; Secretary-Treasurer, M. C. Ironside, Nanaimo.

A membership of seventeen hundred was reported at the 43rd Annual Meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade, Mar. 11, 1930. W. C. Woodward, retiring President, presented his Annual Report and told of the progress of the City of Vancouver and the success of the work of the Board. Officers for 1930: President, R. D. Williams; Vice-President, Mayne D. Hamilton; Executive Secretary, W. E. Payne.

At the Annual Meeting of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, May 9, 1930, the Annual Report of the Board of Directors showed a year of successful activity. Matters pertaining to general port development received special attention. A scheme for the creation of a central selling agency in order to better market conditions for small industries was discussed and its operation favourably considered. Officers for 1930-31: President, P. B. Fowler; Vice-President, R. W. Mayhew; Managing-Secretary and Treasurer, George I. Warren.

The Canadian Bar Association. The 14th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Bar Association was held in Quebec, Sept. 5-7, 1929. Among the distinguished guests who were present and gave addresses were: H. E. Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada; the Right Honourable Lord Hanworth, Master of the Rolls (England); Maître Lucien Baudelot, representing the Bar of Paris; Gurney E. Newlin, Los Angeles, President of the American Bar Association. Interest was aroused by the annual address of the retiring President, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. Among other suggestions was one advocating a change in the present system of appointing judges. Mr. Nesbitt was of the opinion that the Bar was in the best position to choose suitable men, and when a vacancy occurred, the governing body in the Province affected might nominate some three, from whom the Minister of Justice could make a choice for the appointment. Officers for 1929-30: Honorary President, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C., Minister of Justice; President, Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., LL.D., M.P., Calgary; Dominion Vice-President, L. S. St. Laurent, K.C., LL.D., Quebec; Provincial Vice-Presidents: Alberta, H. H. Parlee, K.C., Edmonton; British Columbia, A. H. MacNeill, K.C., Vancouver; Manitoba, R. W. Craig, K.C., Winnipeg; New Brunswick, Hon. Sir Douglas Hazen, K.C.M.G., Saint John; Nova Scotia, W. C. Macdonald, K.C., Halifax; Ontario, Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C. LL.D., Toronto; Prince Edward Island, His Honour Judge Inman, Summerside; Quebec, George H. Montgomery, K.C., Montreal; Saskatchewan, G. H. Barr, K.C., Regina; Hon-

orary Secretary, Pierre Beullac, K.C., Montreal; Honorary Treasurer, D. L. McCarthy, K.C., Toronto; Registrar, W. N. Ponton, K.C., Belleville; Secretary-Treasurer, E. H. Coleman, K.C., 201-05 Somerset Building, Winnipeg; Assistant Secretary, G. L. Cousley, same address.

Engineering Institute of Canada. Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, retiring President, reviewed the development of Canadian Engineering during the past 70 years in his address before the Annual Meeting, Ottawa, Feb. 12, 1930. Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways spoke at the opening luncheon at which Mayor F. H. Plant welcomed the delegates to the Capital. The membership of the Institute was given as 4,683, being composed of: Honorary members, 10; members, 1,124; associate members, 2,248; juniors, 468; students, 780; affiliates, 53. The Plummer Medal for 1928-29 was awarded to A. S. Wall, M.E.I.C., for his paper entitled "Arc Welding in Structural Fabrication" published in *The Engineering Journal*, July, 1929. No award of the Gzowski Medal or the Past-President's Prize was made. The problem of the co-ordination of the activities and efforts of the Institute and the various Provincial associations of professional engineers received considerable consideration. A. J. Grant, engineer in charge of the construction of the New Welland Canal for the Dominion Government, was elected President for 1930; Vice-Presidents, C. J. Mackenzie, Dean of Engineering, University of Saskatchewan; T. R. Loudon, Professor of Applied Mechanics, University of Toronto; G. R. MacLeod, city engineer's department, Montreal; W. G. Mitchell, Quebec; F. R. Faulkner, Professor of Civil Engineering, Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax; Treasurer, F. P. Sherwood, Montreal.

Canadian Engineering Standards Association. At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association held at Ottawa, Apr. 25, 1930, the following officers were re-elected: Chairman, H. H. Vaughan, Montreal; Vice-Chairmen, J. B. Porter, Montreal, and J. G. Morrow, Hamilton; Honorary Secretary, R. J. Durley, Montreal; Secretary, B. Stuart McKenzie, Bryson Building, Queen St., Ottawa. Much useful work was done during the year both by the various committees and the executive, an encouraging feature being increased sales of publications issued by the Association, which thus indicated the growing acknowledgment of their practical value. The second edition of the Canadian Electrical Code was practically completed.

The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. This organization, founded in 1898, had its Head Offices at 923 Drummond Building, Montreal. The Annual General Meeting of the Institute was held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Mar. 5-7, 1930, with a record attendance of 537. In connection with the Convention there was an exhibition of minerals and mining equipment, occupying in all 28 booths, and representative of the Dominion, and the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec and a number of private firms.

The President, Norman R. Fisher, referring to the development of the Canadian mining industry, pointed out that when the Institute was formed in 1898 the mineral output of the country had an annual value of $38,412,431, whereas during 1929 it reached a total of $307,146,494—new wealth for the Dominion of nigh to $30 per head of its population. S. J. Cook, Chief of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reviewed mineral production in 1929 and stated the industry represented a capital investment of $842,000,000 and employed nearly 90,000 men in the operation of mines and smelters. The following resolution, moved by Eugene Coste, was adopted: "In view of the findings of the Committee representing both the Dominion and Alberta Governments, to the effect that the Turner Valley field of Alberta is a gas field and not an oil field, the Government of Alberta be urged, in the national interest, to treat the field as such in the future and to take promptly the necessary measures to prevent the enormous waste of gas now taking place and to conserve for future use this most valuable resource." Another resolution expressed approval of the action of the Dominion Government in giving a subvention to freight rates to meet the emergency caused by the crisis in the coal mining industry of Alberta and British Columbia. The Randolph Bruce medal

was awarded Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior and Mines, for valuable service to the mining industry of Canada. Officers elected: President, J. S. De Lury; Vice-Presidents, T. L. McCall, A. O. Dufresne, S. N. Graham, W. A. Green, L. C. Stevens, V. L. Dolmage; Secretary-Treasurer, George C. Mackenzie, 923 Drummond Building, Montreal.

Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. Organized in 1920, the Society's membership consisted of professional workers in agriculture. On May 31, 1930, there were 17 local branches and a membership of 1,163 with the Head Office at Ottawa. The 10th Annual Convention was held in Wolfville, N. S., June 23-26, 1930, during which a number of addresses were delivered and reports of a technical nature read. It was announced that Dr. A. T. Charron, Dominion Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, had been awarded a Fellowship by the Society. Officers elected were: President, W. T. Macoun; 1st Vice-President, H. S. Arkell; 2nd Vice-President, Georges Bouchard (re-elected); Honorary Secretary, L. H. Newman (re-elected); General Secretary and Managing Editor of *Scientific Agriculture*, H. L. Trueman, Ottawa. The last-named official succeeded Fred H. Grindley, who died, Feb. 14, 1930.

Association of Dominion Land Surveyors. At the Annual Meeting of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors, which was held in Ottawa, Feb. 5-6, 1930, the following officers were chosen: President, W. Maxwell Tobey, D.L.S.; Vice-Presidents, H. S. Beresford, Winnipeg; T. S. Nash, Ottawa; J. A. Pounder, Ottawa; Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. MacIlquham, B.Sc., D.L.S., 105 George St., Ottawa.

Royal Canadian Institute. At the Annual Meeting of the Royal Canadian Institute held in Toronto, May 3, 1930, the progress of the organization was outlined and special tribute paid to the retiring President, Prof. R. B. Thomson, for his efforts in obtaining a large number of prominent lecturers from all parts of the world. Officers were elected as follows: President, T. A. Russell, B.A.; 1st Vice-President, John Patterson, M.A.; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Harold Clark; Honorary Secretary, Prof. J. E. Thomson, Ph.D.; Honorary Treasurer, Prof. W. B. Tindall; Honorary Librarian, Prof. H. A. Innis, Ph.D.; Editor, Prof. E. M. Walker, M.B.; Curator, Harry Jewell.

Royal Astronomical Society of Canada. The Annual General Meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada was held Jan. 14, 1930, in the Physics Building of the University of Toronto. The membership of the Society for 1929, including honorary, life and foreign members, stood at 731, as compared with 657 in 1928. The address of the retiring President, W. E. Harper, M.A., was a review of astronomical research during 1929. Officers for 1930: Honorary President: J. S. Plaskett, B.A.. D.Sc., F.R.S., Victoria; President, H. R. Kingston, M.A., Ph.D., London; 1st Vice-President, R. K. Young, Ph.D., Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, Mgr. C. P. Choquette, M.A., Montreal; General Secretary, L. Gilchrist, M.A., Ph.D., 198 College St., Toronto; General Treasurer, H. W. Barker, Toronto; Recorder, E. J. A. Kennedy, Toronto; Librarian, C. A. Chant, M.A., Ph.D., Toronto; Curator, Robert S. Duncan, Toronto.

The Canadian Authors' Association. At the Annual Meeting and National Convention of the Canadian Authors' Association held in Montreal, June 25-28, 1930, the following officers were re-elected: President, William Douw Lighthall, LL.D., F.R.S.C.; Vice-President, Hon. E. Fabre Surveyer; Secretary, Harold Angus Kennedy. Speakers at the Meeting included Lyman Beecher Stowe, B. K. Sandwell, and J. Murray Gibbon. It was decided by the Association to draft a new copyright Bill protecting Canadian authors. The outstanding work of the Poetry group of the Association during 1929 was the publication of the Year Book for 1930. At the Annual Meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association, on June 10, 1930, Leslie Gordon Barnard was elected President. Contests during the year included four prizes offered for poems by British and French authors living in Canada. The Toronto Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association held several meetings and entertainments during the

year 1929-30. Officers elected for 1930-31 were: Honorary President, John M. Elson; President, Dr. E. A. Hardy; 1st Vice-President, Prof. G. M. Wrong; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Lorne Pierce; Secretary, Miss B. G. Ferguson. The Western Ontario Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association appointed an organizing committee for the erection of a memorial cairn to Archibald Lampman in the grounds of Morpeth Rectory where the noted poet was born on Nov. 17, 1861.

Canadian Bible Society. The Canadian Bible Society, auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, had, according to the Report for 1929, 15 auxiliaries and 3,601 branches. During the year 479,371 Bibles were circulated in Canada and Newfoundland, against 506,897 in 1928. At a meeting of the General Board, Nov. 7, 1929, it was determined to change the name of the Society to the "British and Foreign Bible Society in Canada and Newfoundland." Officers for 1930: President, Sidney T. Smith, Winnipeg; Vice-Presidents, T. Mortimer, Toronto; Prof. H. F. Armstrong, M.A., Montreal; Rev. W. H. Smith, D.D., Vancouver; Honorary General Treasurer, Theron Gibson, Toronto; Honorary Recording Secretary, Rev. F. Anderson, M.A., D.D., London; General Secretary, Rev. J. B. M. Armour, M.A., 16 College St., Toronto.

The Canadian Teachers' Federation. The 10th Annual Conference of the Federation was held, according to the Year Book, "at divers places in the Province of Quebec, Canada," July 8-12, 1929. These included Montreal, Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mère, the Lake St. John district, River Bend, the Saugenay River, Quebec. In his Presidential address, C. W. Laidlaw, Kildonan, Man., reviewed the accomplishments of the Federation since its inception. The achievement to which he gave first place was that of interprovincial understanding and friendship. He made some suggestions looking to the expansion of the influence and usefulness of the organization. He noted that a representative of the Newfoundland Teachers' Association was present in response to an invitation sent to that body. Encouraging reports were received from the various Provincial alliances. The following officers were elected for 1929-30: President, C. N. Crutchfield, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; Vice-President, J. W. Barnett, Edmonton, Alta.; Secretary-Treasurer, M. J. Coldwell, Regina, Sask.

National Conference of Canadian Universities. Representatives from eighteen Canadian universities and colleges were present at the 14th National Conference, held in Toronto, May 26-27, 1930. Thomas F. Kane, President of the University of North Dakota, represented the National Association of State Universities. Among the papers presented and discussed were those dealing with the Humanism of Science, the Classics in a Liberal Education, the Educational Value of the Study of Literature, Mathematics and the Art of Thinking, Commerce Courses and the Arts Faculty, Province-Wide Examinations in Secondary Schools, the Tendency of Athletics in Canadian Colleges. Officers: President, W. Sherwood Fox, President of the University of Western Ontario; Vice-President, R. C. Wallace, President of the University of Alberta; Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. Carleton W. Stanley, McGill University; Members of Executive Committee, Mgr. Camille Roy, Rector of Laval University, Rev. H. P. Whidden, LL.D., Chancellor, McMaster University, and G. J. Trueman, Ph.D., President, Mount Allison University.

Canadian Federation of University Women. The 3rd Triennial Conference of the Canadian Federation of University Women was held a year in advance (Aug. 21-23, 1928) in order that the members might be available for the Meeting of the International Federation of University Women held in 1929. The retiring President, Miss Mary L. Bollert, in her opening address discussed some of the practical problems in the field of education. Officers elected at the 1928 Conference were: President, Miss Laila Scott, Toronto; 1st Vice President, Mrs. Douglas Thom, Regina; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Jessie Muir, Ottawa; Recording Secretary, Miss Kate M. Gillespie, London; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Cuthbert Woodhouse, Toronto; Treasurer, Miss Laura E. Newman, St. Catharines.

It was announced that Miss Dorothea Sharp, an honours graduate in Philosophy of the University of Toronto and the holder of the Travelling Scholarship of $1,250 awarded by the Federation in 1924-25, had obtained her Doctor's degree at Oxford for her thesis on English Philosophy in the Middle Ages. Miss Sharp was acting as one of the sub-editors for a new edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and was also the holder of the Lady Carlisle Research Fellowship at Somerville College, Oxford. Miss Mary White, a graduate of Queen's University, was the winner of the Scholarship for 1930-31.

Canadian Education Association. The 15th Convention of the Association was held in Montreal, Nov. 5-7, 1929. In his Annual Address the President, F. H. Sexton, LL.D., Director of Technical Education for Nova Scotia, reviewed the changing conditions and requirements of education. It would become the duty of education, he said, to "provide the means of quickening and expanding and fixing the needed virtues in plastic youth. Such an undertaking would entirely change the methods of our teaching. Instead of making our main aim the inculcation of a definite mass of information under discipline, we would be charged also with the task of developing certain innate traits of personality and character." A variety of papers on vital educational subjects were read and discussed. Officers: President, J. T. Ross, Deputy Minister of Education for Alberta; Vice-President, H. H. Shaw, Superintendent of Education for Prince Edward Island; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. W. J. Karr, Director of English Instruction, Department of Education for Ontario, Toronto.

The Canadian School Trustees' Association, an affiliated body, held its biennial Convention in connection with the C. E. A. Meeting, and elected the following officers: President, Samuel Farmer, Port Perry, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, W. M. Morris, 1104 Bay St., Toronto.

Canadian Political Science Association. Unemployment insurance in Canada, commercial courses in Canadian schools and colleges, and a central bank for controlling credit in Canada were among the problems and proposals discussed at the Annual Session of the Canadian Political Science Association in Ottawa, May 20-21-1930. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. O. D. Skelton, F.R.S.C., Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, Prof. Stephen B. Leacock, Montreal; Prof. E. J. Urwick, Toronto; Prof. Edouard Montpetit, Montreal; Secretary, S. A. Cudmore, Ottawa; Treasurer, Prof. R. A. Knox, Kingston.

The Canadian Red Cross Society. The Report of the Candian Red Cross Society for 1929 indicated that the work had been successfully carried on during the year. There were 40,451 members. The total voluntary contributions in 1929 were $365,991.12; gross revenue, $660,133.83; gross expenditures, $772,526.22. Expenditures in soldier work were $116,000. During the year a vaccination campaign was carried on in the rural schools of Prince Edward Island, and as a result the percentage of vaccinated rural school children was raised from 15 to 78. Another important event was the opening of two outpost hospitals by the Quebec division in the Magdalen Islands. Membership in the Junior Red Cross was increased twenty per cent., and in general a keener interest in, and a wider knowledge of, the work of the Society were evidenced throughout the country. Officers, 1930: President, the Viscountess Willingdon; Chairman of the Central Council, H. E. Mahon, LL.B.; Chairman of the Executive Committee and Honorary Solicitor, Norman Summerville, K.C.; Honorary Secretary, F. D. L. Smith; Honorary Treasurer, F. Gordon Osler; Honorary Advisor in Public Health, Col. George G. Nasmith, Ph.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.; Honorary Advisor in Nursing, Miss Jean I. Gunn, Reg. N.; Trustees, F. Gordon Osler, Lt.-Col. R. W. Leonard, A. H. Campbell.

St. John Ambulance Association. The 20th Annual Report of the general executive of the St. John Ambulance Association, Canadian Branch, was presented to the Annual Meeting in Ottawa, Feb. 28, and showed 1929 to have been the most successful year in the history of the Association with the

exception of some of the war years. Certificates issued numbered 9,048, an increase of 1,147, and other branches of the work showed similar gains. The Meeting was graced by the presence of H.E. the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon, patrons of the Association. Officers chosen at the Meeting: President, Hon. Hewitt Bostock; Vice-Presidents, Hon. N. A. Belcourt, C. G. Cowan, Hon. J. H. King, all of Ottawa, and J. E. Macpherson, Montreal; Director-General, Col. Chas. A. Hodgetts.

The Canadian Nurses Association. The Fifteenth Biennial General Meeting, held in Regina, June 24-28, 1930, amended the membership By-law so that national affiliation became limited to the nine Provincial registered nurses associations. A special committee was appointed to study the question of interchange of Canadian nurses with those of other countries, while another committee would investigate the possibilities of Group Nursing. A letter sent to all hospitals asked that the question of supply and demand for graduate nurses be considered before an increase was made in the number of student nurses taken on to meet nursing needs in the hospital, and that the policy of employment of graduate nurses to meet these needs be adopted until employment conditions were adjusted. The recommendation submitted by the Private Duty Nurses Group in favour of a ten-hour day for members of that group was endorsed. Officers: President, Miss F. M. H. Emory, Toronto; 1st. Vice-President, Miss K. W. Ellis; 2nd Vice-President, Miss G. M. Bennett, Ottawa; Honorary Secretary, Miss Nora Moore, Toronto; Honorary Treasurer, Miss Ruby M. Simpson, Regina; Executive Secretary, Miss Jean S. Wilson, 511 Boyd Building, Winnipeg.

The Victorian Order of Nurses. At the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, held at Ottawa, May 21 and 22, 1930, the report of the Chief Superintendent showed that in 1929 three new centres were established and a number of visits made to other points on request. At Dec. 31, 1929, there were 74 centres and 303 nurses who, during the year, made 648,545 visits to 64,365 patients, an increase of 143,389 visits and more than 3,000 patients over the previous year. Local associations collected $268,057 in fees. In the report of the Honorary Secretaries special reference was made to the organization and collection of the fund "ever to be associated with the name of Her Excellency, the Viscountess Willingdon," who, as Honorary President of the Order, was untiring in her efforts. This fund totalled more than $106,000 on Dec. 31, 1930. Officers elected were: President, Hon. G. P. Graham, LL.D., Brockville; Vice-Presidents, Maj.-Gen. E. C. Ashton, M.D., C.M., C.M.G., Toronto; Mrs. Arthur Drummond, Montreal; Hon. W. A. Charlton, P.C., Toronto; W. H. Malkin, Vancouver; Mrs. W. Dennis, Halifax; D'Arcy McGee, Ottawa. Joint Honorary Treasurers, Major W. R. Creighton, Ottawa, and Lieut.-Col. G. P. Murphy, C.M.G., Ottawa. Joint Honorary Secretaries, Hugh Fleming, M.D., and F. C. C. Lynch, both of Ottawa. The Chief Superintendent was Miss Elizabeth Smellie, Jackson Building, Ottawa.

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. By an act of Parliament which received Royal Assent June 14, 1929, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada was incorporated. The new organization, which corresponds to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Great Britain, is sponsored by the Canadian Medical Association, and is able to grant fellowships which give recognition of special ability in any particular branch of the profession. The inaugural meeting was held in Ottawa, Nov. 20. 1929. Officers elected were: President, Dr. J. C. Meakins, Montreal; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Duncan Graham, Toronto and Dr. F. N. G. Starr, Toronto; Registrar-Secretary. Dr. T. C. Routley. 184 College St.. Toronto.

The Canadian Tuberculosis Association. The 1930 Meeting was postponed until August to coincide with the British Medical Association meeting in Winnipeg. The 1929 Meeting was held May 29 at Hamilton, and the report for the year ending Mar. 31 recorded good progress. Quebec announced the financial assistance by the Province in the construction of 4 new units for the

treatment of tuberculosis, totalling nearly 800 beds; the Nova Scotia Tuberculosis Commission had applied for incorporation papers and was discussing the erection of a children's tuberculosis institution; British Columbia had published a splendid report by a Royal Commission on milk; Manitoba had passed legislation establishing most of the programme suggested by the Welfare Supervision Board in regard to tuberculosis; Ontario, through a Royal Commission on Public Welfare, had taken evidence on tuberculosis legislation; it was decided that several insurance companies would arrange to have a total of 400,000 policyholders periodically undergo medical examination. Some 70,000,000 Christmas seals were printed for 1929, and $165,000 raised. Nearly 200,000 illustrated health letters and 16,000,000 posterettes were sent out in two languages to schools from coast to coast. Officers, 1929-30: President, Dr. D. A. Stewart, Ninette, Man.; Honorary Treasurer, Sir Robert Borden, Ottawa; Secretary, Robert E. Wodehouse, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., Plaza Building, Ottawa.

Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene. The year 1929 was an active one for the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene; progress was made toward each objective, and new fields of inquiry were opened up. Great advance was made in the co-operation of Governments; a close association being maintained between the Committee and most of the Provincial Governments, particularly those in Western Canada. The Medical Director conducted investigations in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan at the request of the respective Governments, and improved facilities for the promotion of mental health were the results in each case. Research programmes were inaugurated at the Universities of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Montreal, while projects previously initiated at the Universities of Toronto and McGill were continued and enlarged. The Division of Immigration concluded a survey of the Ukrainian group in Canada, the results of which would be published in book form. The Annual Meeting was held, July 15, 1929, and the following officers elected: Patron, His Excellency the Viscount Willingdon; Patroness, Her Excellency the Viscountess Willingdon; President, Dr. Charles F. Martin; Vice-Presidents, Sir Robert Falconer and Sir Arthur Currie; Medical Director, Dr. C. M. Hincks; Director, Division of Education, D. M. LeBourdais; Director, Division of Immigration, Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid; Treasurers, Sir George Burn and Fred Page Higgins; Secretary, Miss Marjorie Keyes, Headquarters: 111 St. George St., Toronto.

Canadian National Institute for the Blind. The work of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind was carried out on a country-wide basis with headquarters at Pearson Hall, Toronto. Proceeds from sales amounted to $502,992.34, and income from subscriptions and donations was $264,878.66. The net deficit for the year was $36,828.58. The Library and Publishing Department reported a reading list of 900 names; the catalogue listed 12,000 volumes and over 21,000 loans were made. The Placement and After-Care Department reported a total number of placements for the year of 78. Officers of the Institute: Patron, His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada; President, L. M. Wood; 1st Vice-President, A. G. Viets; Honorary Treasurer, W. B. Maclean; General Secretary, Capt. E. A. Baker, B.Sc., M.C., Croix de Guerre.

Canadian Dental Association. The 1929 Annual Meeting of this Association was held June 5-8. It was resolved that three prizes be awarded for the best pieces of research of a dental nature submitted to a jury of award by the end of 1931. Activities during the year comprised: investigation into work being done in Canada in the education of the public in care of the teeth and dental health in general; co-operation with the Federal Departments at Ottawa in arranging for the adequate supervision of dentists practising in the unorganised Northern territories; investigation of the question of State Dentistry, particularly with regard to its method of operation in other countries; inquiries into the facilities for and methods of encouragement of research on dental problems in Canada; methods for improving the facilities for the post-graduate instruction of dentists practising in Canada. Officers elected for 1929-30 were: President, M. H. Garvin, Winnipeg, and Secretary-Treasurer, J. Stanley Bagnall, Halifax.

Royal Canadian Humane Association. The Honorary Secretary reported to the Annual Meeting, Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 12, 1930, that during 1929 the Board of Investigating Governors had met regularly and dealt with 118 cases of the saving of human life. One hundred and seven awards were granted, of which 23 were bronze medals and 84 parchment certificates. Since over 90 per cent. of the cases covered rescue from drowning it was strongly recommended that every community, and citizens generally throughout Canada, urge the learning of swimming and methods of resuscitation. Officers: President, George C. Coppley; Vice-President, Maj.-Gen. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., K.C.; Treasurer, H. E. McLaren; Honorary Secretary, H. E. Waterman, Hamilton.

Canadian Cavalry Association. The fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Cavalry Association was held in Winnipeg, Oct. 15, 1929. The Secretary reported that in training organization progress had been made during the year, with brigade or central camps being held for the first time since the War in British Columbia and Saskatchewan. Officers for 1929-30: President, Col. R. M. Courtney, Second Mounted Brigade; Hon. Secretary, Major E. A. Devitt, V.D., Ottawa, Second Mounted Brigade; Hon. Treasurer, Lt.-Col. F. B. Inkster, V.D., Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

Canadian Artillery Association. At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Artillery Association, Ottawa, Feb. 13, 1930, H. E. the Governor-General presented the First Prize for General Efficiency, Field Artillery Batteries, to the 29th Field Battery of Guelph; Governor-General's Cup for General Efficiency, Medium and Heavy Batteries, to the 22nd Medium Battery of Cobourg; the Governor-General's Cup for General Efficiency, Coast Defence, to the 55th Heavy Battery, Victoria. Officers elected included: President, Lt.-Col. Mackenzie Waters, M.C., Toronto; Chairman of Council, Lt.-Col. N. MacDonald, Sydney Mines, N.S.; Secretary and Treasurer, Col. C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E., Ottawa.

The Canadian Legion. "The duty of the people of Canada to the war veterans of this Dominion is not complete. Their task will not be done if there is five per cent., or two per cent., or even one per cent. to whom justice has not been done," said Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, as he declared that the attitude of the Government was to see that fair play was accorded to the returned men, in his opening address at the third Annual Convention of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, held at Regina, Nov. 25-2, 1929. Resolutions asking for more rigid selection of immigrants and the appointment of a special commission to deal with immigration matters were passed. At the Convention 222 branches were represented. It was resolved that the Union Jack should be the basis and outstanding feature of any national flag which might be chosen for Canada. The retiring President, Sir Arthur Currie, was detained in Montreal due to illness, but sent a message to the delegates in which he advocated a complete redrafting of the regulations of the pensions board. "Our aim," he said, "must be to see to it that no man who went to the service of his country must be permitted by that country to suffer want because of war disability." Officers elected were: President, Lieut.-Col. L. R. Lafleche, Ottawa; First Vice-President, Major J. S. Roper, Halifax; Second Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. A. Ross, Yorkton; Dominion Chairman, A. E. Moore, Winnipeg; Dominion Vice-Chairman, E. W. Cornell, London; Honorary Treasurer, J. A. MacIsaac, Ottawa.

The Navy League of Canada. The Annual Meeting was held in Regina, June 17-18, 1930, when several important resolutions were passed, including one that urged the Government to provide adequate life-saving stations for the protection of seamen on the Great Lakes, and another thanking the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire for the support given the League since its organization. In view of the difficulty in collecting donations it was decided that each of the Provincial Councils would be assessed a certain amount of money for the use of the Dominion Council. The Secretary reported that the Reparations

Committee had granted $149,000 to widows and orphans of men who had lost their lives in the Great War and whose cases, 61 in number, had been prepared and presented without charge by the Navy League. The following officers were elected: President, Sam Harris, S.S.D., A.F.S., Toronto; Vice-Presidents, C. W. Rowley, Toronto; G. B. Woods, Toronto; J. W. McConnell, Montreal; D. C. Coleman, Winnipeg; Pat Burns, Calgary; J. H. Johnson, Prince Rupert; Mrs. C. E. Burden, President I.O.D.E., Toronto; Mrs. W. F. Cameron, President F.W.I.C., Davidson, Sask.; Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, E. B. Stockdale, Toronto; Secretary, Lieut.-Col. C. G. Williams, Toronto; Treasurer, G. E. Heal, Toronto.

Amputations' Association of the Great War. The Annual Convention of the Amputations' Association was held in Montreal, Sept. 8-11, 1929, when some thirty resolutions dealing with pensions, hospital allowances, orthopaedic appliances and other matters of interest to the membership were discussed. The membership of the Association was reported to be about 1,800. During the year the Association co-operated with the other veteran organizations in Canada in placing requests before the late Parliamentary Committee on Pensions in Ottawa. Officers elected: President, Capt. S. E. Lambert, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, T. B. Chettle, Winnipeg; 2nd Vice-President, Amos Blain, Regina; Secretary-Treasurer, A. Sutcliffe, Toronto, Headquarters, 62 St. Albans St., Toronto.

Last Post Fund. The Annual Meeting was held in Montreal, Apr. 19, 1930. The annual report showed that 291 cases had been dealt with during the year just closed. The election of officers resulted as follows: Dominion President, Sir Arthur Currie; Vice-Presidents, A. H. Abbot and Col. J. Chaballe; Secretary-Treasurer, A. H. Hair.

Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association. Good business conditions and less speculative activity, which through a period of thriftier financial habits would stimulate rather than curb business, were noted in the presidential address of Frank A. Williamson of Regina at the 4th National Convention of the Canadian Credit Men's Association at Regina, June 17-21, 1929. Revenue for the year showed an increase of $38,965.02, while expenses increased $21,868.76. Among those who addressed the Convention was Frank D. Rock, President of the United States National Association of Credit Men. The report of the membership committee showed a total membership of 1,290, including associate members. A feature was the address of W. J. Dunlop, B.A., B.Paed., Director, University Extension, University of Toronto, on "Making the Work of the Credit Man a Recognized Profession." Officers: President, D. A. Whittaker, Montreal; Vice-President, John Cowan, Vancouver; General Manager, Henry Detchon, Winnipeg.

National Retail Credit Association. The Annual Meeting was held in Toronto, June 17-20, 1930. A feature of the Convention was the decision, by unanimous vote, to change the name of the organization to the International Retail Credit Association. The Association was already international in character and the change in the name was to permit Canadians to be elected to office in the organization.

Dominion Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society. The 44th Annual Meeting of this organization was held in Toronto on Jan. 18, 1930. During 1929 the Society paid $6,500 more in death benefits than in 1928, in spite of which a surplus of $8,428 on the year's operations was reported, while the total amount of accumulated funds for the payment of death benefits was $120,240—the highest figure attained in the history of the Society.

Canadian National Parks Association. The Annual Meeting of this Association was held, Aug. 13, 1930. Delegates representing about 50,000 of the 205,000 members were present. According to the Secretary's Report,

the most important achievement of the year was the passing of the Parks Act. Officers elected for 1930 were: President, Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Ottawa; Eastern Vice-President, J. D. Patterson, A.C., Woodstock, Ont.; Central Vice-President, H. E. Sampson, K.C., Regina; Western Vice-President, Hon. R. Randolph Bruce, LL.D., Victoria; Treasurer, A. S. Sibbald, Saskatoon; Executive Secretary, W. J. Selby Walker, Calgary.

Union of Canadian Municipalities. The 29th Annual Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities was held at Three Rivers, Que., June 13-15, 1929. With the close of 1929 the Union had completed its 29th year of service. The active co-operation and support of 85 municipalities had resulted in virile activity during the year. The Executive reported considerable progress along various lines, including the questions of an all-weather trans-Continental highway, metropolitan areas, uniform traffic regulations, income tax and old age pensions, training of officials, care of indigent immigrants, forms of government and uniform accounting. Municipalities were kept informed as to Federal legislation and the Secretary had many letters from Mayors thanking him for timely information on municipal questions. Copies of the official organ, *Municipal Review*, were sent monthly to member municipalities. The 1930 Convention was planned for Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 8-10. Officers for 1929-30: President, H. W. Cater, Brandon; 1st Vice-President, M. D. Cormier, Edmunston, N.B.; 2nd Vice-President, W. Burton, Hamilton; 3rd Vice-President, H. Anscomb, Victoria; Secretary-Treasurer, S. Baker, City Clerk, London.

Exhibition Associations. The Canadian Association of Exhibitions held its 6th Annual Meeting in Toronto, Nov. 22-23, 1929. The President, Sid. W. Johns, Saskatoon, presided, and representatives from twenty exhibition associations were present. Hon. Walter M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture for Prince Edward Island, spoke on the value of Provincial exhibitions, advocating prizes for 50 per cent. of the animals at large shows and less difference between first and other prize moneys. R. S. Hamer of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, delivered an address on beef grading, and in the absence of Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, addressed the Convention and stressed the value of winter fairs. Resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to attempt to obtain modification of the customs regulations covering persons entering Canada to perform at exhibitions; deciding to hold the 1930 Annual Meeting at Toronto during the Royal Winter Fair. Officers: President, D. E. Mackenzie, New Westminster, B.C.; Vice-President, H. H. McElroy, Ottawa; Secretary, W. D. Jackson, London.

The Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, had an attendance of 1,974,000 during the 14 days of the 1929 exhibition, the decrease from 2,039,000 in 1928 being attributed to an unprecedented heat wave. The financial statement presented to the 51st Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, Toronto, Feb. 26, 1930, showed total revenue as $1,196,394, an increase of $67,895, while the operating profit was $335,982, compared with $328,157 the previous year. Officers: President, Sam Harris; 1st Vice-President, Wm. Inglis; 2nd Vice-President, Col. F. H. Deacon; General Manager, H. W. Waters.

The Central Canada Exhibition Association, Ottawa, showed in its financial statement for the year ended November, 1929, a total revenue of $130,982 and a net gain of $24,188, the largest for many years. Officers for 1930: President, Hugh Carson; Vice-Presidents, S. Crooks and A. H. Fitzsimmons; Secretary-Manager, H. H. McElroy.

Citizens' Research Institute of Canada. In his report to the National Board of Trustees for the year ended Feb. 28, 1930, the Director pointed out that in carrying out its work the Institute had developed five main branches, Surveys, Taxation, Civil Service, Statistics, and Reference. In all, twenty administrative surveys were made by the Institute, while the Institute staff was represented on Commissions which made surveys of the Hamilton General Hospital, and of the classification of personnel and standardization of pay in the civic services of Winnipeg and Vancouver. The 7th Annual Convention of the

Canadian Tax Conference of the Institute was held in Montreal, Oct. 17-18, 1929. The Convention went on record as opposing the imposition of double taxation in respect to dividends; advocating the correction of provisions whereby an unmarried person with relatives dependent upon him was in a preferable position to a married man upon whom such persons are dependent; advocating an annual conference between Dominion and Provincial Governments with a view to discussing methods for the co-ordination of tax collection and delimitation of the fields of taxation. The 6th Annual Convention of the Canadian Civil Research Conference of the Institute was held in conjunction with the Tax Conference. The Municipal Statistics and the Reference Branches carried on as usual during the year. The President, in his foreword to the report, declared the past year to be the most successful in the history of the Institute, both with regard to revenue and the importance and variety of the work undertaken. Officers: President, F. Barry Hayes; Honorary Treasurer, Oliver Hezzelwood; Director and Secretary, Horace L. Brittain, 137 Wellington St. West, Toronto; Assistant Director, Joseph E. Howes.

The Chief Constables' Association of Canada. The 26th Annual Convention of the Chief Constables' Association of Canada was held in Hamilton, July 29-31, the President, S. Newhall, Peterborough, in the chair and the largest attendance in its history. The organization, primarily formed to secure closer co-operation between police and all law enforcement bodies in the country, had grown from a membership almost exclusively confined to Ontario and Quebec, to a body representative of every Province in the Dominion. The reports presented were encouraging, particularly those of crime preventive work. Officers elected for 1930-31 were: President, Chief J. P. Smith, Walkerville, Ont.; 1st Vice-President, Chief A. G. Shute, Edmonton, Alta.; 2nd Vice-President, Chief A. Dubeau, Verdun, Que.; Secretary-Treasurer, Chief Chris. H. Newton, Winnipeg.

National Council of the Y.M.C.A. At the 1930 Annual Meeting of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association of Canada, Kingston, Feb. 6-8, a resolution was passed declaring the Council's conviction that "war is an unchristian and wrong method of settling disputes." Associations were "unwarranted in condoning and supporting war" except it be "in justifiable self-defence or as a clear necessity for the deliverance of an oppressed people or nation." The budget for 1930, which was adopted, provided for an outlay of $95,565.28, as compared with $97,350.80 for 1929. Membership in local organizations stood at 50,380 in 1929. This included 18,830 boys, 10,720 young men (18 to 24) and 20,830 men. Officers: President, Jose A. Machado, Ottawa; 1st Vice-President, Norman Slater, Hamilton; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. L. S. Klinex, Vancouver; 3rd Vice-President, A. B. Wiswell, Hamilton; Treasurer, Charles Bauckham, Toronto; Secretary, H. Ballantyne.

National Council of the Y.W.C.A. The last Conference of the National Council of the Young Women's Christian Association was held at Banff, June 4-10, 1929. Reports from 40 Associations showed a total membership of 24,962. The American and Canadian Foreign Divisions held a joint conference. Feb. 12-14, 1929, at Niagara Falls. Oct 7, 1929, saw the formal opening of the new Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A. building at St. Catharines, Ont., and on Oct. 11 the new Guelph Y.W.C.A. building was likewise dedicated, Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon attending both ceremonies. The first Joint Conference on Co-operation between the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. in Canada was held in Hamilton, Ont., on Mar. 24, 1930, following the regional Conference of Ontario Associations. Officers: President, Miss Muriel L. Brock; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. N. W. Rowell, Mrs. R. W. Angus, Mrs. W. H. Lugsdin; Treasurer, Miss Ann Laidlaw; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Christine Ryrie; National Executive Secretary, Mrs. Murray G. Brooks; Finance and Business Secretary, Miss Marjory A. Ford. Headquarters: 12 Dundonald St., Toronto.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union. The 25th Biennial Convention of the Canadian Women's Christian Temperance Union was

held at Oshawa, June 10-14, 1929. In her biennial address the President, Mrs. Gordon Wright, reviewed the progress of the world towards prohibition of alcoholic beverages, but declared that the seven Canadian Provinces under various systems of Government Control reported increased sales of liquor. National prohibition, however, was not impossible of attainment. The statistical report showed 21,042 regular members in 549 Unions. Officers were: President, Mrs. Gordon Wright, London; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Louise McKinney, Claresholme, Alta.; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. F. C. Ward, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. T. G. Brown, Kingston; Recording Secretary, Mrs. T. H. Wright, Hazelton, B.C.; Treasurer, Mrs. James Mabon, Montreal. Owing to the World's W.C.T.U. Meeting in Toronto, June 3-10, 1931, the next Convention of the Canadian body was postponed until the Spring of 1932, to be held in Montreal. On June 26, 1930, the sudden death occurred of the President, Mrs. Gordon Wright of London.

The Boy Scouts Association. The Annual Report of the Executive Committee to the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, was presented to the Annual Meeting at Ottawa, May 27, 1930. It recorded a year of considerable progress, with an increase of 42 in the number of Scout Troops and Wolf Club Packs. The World Jamboree at Arrowe Park, Birkenhead, July 31-Aug. 13, 1929, brought together more than fifty thousand scouts from forty-two countries and thirty-one parts of the British Empire. Due to the efforts of the Chief Scout, Viscount Willingdon, sufficient money was raised to permit 153 Canadian scouts and 32 leaders to attend the Jamboree. The Lone Scout movement, which provides for boys living in small or isolated settlements where a Troop is an impossibility, was advanced successfully during the year. A. H. Ball, Provincial Commissioner for Saskatchewan, resigned, and was succeeded by Hon. S. J. Latta. Revenue of the General Council amounted to $34,910.48 and expenditures to $26,170.31. Officers, 1930: Chief Scout, H.E. Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada; Assistant Chief Commissioner, John A. Stiles, B.A. Sc.; Honorary Dominion Secretary, Gerald H. Brown; Honorary Counsel, Dr. Frank H. Gisborne, I.S.O.; Honorary Treasurer, D. M. Finnie. Dominion Headquarters, 172 Wellington St., Ottawa.

Canadian Girl Guides Association. The Annual Report of the Canadian Council of the Girl Guides Association recorded a total membership of 30,174 and a year of achievement and progress. Dominion Day, 1929, marked the opening of Fettercairn Island, the gift of Mrs. F. Etherington, Kingston, as a summer training centre, and much of the credit for its unqualified success during the first year was awarded to Miss V. Rosseter, Guider-in-charge. International relationships were improved during the year through the World Bureau of Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting, and the world Conference held at Foxlease, England, in July.

The Medal of Merit for good service to the Movement was awarded to Miss Hilda Leighton, Victoria, for her long record of valuable work in British Columbia; the Silver Cross Life-Saving Medal was awarded to Marguerite Hoban of the 1st. Beauséjour Company for her rescue of Teenie Hanariski in the Brokenhead River; Gilt Crosses for Life-Saving went to Guides Thelma Hermanson, Sally Chipman and Edith Murray of the 2nd Winnipeg Company for saving the life of a man overcome with carbon monoxide gas, and to Guide Marjorie Holden of the 2nd Moose Jaw Company for her rescue of a small boy from drowning. Certificates of Merit were given Mrs. Claude Wilson, Division Commissioner of Cheam, B.C., for outstanding service and to Violet Abbott, 23rd Toronto Rangers, for assistance rendered at the rescue of a man and woman from drowning.

Over 114 Scout-Guide toy shops were operated December, 1929. The Scouts and Guides collected discarded toys, repaired them and distributed them to needy families. Over 50,000 children were supplied with toys at Christmas. Officers: Chief Commissioner, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Toronto; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. R. D. Fairbairn, Toronto; Hon. Treasurer, Miss I. L. George, Toronto; General Secretary, Miss E. A. Riepert, 22 College St., Toronto.

The Social Service Council of Canada. The Social Service Council of Canada held its Annual Meeting for 1930 at Toronto, Apr. 29-May 2. Officers were: President, Rev. Canon C. W. Vernon, D.L.L.; General Secretary, Rev. J. Phillips Jones, M.A., D.D.; Recording Secretary, Rev. D. N. McLachlan, D.D.; Honorary Treasurer, Frank Sanderson, M.A., LL.D. During the year 1929 the Council greatly extended its sphere of influence, regional conferences being held at widely-distributed points. Publicity articles were sent fortnightly to about 250 newspapers, dealing with social welfare topics such as: immigration, unemployment, mental defectives etc. Special legislation on social problems passed by the various Provincial Governments in 1929 had been strongly advocated by the Council. Questions of outstanding interest of the year were: traffic in narcotics, salacious literature, and gambling.

A Fellowship of $500 was made available through the Committee on Research of the Council to recent graduates of any Canadian University proceeding toward a higher degree, the recipient to prepare a thesis dealing with one of many suggested Canadian social problems, which would be published by the Council.

During the year 1929 the regretted death occurred of Archdeacon Ingles, who had taken a leading part in forming the Social Service Council of Canada and had served on many of its committees.

National Boys' Work Board. Reports presented to the Annual Meeting, held in Toronto, June 17-18, 1930, by the various Provincial Boards indicated a healthy condition in boys' work in Canada. Approval was given to the appointment of a Committee on Occupational Opportunity for Boys. Attention was drawn to the World Congress of Boys which would be held in Toronto in July, 1931, under the auspices of the World Committee of the Y.M.C.A. The report of the National Athletic Committee advocated the development of group competition with group consciousness with a view to obtaining finer ethics in sport. "With a history of nearly ten years, the national competition for Tuxis and Trail Ranger groups has had a tremendous influence upon the youth of Canada against the many prevailing evils of specialized competition," the Report said. Officers elected: Chairman, John Tucker, Vancouver; Chairman, Executive Committee, F. Francis, Toronto; Executive Secretary, D. R. Poole; Treasurer, Russell Dingman.

The National Girls' Work Board. The Annual Meeting of the National Girls' Work Board of the Religious Education Council of Canada was held in Toronto, June 17 and 18, 1930, and the following officers were elected: Chairman, Mrs. D. T. L. McKerroll; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. A. L. Reeve; Treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Dengate; Secretary, Miss M. V. Royce. Statistical reports for 1929-30 indicated a membership of 37,213 Canadian Girls in Training in 3,124 groups. There were 78 camps with an attendance of 4,120. The influence of the C.G.I.T. continued to extend itself to other countries, Trinidad, Bermuda, Newfoundland, Brazil, and Japan being named as taking keen interest in the movement and asking for literature on the various phases. There was an encouraging response from Colleges and Normal schools where the Board had been permitted to offer training in girls' work. The youth leadership curriculum, tried out for tne first time in the camps of 1929 was held to possess great possibilities for the indirect training of future leaders. Changes in personnel included Miss E. Tyhurst, Vancouver, as Secretary for the Maritime Provinces in succession to Miss Hilda Allen, who had retired. Miss G. Grover succeeded Miss M. Trotter in Quebec, the latter becoming Principal of Moulton College. Miss E. Crow succeeded Miss Bona Mills as Girls' Work Secretary of the United Church of Canada. Miss Royce, the newly selected Secretary of the National Girls' Work Board, was Superintendent of Religious Education for the Churches of Christ Disciples, and the appointment was made in accordance with the Board's decision to have a full-time, paid Secretary.

Big Brother Movement. The Montreal Association of Big Brothers had as object "to promote the boy life of the city through the elimination of evil factors in the life of the boy and the substitution of factors for good."

Where possible a volunteer "Big Brother" is assigned to each boy coming under the care of the organization. The number of boys assisted since the inception of the Association, according to the 1929 report, was 1,129. Expenditures for the year totalled $10,762.46. Officers, 1930: President, H. O. McDowell; 1st Vice-President, Max Bernfeld, K.C.; 2nd Vice-President, C. LaDue Norwood; Honorary Treasurer, A. B. Jarvis; Honorary Secretary, W. F. Henry; Executive Secretary, Edward W. Francis.

The Big Brother Movement, Incorporated, Toronto, reported a year of successful operation in 1929. Positions had been found for 226 boys, 460 were provided with camp outings, and at the request of the Superintendent of Penetentiaries studies were carried out in an effort to learn the reason for commitment to penal institutions of young men under 21 years of age. In all 1,441 boys were helped during the year. Officers: President, C. L. Burton; Vice-Presidents, C. F. B. Tippet, Sam. Harris; Hon. Treasurer, John I. Sutcliffe; General Secretary, Frank T. Sharpe.

Big Sister Movement. The Big Sister Association of Montrea held its Annual Meeting, Jan. 16, 1930. The Secretary's report showed that the Association had 381 girls under its care in the previous year. Two hundred and thirteen girls were placed in positions, vocational guidance tests being given to avoid placing girls in positions to which they were unsuited. The Health Clinic examined 128 girls, and 42 were sent into the country for a holiday. According to the financial statement, receipts and disbursements were balanced at the figure of $6,367.57. Officers for 1930: President, Mrs. C. L. Jobb; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. A. E. Warner; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. D. J. Munn; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. W. H. Brent; Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. Edward Roberts; Honorary Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. C. Strachan; Honorary Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. D. Tweedle.

In her report to the Catholic Women's League, Madeline, Sheridan, Convener, recorded that the Catholic Big Sisters of Montreal, during the year ending Apr. 1, 1930, had obtained for girls 86 positions, had sent 48 to industrial and other schools, taken 43 to hospitals and clinics, and sent 15 to camp. Over 1,000 visits had been made by secretaries and the field worker in the course of their duties in connection with the movement. A public appeal for funds during October, 1929, met with success, almost $5,000 being realized. Handicraft classes progressed favourably, being particularly valuable among the foreign element, and an exhibit of work was held in May, 1930.

The Big Sister Association, Toronto, held its Annual Meeting, Feb. 4, 1930, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. C. Frank Moore; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. Robert Page, Mrs. Leighton Elliott, Mrs. M. P. McDonald; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. F. Secord; Treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Blake; General Secretary, Miss. H. E. Robertson, 90 Albert St., Toronto. The General Secretary reported that the Association was in touch with a total of 582 girls in 1929. At Bolton Camp 97 little sisters were given a week's outing, and four picnics were arranged for 100 girls. Suitable employment was found for 61, and the fact that very few of the girls under the care of the Association ever reappeared in the Juvenile Court was taken as a sign of improvement in their character.

The Big Sister Association, Hamilton, reported 337 new contacts for the year 1928-29. Of these girls 292 were born in Canada, 41 in Great Britain and Ireland, and 4 in Europe. Problems treated included bad home conditions, crippled children, truancy, clothing, ill-treatment, run-aways, employment, theft, vagrancy, recreation, undesirable companions, unmarried mothers, etc. During the year 1,866 home calls, 1,472 office interviews and 3,030 telephone calls were made by workers, and 80 sessions of Court were attended. Officers: President,Mrs. E. B. Thompson; 1stVice-President, Mrs. F. B. Gavin; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. R. J. Milne; 3rd Vice-President, Dr. Elizabeth Bagshaw; Treasurer, Mrs. T. H. Crerar; Secretary, Mrs. A. G. Wright.

Canadian Council on Child Welfare. At the 10th Annual Convention, Ottawa, Nov. 25-26, 1929, the Executive Secretary reported that work had been carried on in every Province in the previous year. Membership

was given as follows: patrons, 11; national organizations, 35; provincial organizations, 31; municipal organizations, 68; individual members, 457. Six new posters were issued during the year, and the work was carried on through publications to an increasing degree. Executive Officers, 1929-30: President, Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, Dr. E. H. Young, Victoria, and F. N. Stapleford, Toronto; Treasurer, Mme. Jules Tessier, Quebec; Chairman, French Section, Mme. P. E. Marchand, Ottawa; Executive Secretary, Miss Charlotte Whitton, Ottawa.

The Salvation Army. For administrative purposes the Salvation Army organization in Canada was divided into two territories, with headquarters of the Eastern section at Toronto, and of the Western division at Winnipeg. In the Canada East territory, which extended eastward from Lake Superior and included Newfoundland, there were 653 centres of work and 1,099 officers. In November, 1929, Commissioner William Maxwell, Territorial Commander since 1926, was transferred to Australia and was succeeded by Commissioner James Hay, O.B.E. In June, 1930, a home for little girls was opened in Toronto, which provided much needed accommodation in this connection. During the year 15,300 interviews were held with prisoners by Army police court officers; 859 police court cases were remanded to the Salvation Army, and 19,255 hours were spent by workers in this labour. In the same period 18,600 jobs were secured for unemployed men, and 11,383 positions for women. Over 100 officers were trained at the Army College in Toronto and sent forth throughout the territory.

During 1929 the Salvation Army in Western Canada extended its work in many directions, establishing corps at Rosetown and Nipawin, Sask., at Hanna and Peace River, Alta., and at Flin Flon, Man. New corps buildings were opened at Lloydminster, Sask., and at North Winnipeg. A new building was purchased for corps activities at St. James, Man., and an extensive addition made to the hall at Grandview, Vancouver. The Centenary Call campaign, commemorating the founding of the Army by William Booth, was closed in July, 1929, much evangelical work being done during the campaign. Commissioner and Mrs. C. T. Rich, who had been in command of the Western field for almost five years, left in July for Sweden, and were succeeded by Commissioner and Mrs. Robert Hoggard, veteran officers with service in Britain, South Africa, New Zealand and Korea. In September General Higgins, Commander of the Army, and Mrs. Higgins visited many points in the West. At the close of the year Territorial headquarters in the West were moved from Carlton St., Winnipeg, to the William Booth Memorial Building which also comprised the training college for cadets.

Association of Canadian Clubs. "To foster and encourage a national public opinion and spirit, to stimulate intelligent citizenship, to awaken an interest in public affairs and to cultivate an attachment to the institutions and soil of Canada." Such is the declared central purpose of the Association of Canadian Clubs which held its Annual Conference in London, June 5-6, 1930. Of the total of 120 Canadian Clubs throughout the country, 71 were fully and actively affiliated in the Association. In addition to fostering Imperial relations and Canada's position among the nations of the world, the aim of the Association was to improve relations between the French and English races in Canada and to assist "new Canadians in becoming part of the life of the Dominion and to encourage them to become acquainted with Canadian institutions and to contribute to the common weal their particular racial culture." During the past year the first entirely French-speaking Canadian Club to affiliate was the Club Canadien at Chicoutimi, and the Association was making a concerted effort to make the Canadian Clubs not merely English-speaking, but French-speaking as well. In the West the most interesting type of organization was the New Canadian Clubs, the most successful of which was the Second Canadian Club of Calgary, composed of Ukranians of Canadian nationality. This Club had its own hall and orchestra, and was fully affiliated with the Association. Officers for 1930-1: President, Dr. R. C. Wallace, President of the University of Alberta, Edmonton; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. George McDonald, Montreal, and Arthur Beauchesne, K.C., Ottawa; Chairman, Executive Committee, C. G. Cowan, Ottawa; National Secretary, Graham Spry, 114 Wellington St., Ottawa.

Canadian Club of New York. The Annual Meeting was held May 27, 1930, and the following officers elected: President, Edwin A. Scott; 1st Vice-President, Sir Charles B. Gordon; 2nd Vice-President, E. B. Kierstead; 3rd Vice-President, L. V. Kerr; Treasurer, Basil C. Walker; Honorary Secretary, Conrad R. White; Secretary, A. W. J. Flack. The financial operations for the fiscal year ended May 1, 1930, showed a net profit of $3,649.99 as against a loss in the previous year of $6,968.18. The headquarters of the Club had been removed to the Biltmore Hotel, Forty-Third St. and Vanderbilt Concourse.

The Royal Empire Society (Montreal Branch). As a result of a Meeting called together in Montreal on Apr. 16, 1930, the Montreal Branch of the Royal Empire Society was organized with the following officers: President, Sir Charles Tait, LL.D.; Chairman of Council, Lieut.-Col. Charles Adams; Organizing and Corresponding Secretary, W. Tees Curran, F.R.G.S.; Secretary, R. Cecil Daly, F.R.G.S. The office of the Montreal Branch was at 132 St. James Street.

The Royal Empire Society was formerly the Royal Colonial Institute founded in 1868 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1882. All British subjects were eligible for fellowship, provided they were proposed and recommended by two Fellows. Among the objects of the Royal Empire Society were the following: to promote the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and all other parts of the Empire, and to maintain the power and best traditions of the Empire; to encourage and facilitate the trade and industry of the Empire. especially by the collection and distribution of information and statistics regarding the openings for trade and the natural resources possessed by the various parts of the Empire; to arrange meetings of men of affairs from any, or all, parts of the Empire, with a view to improving and co-ordinating the conditions of Empire, Trade and Industry; to keep migration within the bounds of the Empire, by encouraging British people who wish to migrate to settle in the British Dominions, instead of in other countries.

The Empire Club of Canada. The Annual Meeting of the Empire Club of Canada, Toronto, affiliated with the Royal Empire Society, was held at Toronto, Jan. 9, 1930. Among those who delivered addresses before the Club during 1929 were the following: Sir William H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.; Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill; Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery; and General Jan Christian Smuts. Officers elected for 1930 were: President, John D. Spence, K.C.; 1st Vice-President, William Tyrell; 2nd Vice-President, H. G. Stapells; 3rd Vice-President, C. P. Tisdall; and Secretary-Treasurer, E. M. Morris.

The Rotary Club. Some 280 Canadian Rotarians attended the 1930 Convention of Rotary International at Chicago during the week of June 23. Over 11,000 in all rallied for the Convention in the city where Rotary had been born 25 years before. The British Empire Dinner, June 25, was attended by delegates from the various parts of the Commonwealth. Chester J. Decker, Toronto, at the "clinic" on community service, told of the work for crippled children in his City. Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, gave an address on international problems and relations. Almon E. Roth of Stanford University, California, was elected President; Chester R. Perry, Chicago, Secretary, and Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago, Treasurer. Theodore A. Torgeson, Estevan, Sask., was made a Director, while Canadian district governors elected were: District 4, Bruce H. Richardson, Winnipeg; District 23, Arthur St. Fitzgerald, Windsor; District 32, George J. Smith, St. John.

The Kiwanis Club. The 14th Annual Convention of the Kiwanis International was held in Atlantic City, June 29-July 3, 1930, with many Canadians in attendance. In an address Dr. C. C. Tatham, Edmonton, Canadian Vice-President, 1929-30, spoke of Kiwanis as an irresistible force for better citizenship, in giving assistance to unfortunate children and assisting in civic projects. One of the finest tasks of Kiwanis was the building up of a greater mutual trust, respect, and love into the international consciousness of Canada and the United

States. W. S. Giles, Toronto, and C. N. Gundeson, Wetaskiwin, Alta., reported on agricultural conditions for the Ontario-Quebec-Maritime and Western Canada districts respectively. J.P. Whyte, Swift Current, Sask., as chairman presented a comprehensive report for the Committee on Public Affairs for Canada. In addition to promoting observances of international peace celebrations, character education and citizenship training, etc., the Committee urged upon the Dominion Government consideration of the resolution passed by the Winnipeg Club for an inquiry into the feasibility of completing a motor main highway from east to west across Canada in co-operation with the provinces. R. M. Crossman, Omaha, Neb., was elected President; Capt. C. E. Jeakins, Brantford, Ont., was elected a Vice-President, and Dr. C. C. Tatham, Edmonton, a Trustee of the International. Fred C. W. Parker, Chicago, continued as Secretary.

Native Sons of Canada. The 8th Annual Session of the National Council of the Native Sons of Canada was held at Winnipeg, July 15-17, 1929. Substantial growth was reported, the number of Assemblies at the date of the Convention being 130. Resolutions were passed endorsing the idea of a distinctive flag for Canada; urging that "Canadians" be designated as such on census returns; that Canadian-made text-books should be used in Canadian schools; that the title of the Governor-General should be changed to "Viceroy"; that assistance should be given to native-born Canadians to settle on the land commensurate with that which is given to settlers from other countries. Executive officers: National President, Dr. J. L. MacDougall, Vancouver; Past National President, Dr. James Cotton, Toronto; National 1st Vice-President, J. Oscar L. Boulanger, K.C., Quebec; National 2nd Vice-President, Gerald V. Pelton, K.C., Edmonton; National Treasurer, A. Colville Pike, Victoria; National Secretary, R. D. MacLachlan, F.R.H.S., 521 Front St., Victoria; National Historian, H. D. Ainlay, B.A., Strathcona.

The National Council of Women. Owing to prospective attendance of a number of members at the International Congress of the Councils of Women in Vienna, May 26—June 7, 1930, the general meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada in 1930, was to take place late in the year. The 36th Annual Meeting was held in Saskatoon, Sask., May 27—June 1, 1929, when a number of reports were presented relative to the work of the year, and action taken in respect of some questions brought forward by committees or Provincial branches of the Council. In her Presidential address Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Ottawa, stated that the Council had established a permanent office in Ottawa. It was urged that the local Councils and federated associations would keep in touch with the office. The President's address and the reports of various other officers, showed that progress had been made in many lines of activity including the collating of important information through the distribution of a questionnaire from the Maternal Care Committee. The Foundation Fund campaign was inaugurated in accordance with decisions made at the Annual Meeting in 1928, and reasonable hope of raising the whole of the objective was expressed. In response to requests from the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, the Council made a most creditable display there, its exhibit being visited by thousands of people. Future participation was planned on a larger scale. Among the resolutions passed were several relative to public health including one urging more thorough and efficient medical examination of persons engaged in handling foodstuffs; approving the principle of health examinations before marriage; urging local Councils to request their school boards to provide medical inspection for high schools where such did not exist. Resolutions were also adopted with regard to the banning of undesirable literature, and to the further improving of the laws for the protection of women and children. Officers elected were: President, Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. F. Etherington, Kingston; Mrs. H. Carpenter, Hamilton; Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Toronto; Mrs. C. Thorburn, Ottawa; Mrs. R. J. MacDonald, Saskatoon; Mrs. W. Dennis, Halifax; Mrs. H. J. Akitt, Calgary. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. Rowatt, Ottawa; Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. C. Tweed, Waterloo; Treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Quibell, Toronto. Thirty delegates, headed by the President, sailed from Montreal, May 10, 1930, for the International Congress.

The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. At the 30th Annual Meeting of the Order held in Montreal, May 26-31, 1930, an address of greeting was delivered by the Honorary President, Viscountess Willingdon, who also paid tribute to the services of the President, Mrs. John A. Stewart, Perth. The reports presented showed that 26 new Chapters had been organized during the year, May 1, 1929 to May 1, 1930, and a number of I.O.D.E. Girl Guide Companies, Ranger Companies, and Brownie Packs. A resolution had been forwarded to the Dominion Government urging the revision of the Soldiers' Pension administration on a broader and more generous basis. Effort had been concentrated on the work of the Order in India with gratifying results. Contribution was made to the Order's affiliated Society, the Navy League. The Order had also continued to aid in making known the mission and work of the League of Nations. The educational work was on an extensive scale, and especially so in relation to the War Memorial, which included the giving of bursaries in Canadian Universities, and of post-graduate scholarships in universities in the United Kingdom. Child welfare work and follow-up work in immigration were two other phases of effort which showed great expansion.

Among the resolutions passed during the Meeting was one asking amendments to the Criminal Code providing more adequate punishments for parents and others found guilty of physical cruelty to children. Another urged that Canadian representatives to the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference favour the appointment of a commission, to be retained as a permanent advisory board, to enquire into Empire trade. The principles of such trade, the Order recognized, would facilitate and stimulate mutual commercial intercourse and help to consolidate and strengthen the Empire. It was also resolved that an endowment fund be established for the work of the Order. Another resolution stated that the Order would deprecate action by those in control of the moving picture situation in Canada allowing such control to pass into the hands of foreigners, and would petition the Dominion Government to take necessary steps to prevent this. In accordance with an Act passed by the Ontario Legislature relative to the Order's War Memorial Fund, a resolution was passed allocating the unexpended balance of that Fund which, on Apr. 15, 1930, totalled $466,879. Bursaries and post-graduate scholarships were to account for the larger portion of the amount.

Officers elected for 1930-31 were: President, Mrs. C. E. Burden, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. J. Ince, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, Miss R. M. Church, Toronto; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. F. B. Featherstonhaugh, Toronto; 4th Vice-President, Mrs. J. U. Power, Toronto; 5th Vice-President, Mrs. G. E. Dunbar, Toronto; Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Brotherhood, Toronto; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Barker, Toronto.

Federated Women's Institutes of Canada. The 6th Biennial Convention of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada was held in Saskatoon, June 17-21, 1929. The address of the President, Miss Annie M. Stuart, Grand Pré, N.S., told of the growth of the movement and its unifying effect upon the women of the country. Several important resolutions were passed. The Federal Government was urged to take steps to co-operate in the prevention of liquor smuggling on the United States border; the right of British women to retain their British nationality after marriage with a foreigner was advocated; Women's Institutes were urged to study the causes of war and "be prepared to support Canada's efforts to further peaceful relationships throughout the world," and the Federal Government was requested to provide financial assistance for the establishment of county health units in all of the Provinces as requested previously by the Dominion Health Council. The reports presented by conveners of special and standing committees gave a survey of the year's work.

Officers for 1929-31 were: President, Mrs. W. F. Cameron, Davidson, Sask.; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Stone, Bond Head, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. H. McGregor, Penticton, B.C.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. J. Chambers, Shellbrook, Sask.; Publicity Secretary, Mrs. J. F. Price, 2,118 Hope St., Calgary, Alta.; Treasurer, Mrs. T. A. Cohoe, Pilot Mound, Man.

The Catholic Women's League of Canada. The 10th Annual National Convention of the C. W. L. of Canada was held in Sudbury, June 16-21, 1930, with more than 300 delegates representative of the whole Dominion, and the President, Mrs. M. J. Lyons, Ottawa, in the chair. Most Rev. Neil McNeil, D.D., LL.D., Archbishop of Toronto, preached the sermon at the Mass which formally opened the gathering, and the report of the Canadian Press quoted him as saying, "Education must be for God and Canada. When you concentrate on secularism you promote undue nationalism, which is one of the chief causes of war." He condemned the exclusion of religion from the schools, deprecating the spirit of worldliness which, in his opinion, was affecting social and religious bodies. Mass was sung by Right Rev. D. J. Scollard, Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie.

In her Presidential address Mrs. Lyons reviewed the many activities of the League during the year, especially stressing the work done in education, child welfare, immigration, travellers' aid, Sisters of Service and the Junior organization. She also detailed the part taken by the League to protest, in a practical way, against increased facilities being provided in Canada for the granting of divorce. A number of reports were presented by various officers, and some of these had in view the widening of activities and plans to raise additional funds for the work in hand and prospective. It was shown that of the $200,000 raised by all branches throughout the Dominion, only 2.7 per cent. had been disbursed by the National body, the remainder being used for local objectives. The winner of the C.W.L. national scholarship for 1930, covering a four-year Arts course, was announced as Miss Marie Anneta Doran, Antigonish, N.S.

The following officers were elected for 1930-31: Honorary Chaplain, Most Rev. H. J. O'Leary, D.D., Archbishop of Edmonton; President, Mrs. M. J. Lyons, Ottawa; Past President, Mrs. J. J. Duggan, Edmonton; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. W. J. McIntyre, Charlottetown; Mrs. J. C. Keenan, Toronto; Mrs. J. W. Connelly, Edmonton; Honorary Secretary, Miss R. McElderry, Guelph; Honorary Treasurer, Miss S. P. Tansey, Montreal; Executive Secretary, Miss Margaret Jones, Montreal.

The Masonic Order. The 72nd Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of Canada was held in Toronto, Feb. 26-27, 1930. The report of the Grand Scribe E. showed that on Dec. 31, 1929, the jurisdiction embraced 156 chapters in Ontario and the Yukon with a membership of 26,141. The Grand Treasurer's statement for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1930, showed receipts of $18,784.50 and disbursements of $16,309.23. Officers for 1930: Grand Z., Walter G. Price, Port Credit; Grand H., W. Haentschel, Haileybury; Grand J., A. Cowan, Barrie; Grand Treasurer, George Moore, Hamilton; Grand Scribe E., Edwin Smith, London; Grand Scribe N., Robert Buchanan, Hamilton; Grand Registrar, Harold W. Thompson, Toronto.

The 74th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario was held in Ottawa, July 17-18, 1929. It was estimated that membership numbered 116,500, in 564 lodges. Officers: Grand Master, R. B. Dargavel, Toronto; Deputy Grand Master, W. S. Herrington, Napanee; Grand Senior Warden, J. McCulloch, Ottawa; Grand Junior Warden, C. R. McKeown, Orangeville; Grand Secretary, W. M. Logan, Hamilton; Grand Treasurer, E. T. Malone, Toronto.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec held its Annual Communication in Montreal, Feb. 12, 1930. Officers: Grand Master, W. M. Couper, Montreal; Deputy Grand Master, W. G. Rodger, St. Andrews East; Grand Senior Warden, C. W. Moore, Montreal; Grand Junior Warden, G. T. Phelps, Sherbrooke; Grand Treasurer, A. F. C. Ross, Montreal; Grand Secretary, W. W. Williamson, Montreal.

The 55th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was held in Winnipeg, June 11, 1930. Total membership at Dec. 31, 1929, was 12,253, and on June 1, 1930, there were 103 chartered lodges with 3 lodges under dispensation. Officers: Grand Master, George Hunter, Deloraine; Deputy Grand Master, N. J. Black, Winnipeg; Grand Senior Warden, D. S. Woods, Miami; Grand Junior Warden, J. Mackie, Winnipeg; Grand Treasurer, W. M. Bannatyne, St. James; Grand Secretary, J. A. Ovas, Winnipeg.

At the 24th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, Moose Jaw, June 18-19, 1930, a resolution was passed endorsing all efforts being made within and without Canada to foster the ideal of peace among the nations. Officers: Grand Master, Dr. C. P. Moore, Weyburn; Deputy Grand Master, J. McGregor, Saskatoon; Grand Senior Warden, F. B. Reilly, Regina; Grand Junior Warden, N. R. Craig, Moose Jaw; Grand Treasurer, J. C. Moore, Regina; Grand Secretary, W. B. Tate, Regina.

At the 62nd Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, Moncton, Aug. 22, 1929, the membership was announced as 6,051. Suggestions were raised for the establishment of a home for needy Masons of advanced age, and it was announced that $35,000 had been contributed toward restoration of the Masonic Temple at St. John which was destroyed by fire Jan. 26. Grand Master J. Fred Edgett was re-elected; Grand Treasurer, E. H. Cameron; Grand Secretary, J. Twining Hartt, St. John.

The 65th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was held June 11, 1930. The Grand Master gave a detailed report on district meetings and official visitations during the year and announced that the contract for the much-needed extension to the N.S. Freemason's Home had been let. Officers elected for 1930-31 were: Grand Master, Martin L. Fraser; Deputy Grand Master, H. A. Rice; Senior Grand Warden, J. A. Fulton; Junior Grand Warden, P. J. Walker; Grand Treasurer, A. J. Davis; and Grand Secretary, James C. Jones.

The Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island held their 55th Annual Communication, June 25, 1930. The Committee on Foreign Relations reported that requests for recognition had been received from three newly formed lodges in Brazil, Equador and Czechoslovakia. Officers elected for 1930-31 were: Grand Master, Henry T. Begg; Deputy Grand Master, John E. Sinclair; Senior Grand Warden, Robert A. Gordon; Junior Grand Warden, Shannon M. Daniel; Grand Treasurer, William J. Drake; and Grand Secretary, Ernest Kemp.

Orange Grand Lodge of British America. On June 4, 1930, the Grand Lodge opened its Annual Session in the courthouse at Brockville, on the same ground which was occupied by the old wooden courthouse which, one hundred years previously, saw the birth of the Order in Canada. Across the road from the courthouse a new lodge temple for Leeds county was dedicated to the memory of Col. Ogle Robert Gowan, M.P., "father, founder, and first Grand Master of the Orange Association of British America." In his address the Supreme Grand Master, John W. Easton, of Winnipeg, spoke strongly against attempts to replace the Union Jack as the national flag of Canada. He referred to the consummation of the campaign organized by the late Dr. J. W. Edwards for the return of the control of their natural resources to the prairie provinces, and also spoke at some length on immigration matters. The following Grand Lodge officers were elected: Supreme Grand Master, Lieut.-Col. T. A. Kidd, Kingston; Deputy Grand Master, Starr Taite, St. John, N.B.; Grand Chaplain, Rev. William Sanders, Montreal; Grand Secretary, Loftus H. Reid, Toronto; Grand Treasurer, R. Hardy Small, Toronto; Grand Lecturer, J. W. Hegarty, Manville, Alta.; Grand Marshall, D. K. Graham, Campbellton, N.B. The financial report stated that the benefit fund showed an asset increase in 1929 over 1928 of $69,-416.10, while the Association had paid $1,783,971.99 in death claims and had assets of $928,378.95. Insurance in force in the Association at Dec. 31, 1929, amounted to $3,986,550. The 1931 Convention was to be in Hamilton.

Knights Templar of Canada. The 46th Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Grand Priory was held at Montreal, Aug. 21, 1929, and the following Grand Officers were elected: Supreme Grand Master, A. B. Barr, London; Deputy Grand Master, W. W. Williamson, Montreal; Grand Chancellor, W. H. A. Eckhardt, Montreal; Grand Chaplain, Rev. Canon A. P. Shatford, Montreal; Grand Constable, R. J. Williamson, Montreal; Grand Marshal, Fred Smith, Ottawa; Grand Treasurer, F. Davey Diamond; Grand Registrar, R. E. Richmond, Toronto.

Knights of Columbus. The Alberta State Council of the Knights of Columbus held their Annual Meeting on May 17, 1930. The activities of the

Order throughout 1929-30 covered the carrying out of an extension programme of Boy Work and Catholic Immigration Welfare in connection with which several resolutions were passed at the Meeting. Officers elected were: Past State Deputy, A. C. Saunders, Lethbridge; State Deputy, H. Milton Martin, Edmonton; State Secretary, Fred Kenny, Calgary; State Treasurer, P. M. Dunne, Edmonton; State Advocate, F. O. McKenna, Pincher Creek; State Warden, Frank McCartney, Medicine Hat.

The officers of the State Council of Ontario for 1930 were: State Chaplain, Most Rev. M. J. O'Brien, D.D., Kingston; State Deputy, T. E. Brown, B.A., F.A.G.S., 106 Caroline Ave., Ottawa; Past State Deputy, J. J. Duffus, Peterborough; State Secretary, George L. Bush, 120 Yorkshire St., Guelph; State Treasurer, Coleburke Lyons, Windsor; State Advocate, A. B. Collins, Belleville; State Warden, J. C. Gravelle, Sudbury.

Canadian Order of Foresters. Founded Nov. 25, 1879, the year 1929 saw the fiftieth anniversary of the Canadian Order of Foresters. At the Annual Meeting held in Montreal, June, 1930, the following High Court officers were elected: High Chief Ranger, W. M. Couper, Montreal; High Vice-Chief Ranger, E. J. Freyseng, Toronto; High Secretary, A. P. van Someren, Brantford; High Treasurer, A. R. Galpin, Brantford; Chairman, Medical Board, Dr. C. G. Chapin, Brantford; High Auditor, W. J. Beney, Brantford; High Registrar, H. B. Hill, Ottawa; High Chaplain, W. Camelford, Dunnville.

Order of the Mystic Shrine. From June 9-12, 1930, the 56th Annual Session of the Imperial Council Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine was held in Toronto. It witnessed the largest influx of members and visitors that ever assembled for a convention in Canada. Thousands of them came by motor car, others by special trains and boats from every State in the United States and all the Canadian Provinces. A very large number continued to make tours of Canada after the Session, which might be considered as inaugurating another record tourist season for Ontario in particular. A feature of the Shriner gathering was the dedication in the Canadian National Exhibition Park, of a peace monument, and addresses on peace by a number of notables, those of the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and the United States Secretary of State, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, being broadcast from Ottawa and Washington respectively.

Political Organizations. The inaugural assembly of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada was held in Ottawa, Mar. 19, 1930, and was addressed by the Honorary President, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. The purpose of the Association was to provide a Dominion-wide organization for young Liberals born in the twentieth century, and to encourage the formation of Twentieth Century Liberal Clubs in the various centres. Officers, Men's Branch: Chairman, Duncan R. MacTavish, Ottawa; Secretaries, Basil Scott and Jean Richard, Ottawa; Literary Secretary, Edwin H. Charleson, Ottawa; Treasurer, A. D. Stewart, Jr., Ottawa. Women's Branch: Chairman, Miss Odette Lapointe, Quebec; Secretary, Miss Olive Wilson, Rockcliffe; Treasurer, Miss Lucette Valin, Ottawa.

At the Annual Convention of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Ontario, held in Toronto, Nov. 21, 1929, with the President, John R. MacNicol, Toronto, in the chair, the speakers included Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario, and Hon. R. B. Bennett, Federal party Leader. At the banquet which concluded the Convention, Mrs. G. Howard Ferguson, wife of the Prime Minister, was presented by the women members of the Association with a replica of the Provincial armorial bearings designed in diamonds and rubies.

The Annual Meeting of the Western Ontario Conservative Association was held in London, May 16, 1930; the officers were re-elected as follows: President, Arthur Ford, London; 1st Vice-President, N. L. LeSeur, Sarnia; 2nd Vice-President, D. Bonis, St. Mary's; 3rd Vice-President, Malcolm Flatt, Tecumseh; 4th Vice-President, Dr. J. D. Curtis, St. Thomas; Secretary, Gordon Reid, London.

At the Annual Meeting of the Halifax City and County Conservative Association, May 7, 1930, Dr. W. D. Forrest was re-elected President. 1st Vice-President, Hon. J. A. Walker; Treasurer, W. H. Covert, K.C., Secretary, Donald MacInnes.

At Kamloops, May 31, 1930, the British Columbia Liberal Association re-elected Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith as President for the ensuing year. At the Annual Meeting on that date T. D. Pattullo delivered his first message to the people of British Columbia as Leader of the Liberal party in the Province.

No Annual General Meeting of the National Federation of Liberal Women of Canada had been held since the first National Assembly at Ottawa, Apr. 17-18, 1928. The officers were the same in 1929 as those elected at that date: Honorary President, Mrs. N. F. Wilson, Ottawa; President, Miss Mary E. Smith, Vancouver; Secretaries, Mrs. A. Brodeur, Montreal, Miss J. Stewart, Saskatoon. Treasurer; Mrs. S. Tweed, Waterloo; Executive Secretary, Miss H. Doherty, Ottawa. A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Federation, composed of the wives of Liberal Members of Parliament and Senators, was held at Ottawa, May 14, 1930, when reports from the various Provinces were received showing progress in Liberal organization, and preparations for the prospective Federal Election.

At the Annual Meeting, Nov. 14, 1929, of the Conservative Women's Association of the City and District of Quebec, the President, Mrs. Charles Fremont, noted in her Annual Address that Miss Mildred Bennett, sister of Hon. R. B. Bennett, had consented to become Honorary President of the Association.

The Montreal Women's Central Liberal Club held its Annual Meeting, Apr. 28, 1930, and elected: President, Mrs. Henri Vautelet; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. J. J. Creelman; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Pierre F. Casgrain; French Secretary, Mrs. L. Plante; English Secretary, Mrs. E. T. Sampson; Treasurer, Mrs. A. Audette.

At the Annual Meeting of the Women's Conservative Association of Montreal and District, Apr. 2, 1930, Mrs. Henry Joseph was elected President; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. I. C. Sharp; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. John Scott; Treasurer, Mrs. E. Roberts; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Gordon Pitts; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Jean Smith.

The Ontario Women's Liberal Association, at its Annual Meeting in Toronto Apr. 22, 1930, elected: President, Miss Gertrude Rankin, Stratford; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. F. S. Greenwood, St. Catharines; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. P. McEvoy, Ottawa; Treasurer, Mrs. James Whimster, Aurora; Recording Secretary, Miss Floretta Pritchard; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. J. Easson, Stratford.

The Women's Conservative Association, Ottawa, reported a membership of about 1,200 and a successful year of activity. Officers: President, Mrs. E. Crombie; Treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Sears; Recording Secretary, Mrs. T. W. Crothers; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Oborne.

The third Annual Meeting of the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Association of Liberal Women took place in Ottawa, May 7, 1930, and was attended by over 500 members. Officers elected: President, Miss G. Von Doran, Morrisburg; Treasurer, Mrs. W. R. Caldwell, Carleton Place; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. P. McEvoy, Ottawa; Recording Secretary, Mrs. James Drummond, Westboro'; Travelling Secretary, Mrs. A. J. Major, Ottawa.

The Nova Scotia Conservative Association held its Annual Meeting in Halifax on Feb. 18, 1930. C. B. Smith, K.C., Halifax, was re-elected President. Other officers elected were:—1st Vice-President, Donald Buckley, Sydney; 2nd Vice-President, W. B. Proctor, Halifax; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. P. M. Fielding, Windsor; 4th Vice-President, J. L. Robichaud, Maxwellton; Honorary Secretary, Col. A. Montgomery, Halifax; Secretary, Gerald Flavin, Halifax.

The Nova Scotia Liberal Association held its Annual meeting in Halifax on Aug. 13, 1929. Donald C. Sinclair, K.C., Halifax, was elected President; Michael Dwyer, Sydney Mines; Mrs. Daniel Owen, Annapolis; Captain Thomas Boudreau, Richmond; Robert Irwin, Shelburne and Ronald Fielding, Halifax, Vice-Presidents; and Walter Mitchell, Jr., Halifax, Treasurer.

Miscellaneous Organizations. The Maritime Provinces Association of Toronto, at the Annual Meeting, Oct. 16, 1929, elected the following officers: President, E. D. MacPhee; Vice-Presidents, A. R. Holmes, J. P. Legallais and A. E. Lepage; Secretary, R. W. E. Burnaby; Treasurer, L. B. C. McManus.

The Toronto Bureau of Municipal Research, at its 1930 Meeting, elected G. H. Muntz as President, succeeding the late Walter J. Barr, who had held the post for three years. W. H. Hall and A. H. C. Beairsto became Vice-Presidents, while Oliver Hezzelwood was returned as Honorary Treasurer, Horace L. Brittain as Managing Director and Secretary, and Joseph E. Howes as Assistant Managing Director. City planning, an Administrative Board to arrange for inter-department co-operation, motor accidents, and other matters of import to Toronto received the attention of the Bureau during the year ended Feb. 28, 1930.

At the Annual Meeting of the St. Elizabeth Visiting Nurses Association, Toronto, held Feb. 14, 1930, at Toronto, reports showed 21,428 visits to 1,528 patients during 1929. For five years the nurses had not lost one mother in child birth or from causes relating to it. Officers elected were: President, Mrs. J. E. Day; 1st. Vice-President, Mrs. T. Halligan; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. M. McCarron; Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. McCabe; Recording Secretary, Mrs. M. Lamburn; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. J. Gough.

The Heliconian Club, Toronto, representing women interested in arts, music, letters and drama, held its Annual Meeting, May 27, 1930, and elected: President, Miss Nella Jefferis; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. R. K. Courtice; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Estelle Orton; Secretary, Miss Edith Turnbull.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Business and Professional Women's Club, Toronto, was held May 6, 1930. Officers elected for 1930-31: President, Miss Katharine Powell; Vice-President, Miss Elizabeth Dixon; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen T. Burpee; Recording Secretary, Miss Norah McCort; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Pollock.

The Professional and Business Women's Club, Winnipeg, at the Annual Meeting, Apr. 29, 1930, elected: President, Miss Mildred McMurray; Vice-Presidents, Miss Ethel Thornton, Miss Helen Palk, Mrs. M. Hignell; Recording Secretary, Miss Gladys Sickelmore; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Ruth Peake; Treasurer, Miss Mabel Scott.

CANADIAN OBITUARY FOR 1929-30

(July 1 to Dec. 31, 1929)

Acheson, V.D., M.A., M.B., George, a former Brigadier-General in the Canadian Militia; served in the Army Medical Corps with rank of Colonel during the Great War,—at Hamilton, Ont., on Nov. 26.

Adamson, D.S.O., Colonel Agar, served with Strathcona Horse in the South African War; commanded Princess Patricia Infantry during the Great War,—at London, England, on Nov. 21, aged 65 years.

Allison, William, Auditor-General of British Columbia, 1912-1917,—at Also Logging Camp, B. C., on Aug. 8, aged 64 years.

Andrews, William Norman, noted musician, founded Brantford Conservatory of Music, teacher of music in Ontario School for the Blind,—at Brantford, Ont., on Oct. 18, aged 64 years.

Appleton, Colonel Henry, served with Royal Engineers in India; famous hunter of big game; resident of British Columbia for 25 years,—at Victoria, B.C., on Dec. 12.

Armitage, D.D., Rev. William James, author and Archdeacon (Church of England) of Halifax,—at Halifax, N.S., on Sept. 10, aged 69 years.

Atwater, K.C., Albert William, well-known Montreal lawyer and a former Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Quebec,—at Intra, Italy, on Nov. 2, aged 73 years.

Barrington, Miss Sibella A., professional nurse and organizer of the Red Cross Society in New Brunswick, and daughter of Sir Yorke Barrington,—at Saint John, N.B., on Dec. 7.

Bieler, M.Sc., Etienne S., Assistant Professor of Physics and Mathematics at McGill University; served in the Great War with the Canadian Artillery; studied radio-activity with Rutherford at Cambridge; invited by Australian Government to take part in geo-physical survey,—at Geraldton, West Australia, on July 25, aged 35 years.

Bingham, John, President and Managing Director, Ottawa Dairy Co., Ltd.; former President, Ottawa Board of Trade; Director of the Central Exhibition; also Director of several dairy products associations,—at Ottawa, on Oct. 16, aged 58 years.

Birge, Cyrus Albert, Vice-President, Steel Company of Canada; former President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Hamilton Board of Trade,—at Hamilton, Ont., on Dec. 14, aged 82 years.

Borden, D.D., Rev. Byron Crane, noted educationist and clergyman of Nova Scotia; former Principal of Mount Allison University,—at Annapolis Royal, N.S., on July 17, aged 78 years.

Bradley, Alfred G., Manager of Publicity in Canada for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,—at Ottawa, on Oct. 2, aged 49 years.

Breen, Thomas Joseph (Rev. Brother Bernard), Provincial of the Christian Brothers of Ontario,—at Montreal, on July 10, aged 51 years.

Brett, M.D., Hon. Robert George, Member of the North-West Territories Assembly, 1888-1901; Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta for terms, 1915 and 1920; helped to found the Manitoba Medical College,—at Calgary, Alta., on Sept. 16, aged 78 years.

Cameron, M.A., Ph.D., Charles Neil, Professor of Chemistry, University of Saskatchewan; served with the Princess Patricia Battalion in the Great War; made special researches into the chemistry of sugars,—at Saskatoon, Sask., on Nov. 27.

Campbell, K.C., Isaac, City Solicitor of Winnipeg; a former Member of the Manitoba Legislature; one-time President of both the Manitoba Law Society and the Manitoba Bar Association,—at Winnipeg, on Aug. 13, aged 76 years.

Campbell, Major Peter John, mentioned in despatches for gallant service during the Great War; engineer, with the Public Works Department of British Columbia,—at Victoria, B. C., on Oct. 20, aged 51 years.

Carson, William Oliver, Inspector of Public Libraries for Ontario, and a former Chief Librarian of London, Ont.,—at Toronto, on Sept. 27, aged 55 years

Casavant Samuel, Vice-President for 50 years of the famous organ manufacturers, Casavant Frères of St. Hyacinthe, Que.,—at Montreal, on Nov. 24, aged 70 years.

Chisholm, M.D., C.M., Murdoch, a former President of the Canadian Medical Association,—at Halifax, N.S., on Dec. 29, aged 81 years.

Clapin, Rev. Georges-Camille, distinguished member of the Sulpician Order and noted as a scholar and a musician,—at Montreal, on Dec. 4, aged 72 years.

Clark, K.C., LL.D., John Murray, prominent member of the Ontario Bar,—at Toronto, on Dec. 3, aged 69 years.

Cleghorn, Irving Moffatt, Member of the Manitoba Legislature for Mountain, 1927-29,—on Nov. 14.

Cluney, K.C., Andrew, Stipendiary Magistrate of Halifax,—at Halifax, N.S., on Sept. 16, aged 63 years.

Colebourne, Captain Harry, Dominion Secretary-Treasurer of the Army and Navy Veterans of Canada; served in the Great War, first with the 136th Battalion and afterwards with the Grenadier Guards of Montreal,—at Ottawa, on Dec. 11.

Colter, Charles Wesley, retired senior Judge of Elgin County, Ont.; a former Member of the House of Commons for Haldimand,—at St. Thomas, Ont., on July 25, aged 83 years.

Connor, M.A., James W., noted educationist, for many years Principal of the Kitchener (Ont.) Collegiate Institute,—at Hamilton, Ont., on Nov. 2, aged 86 years.

Crawford, Robert, Police Magistrate of Brampton, Ont.; and Treasurer of Peel County in 1894,—at Brampton, Ont., on Sept. 2, aged 79 years.

Dawson, Frederick G., Director, Canadian National Railways, and a former Mayor of Prince Rupert, B.C.,—at Prince Rupert, B.C., on Oct. 27, aged 53 years.

Desrochers, M.D., R.A., distinguished physician and musician,—at St. Charles, Que., on July 21, aged 47 years.

Dickie, Alfred, prominent in the lumber and shipping industries of Nova Scotia, first Mayor of Stewiacke,—at Halifax, N.S., on Sept. 6, aged 66 years.

Donovan, Rev. Cornelius F., distinguished Catholic author and editor of various religious works, of Hamilton, Ont.,—at Chicago, U.S.A., on Aug. 30, aged 54 years.

Drayton, K.C., Phillip Henry, for twenty-one years Chairman of the Toronto Court of Revision and Official Arbitrator; father of Sir Henry Drayton,—at Toronto, on Dec. 16, aged 83 years.

Drummond, S.J., Rev. Louis, noted priest, educationist and writer, son of the late Mr. Justice Drummond of Montreal,—at Guelph, Ont., on July 29, aged 81 years.

Dugal, Most Rev. Mgr. L. N., Vicar-General of the Diocese of Chatham, N.B.,—at St. Basile, Que., on Nov. 27, aged 74 years.

Dugas, S.J., Rev. Jacques, Professor of Dogma in Immaculate Conception College, formerly Rector of St. Barnabas College, Montreal,—at Montreal, on Oct. 15, aged 63 years.

Eaton, M.A., Ph.D., Adoniram Judson, a former Professor of Classics at McGill University; Secretary, Canadian Department of the American Institute of Archaeology,—at Knowlton, Que., on Aug. 1, aged 79 years.

Ellis, Peter V., Police Magistrate for the City of Toronto,—at Toronto, on Dec. 24, aged 81 years.

Fages, Major-General A. O., served in the Rebellion of 1885 and in the Great War, on active service for 40 years,—at Quebec, on Oct. 18, aged 68 years.

Fages, Colonel J. A., brother of the preceding; formerly D.A.A. and Q.M.G. for Military District No. 4, attached to the Canadian Field Artillery during the Rebellion of 1885,—at Montreal, on Aug. 25, aged 75 years.

Fasken, K.C., David, President of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company,—at Toronto, on Dec. 2.

Finger, Herman, pioneer lumberman of North-Western Ontario, organizer of the Finger Lumber Co. of Le Pas, Man.,—at Winnipeg, on Nov. 26, aged 73 years.

Forster, Rev. Francis, Superior-General of the Community of St. Basil in America,—accidentally drowned in Montreal Harbour on Nov. 11.

Francis, James R., Captain in the 208th Battalion and afterwards with the Machine Gun Corps in the Great War,—at Victoria, B.C., on Dec. 12, aged 45 years.

Fraser, A. Milne, publisher and business man; and brother of the late Sir Frederick Fraser,—at Halifax, N.S., on July 5, aged 65 years.

Fraser, W. H., Brigadier in the Salvation Army, father of the Army's social welfare work in Canada,—at Toronto, on Oct. 28, aged 72 years.

Gagnon, Joseph W., Member of the Quebec Legislature for Maskinongé from 1927,—on Dec. 7.

Gemmill, James Dunlop, Lieut.-Colonel of the Canadian Volunteer Militia, served in the Fenian Raid and the Rebellion of 1885 as an officer of the 42nd Regiment, resided latterly in London, England,—buried at Almonte, Ont., on Sept. 4, aged 96 years.

Gill, James Cavers, railway builder in Western Canada; helped to construct and operate the Howe Island and Northern Railway,—at Montreal, on Dec. 16, aged 56 years.

Gillmore, D.S.O., V.D., Edward Theodore Barclay, engineer, writer, sportsman, commanded, as Lieutenant-Colonel, the Fourth Canadian Ammunition Corps in France during the Great War; three times mentioned in despatches,—at Ottawa, on Dec. 19, aged 60 years.

Gordon, (Mrs.) Charlotte Isabel, novelist and journalist of Western Canada,—at Calgary, Alta., on Oct. 28.

Gough, Augustine J., founder of the Sellers-Gough Fur Company of Toronto,—at Toronto, on Dec. 31, aged 66 years.

Gray, Captain Harry H. P., formerly of the Governor-General's Foot Guards; a noted rifle shot; served with the Ottawa Sharp-shooters in the Rebellion of 1885,—at Ottawa, on Sept. 15, aged 74 years.

Guthrie, B.A., Norman G., Ottawa barrister and poet,—at Ottawa, on Dec. 1, aged 52 years.

Harriss, Mus. Doc., Charles Albert Edwin, internationally-known Ottawa organist, composer and conductor,—at Ottawa, on July 30, aged 67 years.

Hart, Rev. Anthony, Canon of the Church of England Diocese of Toronto,—at Toronto, on Nov. 18, aged 84 years.

Hayter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig.-General Ross John Finnis, A.D.C. to H. M. the King; served in the South African War; in Malta and G. S. O. 2 Canadian Forces; Brigade Commander, 10th Canadian Infantry Brigade during the Great War,—at Millbank, England, on Dec. 16, aged 54 years.

Hees, Harris L., sportsman, Manager of George H. Hees, Son & Co., Ltd.,—at Toronto, on Oct. 20, aged 51 years.

Henderson, George Augustus, first City Solicitor of Brandon and for thirty years Registrar of Land Titles,—at Brandon, Man., on Sept. 20, aged 81 years.

Herridge, B.A., D.D., Rev. William T., a former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada,—at London, England, on Nov. 17, aged 72 years.

Heyd, Charles Bernard, a former Mayor, and Member of the House of Commons for Brantford,—at Brantford, Ont., on Sept. 16, aged 87 years.

Jenkins, M.D., Lieut.-Col. Stephen Rice, A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island; a former President of the Canadian Medical Association; attached to the Canadian Medical Service during the Great War,—at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Sept. 15, aged 70 years.

Jenks, K.C., Hon. Stuart, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, previously Deputy Attorney-General of the Province,—at Halifax, N.S., on Aug. 26, aged 59 years.

Kavanagh, K.C., Henry J., a former Batonnier of the Bar of the Province of Quebec and of the Bar of Montreal,—at Montreal, on Sept. 17, aged 78 years.

Kemp, K.C.M.G., Hon. Sir Albert Edward, Member of the Senate of Canada; appointed in 1916 Minister of Militia and Defence; in 1917, Minister of Overseas Militia Forces of Canada,—near Pigeon Lake, Ont., on Aug. 12, aged 71.

Kerr, V.C., Captain George Fraser, Great War veteran,—at Toronto, on Dec. 8, aged 35 years.

Kerr, Isaac Kendal, President, Eau Claire & Bow River Lumber Company and Director of other industrial companies,—at Calgary, Alta., on Dec. 3, aged 88 years.

Kerr, William, Superintendent of the Purchasing Department of the Toronto Board of Education,—at Toronto, on Sept. 25.

Keyes, B.A., B.Paed., Samuel John, noted educationist; Principal of the Ottawa Normal School,—at Ottawa, on Aug. 29, aged 58 years.

Laflamme, K.C., Hon. Napoleon K., eminent criminal lawyer; Member of the House of Commons, 1921-25; appointed Member of the Senate of Canada in 1927,—at St. Mathias de Richelieu, Que., on Aug. 10, aged 60 years.

Landry, M.A., M.D., David V., a former Commissioner of Agriculture; and a former Provincial Secretary-Treasurer of New Brunswick,—at Bathurst, N.B., on Dec. 18, aged 63 years.

Langlois, (Mrs.) Josephine Sandfield, daughter of the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada and later, Prime Minister of Ontario (1867-1871),—at Port Neuf, Que., on Dec. 10, aged 85 years.

Laurin, James Hector, Editor, Hawkesbury *Echo* and *Moniteur*,—at Hawkesbury, Ont., on Aug. 29, aged 56 years.

Lawlor, M.A., LL.D., Gertrude, distinguished educationist; Chairman, Mothers' Allowances Board, Ontario,—at Toronto, on July 21.

Lecompte, S.J., Rev. Edouard, noted scholar, Superior of the Jesuit Order in Canada, 1903-07, and later Provincial of the Province of Canada,—at Montreal, on Dec. 30, aged 73 years.

Lindsay, Major William P., Superintendent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for Southern Saskatchewan,—at Regina, Sask., on Aug. 4, aged 49 years.

Mackeen, M.D., George Wilbert, prominent Nova Scotia physician; rendered Military Hospital Service in the Great War,—at Halifax, N. S., on Nov. 13, aged 57 years.

Maclean, B.A., William Findlay, distinguished journalist; founder of *The Toronto World*; Member of the House of Commons for South York, 1892-1926,—at Toronto, on Dec. 7, aged 75 years.

Mahoney, Hon. John Francis, Minister of Natural Resources of Nova Scotia,—at Halifax, N. S., on Sept. 2, aged 34 years.

Marler, B.A., D.C.L., William de Montmollin, well-known notary; a former Professor of Civil Law and Notarial Law, McGill University; and father of Canada's first Minister to Japan,—at Montreal, on July 23, aged 79 years.

Mathieu, Most Reverend Olivier Elzear, Archbishop of Regina; a former Rector of Laval University,—at Regina, Sask., on Oct. 26, aged 75 years.

McDonald, John Archibald, a former Member of the Saskatchewan Legislature for North Qu'Appelle,—at Winnipeg, on July 9, aged 64 years.

McDougall, John J., Mines Superintendent of British Empire Steel Corporation. —at Sydney, N.S., on Nov. 14, aged 42 years.

McKee, William J., Member of Ontario Legislature, 1894-1902; and Liberal Whip under Mowat, Hardy and Ross Administrations,—at Sandwich, Ont., on July 1, aged 89 years.

McKellar, Hugh, publisher of the *Agricultural Review* at Moose Jaw, Sask., for many years Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba,—at Moose Jaw, Sask., on Oct. 23, aged 80 years.

McKeough, William E., barrister, and a former Mayor of Chatham, Ont.,—at Chatham, Ont., on Dec. 3, aged 68 years.

McMahon, Albert E., a former Manager of United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia; and Past President of the Maritime Board of Trade,—at Kentville, N.S., on Nov. 29, aged 68 years.

Mewhinney, Alexander Patterson, Liberal Member for North Bruce in the Ontario Legislature,—at Paisley, Ont., on Oct. 29, aged 56 years.

Mercier, M.D., Oscar F., Chief Surgeon, Notre Dame Hospital; Professor of Clinical Surgery, University of Montreal,—at Montreal, on July 26, aged 62 years.

Mickle, Charles, senior partner, Mickle Dyment Lumber Company; interested in municipal affairs, mining and sport,—at Gravenhurst, Ont., on Nov. 29, aged 80 years.

Mickle, K.C., Charles Julius, a former Judge of Essex County, Chairman of the Chesley High School Board,—at Chesley, Ont., on Oct. 19, aged 67 years.

Montizambert, M.D., C.M.G., I.S.O., D.C.L., F.R.C.S.E., Frederick, a former Director-General of Public Health and Sanitary Adviser to the Government of Canada,—at Ottawa, on Nov. 2, aged 87 years.

Morgan, B.A., D.Paed., Sydney Albert, Provisional Director of Professional Training for Department of Education for the Province of Ontario; and a former Principal of Hamilton Normal School,—at Hamilton, Ont., on July 11, aged 71 years.

Morin, George Doreze, Member for Bagot in the House of Commons,—at St. Pie de Bagot, Que., on Dec. 24, aged 45 years.

Mulholland, Major Alexander Albert, Federal representative, Toronto Harbour Commission,—at Willowdale, Ont., on Oct. 31, aged 69 years.

Murray, Monsignor Charles Bancroft, formerly Vicar-General of Brockville, —at Brockville, Ont., on Nov. 30, aged 84 years.

Nantel, Monsignor Antonin, formerly Superior of St. Therèse Seminary; Honorary Canon, Montreal Cathedral; and author,—at St. Therèse, Que., on July 30, aged 89 years.

Nash, Frederick John, journalist and lecturer; Member of the Prince Edward Island Legislature, 1919-23, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Aug. 2, aged 65 years.

Odell, Loop Sewall, sportsman, traveller, and manufacturer,—at Montreal, on Aug. 4, aged 70 years.

Osler, Arthur Ernest, founder of the Toronto financial firm of A. E. Osler & Co., —at Toronto, on Sept. 1, aged 72 years.

Paul, William James, a former Member for Addington in the Ontario Legislature and one-time Member for Lennox and Addington in the House of Commons,—at Ottawa, on Sept. 1, aged 75 years.

Pellatt, Lady, (Catherine Welland Merritt) wife of Sir Henry Pellatt, Kt., C.V.D., and member of a well-known United Empire Loyalist family of the Niagara frontier; identified with the Imperial Daughters of the Empire and other organizations,—at Toronto, on Dec. 19.

Peuchen, Arthur Godfrey, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's Own Rifles, 1914-15, survivor of the steamship *Titanic* disaster,—at Toronto, on Dec. 7, aged 70 years.

Philps, Andrew, Member of the Quebec Legislature for Huntingdon from 1913,— on Oct. 3.

Pius, Rev. Brother, Member of the Order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and a widely-known authority on boy work,—at Toronto, on Oct. 11, aged 55 years.

Ponton, J. N., founded the Catholic Farmers Union of Quebec Province; Director, *Bulletin des Agriculteurs*,—at Montreal, on Dec. 11, aged 44 years.

Popham, Russell E., financier and stockbroker; served as Major with the 75th Duke of York Regiment during the Great War,—at Montreal, on Nov. 9, aged 43 years.

Porter, K.C., Edward Guss, Member of the House of Commons for West Hastings, 1921-24, and a former Mayor of Belleville,—at Belleville, Ont., on Dec. 23, aged 70 years.

Radcliffe B.A., D.Paed., S.J., Principal, Toronto Normal School; a former Principal of London Normal School and one-time President of the Ontario Educational Association,—at Toronto, on Sept. 2, aged 66 years.

Reid, Hon. John Dowsley, Member of the Senate of Canada and Manager of Edwardsburg and Imperial Starch Companies; Minister of Customs in the Borden Cabinet, 1911-17; and Minister of Railways, 1917-21,—at Prescott, Ont., on Aug. 26, aged 70 years.

Robb, Hon. James Alexander, Minister of Finance and Receiver-General in the Dominion Government from 1925; Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1921-23, and of Immigration and Colonization, 1923-25 (King Ministry),— at Toronto, on Nov. 11, aged 70 years.

Robertson, Farquhar, Montreal financier; active in municipal, philanthropic and educational work,—at Ste. Agathe, Que., on Aug. 8, aged 79 years.

Robinson, M.D., W. J., Superintendent of the Ontario Hospital for the Insane,— at London, Ont., on Sept. 3, aged 71 years.

Ross, B.A., LL.B., Donald, Senior County Judge of Simcoe County; a former Mayor of Barrie,—at Toronto, on Dec. 2.

Ryckman, Samuel Shobal, of United Empire Loyalist descent, and Member for Hamilton in the House of Commons,—at Freeport, N.Y., on Aug. 16, aged 80 years.

Schneider, Lieut.-Col. William Henry, Secretary, Manitoba Employers, Association; served in the Rebellion of 1885, and in the Great War, awarded the Long Service medal,—at Winnipeg, on Sept. 6, aged 68 years.

Schultz, Lady, (**Agnes Campbell Farquharson**) a pioneer of the Red River Settlement; prominent in social, philanthropic and historical work, and widow of Sir John Schultz, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba (1888-1896),—at Winnipeg, on Oct. 8, aged 89 years.

Smith, M.D., Harley, for 14 years Italian Consul in Toronto; served during the Great War on the Orpington Hospital staff; a former President of the Academy of Medicine; active in philanthropic work,—at Toronto, on Aug. 12, aged 65 years.

Taylor, Edmund, Member of the financial firm of Lougheed & Taylor; formerly in the Hudson's Bay Company's service and past President of the Calgary Stock Exchange,—at Calgary, Alta., on Oct. 2, aged 58 years.

Taylor, K.C., LL.B., D.C.L., Frederick Richard, prominent barrister of New Brunswick; counsel for the Bank of Montreal, Canadian Pacific Railway, and other corporations,—at Rothesay, N. B., on July 4, aged 52 years.

Thompson, Alexander Montgomery, President, Dominion Automobile Company,—at Toronto, on Oct. 18, aged 70 years.

Torrance, William Barrie, President, Canada Cold Storage Company and formerly in the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Royal Bank of Canada,—at Waterdown, Ont., on July 1, aged 73 years.

Turner, William, a former Manager of the Bank of Montreal, in Chicago,—at Chicago, U. S. A., on Nov. 5, aged 95 years.

Vicars, Lieut.-Colonel J. R., raised the 172nd Royal Mounted Rifles Battalion and served in the Great War; land surveyor and Western pioneer,—at Kamloops, B.C., on Dec. 26, aged 74 years.

Walting, M.C., Major E. W., Mayor of Chatham, N. B.; served with distinction in the Great War, receiving the Military Cross and Bar,—at Moncton, N. B., on Sept. 14, aged 41 years.

Weir, Hon. William Alexander, Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec from 1910; a former Member of the Quebec Legislature and at one time Provincial Treasurer,—at London, Eng., on Oct. 21, aged 71 years.

Whitehead, John M., a former Belgian Consul for British Columbia, Knight of the Order of the King of the Belgians,—at Vancouver, B.C., on Aug. 18, aged 68 years.

Wilkinson, Thomas Harrison, distinguished artist,—at Hamilton, Ont., on Aug. 9, aged 82 years.

Wilson, Frank Howard, President, J. C. Wilson Company; Governor, McGill University; Governor, Montreal General Hospital,—at Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., on Aug. 10, aged 56 years.

Wilson, Frederick W., prominent journalist and publisher of the Port Hope (Ont.) *Guide*,—at Port Hope, Ont., on Oct. 13, aged 69 years.

Woodruff, Allan G., General Manager, E. B. Eddy Company,—at Chatham, N.Y., on July 17, aged 50 years.

Young, V.C., John Francis, served Overseas in 1915 with Canadian Grenadier Guards as stretcher-bearer, wounded on the Somme, 1916,—at Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., on Nov. 7.

(From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1930)

Abernethy, Franklin Edmund, (**Edmund Abbey**), well-known actor, born in Kingston, Ont.; played in the United States chiefly,—at Toronto, on Mar. 23.

Albani, Madame (**Marie Louise Emma Cecile Lajeunesse**), world-renowned prima donna,—at London, England, on Apr. 1, aged 82 years.

Alcorn, K.C., George Oscar, Master-in-Ordinary, Osgoode Hall, 1910-23; a former Member of the Ontario Legislature for Prince Edward County,—at Toronto, on Feb. 16, aged 79 years.

Alloway, William F., banker and philanthropist; served in the first Riel Rebellion,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Feb. 2, aged 77 years.

Amyot, Lieut.-Col., Hon. George Elie, Member of the Quebec Legislative Council; a former President of the Quebec Board of Trade,—at Palm Beach, Fla., on Mar. 28, aged 74 years.

Anderson, Most Rev. Charles Palmerston, presiding Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States; for 25 years Bishop of Chicago,—at Chicago, Ill., on Jan. 30, aged 65 years.

Barker, V.C., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel William George, famous Canadian Ace in the Great War; brought down 52 enemy aeroplanes,—at Ottawa, on Mar. 12, aged 35 years.

Barr, Walter J., President, Goldsmiths' Company of Canada; connected with military and civic affairs and public charities,—at Toronto, on Jan. 9, aged 74 years.

Blackader, Charles C., veteran publisher and editor of the *Acadian Recorder* and President and Director of the Acadia Fire Assurance Co. for 43 years,—at Halifax, N.S., on Apr. 6, aged 82 years.

Blain, Hugh, wholesale merchant and a former President of the Toronto Board of Trade,—at Toronto, on Jan. 15, aged 85 years.

Bostock, P.C., Hon. Hewitt, Speaker of the Senate from 1922; Minister of Public Works, 1921-22,—at Monte Creek, B.C., on Apr. 28, aged 65 years.

Bowman, H. A., Chief Engineer, Department of Public Works, Manitoba, since 1914,—at Winnipeg, on June 8, aged 74 years.

Boyce, George, a former Member of the House of Commons for Carleton,—at Merivale, Ont., on Feb. 28, aged 84 years.

Bridges, M.D., C.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel J. W., served in the Great War with distinction; formerly Director-General, Medical Services,—at Fredericton, N.B., on Feb. 27, aged 64 years.

Calvert, William Samuel, a former Member for West Middlesex and Liberal Whip in the House of Commons,—at Toronto, on Feb. 22, aged 73 years.

Choate, Arthur P., journalist and financier,—at New York, on June 21, aged 66 years.

Christie, Charles Robertson, Secretary-Treasurer, Shedden Forwarding Company Limited,—at Montreal, on Jan. 15, aged 73 years.

Cohen, Jacob, Police Magistrate, Toronto, from 1918,—at Toronto, on May 9, aged 82 years.

Cottingham, Walter H., President, Sherwin-Williams Paint Company,—at Maidenhead, England, on Mar. 12, aged 63 years.

Crawford, George Sherwood, banker and sportsman; son of the late Hon. John W. Crawford, second Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario,—at Toronto, on May 28, aged 82 years.

Creighton, C.M.G., K.C., J.G.A., Law Clerk and Master in Chancery and Parliamentary Counsel of the Senate of Canada,—at Ottawa, on June 27, aged 80 years.

Croissant, Abbé Louis, Superior, Normal School, Laval University; awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery during the Great War,—at Quebec, on Jan. 6, aged 42 years.

Crowell, Horatio C., journalist; served as Captain with the 38th Ottawa Battalion in the Great War,—at Halifax, N.S., on Feb. 9, aged 46 years.

Dargavel, John Robertson, a former President of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association; and Member of the Ontario Legislature for Leeds County, 1905-19,—at Elgin, Ont., on Jan. 28, aged 83 years.

Davidson, Rev. Gilbert Farquhar, Rector of St. George's Church, Regina, and Archdeacon of the Church of England Diocese of Regina,—at Victoria, B.C., on Apr. 5, aged 59 years.

Dawson, (Mrs.) Mary Cameron, editor and publisher, *Parkhill Gazette*,—at Parkhill, Ont., on Jan. 1, aged 61 years.

Dessaulles, Hon. Georges Casimir, Member of the Senate from 1907,—at St. Hyacinthe, Que., on Apr. 19, aged 102 years, 6 months.

Dixon, John Joseph, stockbroker; and a former President of the Canadian National Exhibition,—at Toronto, on Feb. 23, aged 65 years.

Donaldson, Colonel James Ball, former Director-General, Ordnance Services, Department of Militia and Defence; latterly Rector of St. David's Reformed Episcopal Church,—at Ottawa, on Mar. 28, aged 88 years.

Dowsley, His Honour J. K., Senior Judge of the County Court of Leeds and Grenville,—in June.

Eaton, Robert Wellington, Director and Superintendent, T. Eaton Company, Limited; Director of Canadian National Exhibition,—at Toronto, on May 2, aged 65 years.

Edgar, K.C., James F., barrister; son of the late Sir James Edgar; served in the Riel Rebellion of 1885,—at Toronto, on Feb. 3, aged 63 years.

Edwards, J. Plimsoll, editor and historian; a former Major in the Victoria Rifles, Montreal,—at Halifax, N.S., on Apr. 19, aged 73 years.

Ferguson, M.A., B.D., Rev. Canon Robert Henry, Secretary-Treasurer of the Church of England and Diocese of Niagara,—at Hamilton, Ont., on May 18, aged 55 years.

Fontaine, M.D., Joseph Eloi, a former Member of the House of Commons for Hull,—at Hull, Que., on June 11, aged 63 years.

Fraser, James A.. Editor and Publisher of *The Eastern Chronicle,* New Glasgow, —at New Glasgow, N.S., on Jan. 15, aged 88 years.

Fraser, William P., Secretary, Ontario Jockey Club and the Canadian Racing Associations,—at Toronto, on Jan. 2, aged 60 years.

Fudger, Harris Henry, Chairman, Board of Directors, Simpsons Limited and Robert Simpson Company, Limited,—at Toronto, on Mar. 19, aged 79 years.

Garvey, C.S.B., Rev. Wilfred F., noted scholar; Professor of Theology at St. Basil's Scholasticate, Toronto,—at Rochester, N.Y., on Apr. 5, aged 31 years.

Gasson, S.J., Rev. Thomas Ignatius, Dean of Studies, Loyola College; formerly on staff of Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.,—at Montreal, on Feb. 27, aged 70 years.

Grain, M.D., Orton Irwin, a former Member of the Manitoba Legislature; and Mayor of Selkirk in 1896,—at Winnipeg, on Feb. 2, aged 66 years.

Grasett, M.D., Frederick Le Maître, a former Professor of Surgery, Trinity University, and one-time Chief Surgeon, Toronto General Hospital,—at Toronto, on Feb. 16, aged 79 years.

Hampson, Harold, President, Robert Hampson & Sons, Limited, Insurance Brokers; a former Master of the Montreal Hunt Club,—at Montreal, on Apr. 4, aged 61 years.

Hathaway, Ernest J., author and Secretary, Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Limited; member, Public Library Board,—at Toronto, on Mar. 3, aged 58 years.

Hodgins, C.M.G., V D., Major-General William E., barrister and former Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia; served in the Fenian Raid, 1866,—at Ottawa, on Feb. 27, aged 79 years.

Holmes, R.C.A., O.S.A., Robert, noted artist,—at Toronto. on May 14.

Howland, Peleg, President, Imperial Bank of Canada; and President, H. S. Howland & Sons,—at Toronto, on June 26, aged 73 years.

Hutchings, Elisha Frederick, founder of the Great West Saddlery Company, Limited, and associated with many other business enterprises,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Apr. 14, aged 74 years.

Inglis, V.D., Lieut.-Colonel D. S., served Overseas with the Strathcona Horse during the Great War,—at Montreal, on May 25, aged 48 years.

Jaffray, John A., Provincial Librarian and Archivist of the Province of Alberta, —at Edmonton, Alta., on Apr. 28, aged 71 years.

Jarvis, C.M.G., C.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Murray, explorer and soldier; served in the South African and the Great Wars,—at Montreal, on Apr. 5, aged 69 years.

Kelly, Andrew, Honorary President, Western Canadian Flour Mills Company; and connected with other commercial organizations,—at Winnipeg, on Jan. 5, aged 77 years.

Kilpatrick, B.D., D.D., Rev. Thomas Buchanan. author and a former Professor at Emmanuel College (Toronto),—at Toronto, on Mar. 21, aged 72 years.

King, M.D., Colonel Edmund E., past President, Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons; saw service in Riel Rebellion in 1885,—at Toronto, on Apr. 28, aged 68 years.

Kingman, Abner, Montreal financier and philanthropist; Director, Bank of Montreal and of the Sun Life Assurance Co.,—at Montreal, on Apr. 4, aged 74 years.

Lafleur, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Eugène, famous jurist; Batonnier-General of Province of Quebec Bar, 1906,—at Ottawa, Apr. 29, aged 74 years.

Larkin, Hon. Peter C., High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain from 1922,—at London, England, on Feb. 3, aged 73 years.

Leluau, Charles Caesar, civil engineer; a former Professor at the University of Montreal,—at Montreal, on Mar. 10, aged 81 years.

Macdonell, K.C., John Alexander, lawyer, author, and civil servant; scion of well-known Canadian family,—at Alexandria, Ont., on Apr. 25, aged 62 years.

Mackenzie, Hugh Blair, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal,—at Montreal, on Apr. 25, aged 62 years.

Magill, M.A., Ph.D., Robert, Economist; Secretary, Winnipeg Grain Exchange,—at Battle Creek, Mich., on Jan. 15.

Manning, D.D., Rev. James William, Chairman of the Board of Governors of Acadia University for 23 years,—at Wolfville, N. S., on May 18, aged 88 years.

McCarthy, LL.B., Maitland Stewart, a former Judge of the Alberta High Court of Justice; Member for Calgary in the House of Commons, 1904-1913,—at Montreal, on May 17, aged 58 years.

McConkey, Thomas George, General Manager, Canada Life Assurance Company,—at Toronto, on Jan. 22, aged 59 years.

McConnell, M.D., D.C.L., J. Bradford, a former Dean of Bishop's College Medical School,—at Montreal, on Apr. 5, aged 79 years.

McCord, K.C., LL.D., David Ross, distinguished lawyer and historian; founder, McCord National Museum,—at Guelph, Ont., on Apr. 12, aged 86 years.

McCready, John E. B., prominent journalist of pre-Confederation period,—at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Apr. 15, aged 92 years.

McIntosh, James Innes, formerly publisher of the Guelph *Mercury*,—at Guelph, Ont., on Mar. 28, aged 72 years.

McKinnon, W. H., Member of Saskatchewan Legislature for Wadena, 1921-29,—at Regina, Sask., on May 21, aged 64 years.

McMaster, William, financier and industrialist; Chairman, Board of Canadian Industries,—at Montreal, on May 5, aged 79 years.

Melanson, M.D., C.M., Amédée Raymond, a former Member for Yarmouth of the Nova Scotia Legislature,—at Yarmouth, N.S., on May 8, aged 48 years.

Mickle, Sara, author and a former President of the Women's Historical Society, Toronto,—at Toronto, on June 2.

Miller, William Robert, senior partner, R. Moat & Company, stockbrokers,—at Montreal, on May 10, aged 65 years.

Moncrieff, Major George Glen, lawyer and sportsman; served with 149th Battalion in the Great War,—at Petrolia, Ont., on Feb. 13.

Montizambert, Alexander, a former Branch Manager, Bank of Montreal,—at Victoria, B.C., on Feb. 3, aged 75 years.

Moore, John M., architect and a former Mayor of London,—at London, Ont., on June 19, aged 73 years.

Morin, Joseph, Provincial Auditor of the Province of Quebec for twenty years, a former Member of the Quebec Legislature for St. Hyacinthe,—at St. Hyacinthe, Que., on Mar. 2, aged 76 years.

Morrison, Alexander, Member of the House of Commons for Macdonald, Man., 1914-17,—at Carman, Man., on Jan. 19, aged 79 years.

Moss, Lieut.-Colonel Claude, served with the British Army in India, South Africa; and in the Great War—mentioned in despatches,—at Cowichan, B.C., on Jan. 20, aged 71 years.

Nadeau, Madame Yvonne, Superior-General of the Order of the Sisters of the Precious Blood ; formerly Superior, Levis Monastery,—at St. Hyacinthe, Que., on May 11, aged 49 years.

Nesbitt, Hon. Wallace, Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada; President of the Canadian Bar Association, 1928-29; former Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada,—at Toronto, on Apr. 7, aged 72 years.

Oliver, Frederick G., bank manager and sportsman,—at Toronto, on Jan. 2, aged 66 years.

O'Meara, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Thomas Robert, Principal of Wycliffe College (Toronto),—at Toronto, on Jan. 10, aged 65 years.

Patenaude, Louis Napoleon, former Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec,—at Montreal, on May 1, aged 74 years.

Paterson, K.C., John Andrew, noted barrister, and Director of the North American Life Assurance Co.,—at Toronto, on May 13, aged 83 years.

Payette, Louis, Knight of the Legion of Honour; a former Mayor of Montreal,—at Montreal, on Mar. 19, aged 75 years.

Pearce, William, civil engineer, Western pioneer in mining, irrigation, etc.,—at East Calgary, Alta., on Mar. 3, aged 82 years.

Perrie, D.D., Rev. David, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada,—at Wingham, Ont., on Feb. 11, aged 73 years.

Pond, John, Editor of the *Summerside Pioneer* from 1922; civil engineer and lightning expert,—at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on May 31, aged 68 years.

Powell, K.C., Henry A., a former Member of the New Brunswick Legislature and of the House of Commons; member of the International Joint Commission, —at Saint John, N.B., on Apr. 15, aged 75 years.

Prowse, Hon. Benjamin Charles, Member of the Senate and a former Mayor of Charlottetown,—at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Feb. 22, aged 67 years.

Robertson, Major Albert Ernest, financier; veteran of the Great War,—at Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 10, aged 46 years.

Robertson, LL.D., C.M.G., James Wilson, Chief Commissioner of Boy Scouts for Canada since 1919; a former Dominion Dairy Commissioner; Chairman, Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, 1910; and Director of Food Supplies, 1919,—at Ottawa, on Mar. 20, aged 73 years.

Robins, LL.D., D.C.L., Sampson Paul, pioneer of Protestant education in Quebec Province,—at Montreal, on Feb. 9, aged 97 years.

Robitaille, Hon. Amédée, Prothonotary of the Superior Court of Quebec, 1908-30; formerly Provincial Secretary of Quebec,—at Quebec, on Mar. 28, aged 78 years.

Rutherford, B.S.A., W. J., Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, and member of the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Commission,—at Saskatoon, Sask., on June 1, aged 62 years.

Ruttan, M.D., C.M., Robert Fulford, noted scientist; *Emeritus* Dean of Graduate Studies and Research, McGill University,—at Montreal, on Feb. 19, aged 74 years.

Ryan, Rev. Stephen James, Catholic educationist; editor, *North West Review*, Winnipeg,—at New York, on Mar. 30, aged 33 years.

Saunders, K.C., Dyce Willcocks, barrister and famous cricketer,—at London, England, on June 12, aged 68 years.

Saunders, John Cramp, Deputy Minister of Finance Department of Canada,—at Ottawa, on Apr. 4, aged 67 years.

Scott, Frederick A., Director, Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited, —at Montreal, on Apr. 10.

Scott, John Waldron, merchant, banker and railway director,—at Listowel, Ont., on Apr. 16, aged 94 years.

Smith, J. Nelson, New Brunswick lumber manufacturer and shipbuilder,—at Moncton, N.B., on Jan. 13, aged 83 years.

Stacey, B.A., Rev. Frank Bainard, a former Member of the House of Commons for Westminster,—at Chilliwack, B.C., on Mar. 18, aged 71 years.

Stubbs, M.A., Samuel J., editor of text-books for the Ontario Government,—at Toronto, on Feb. 1, aged 60 years.

Timmins, Louis Henry, lumber manufacturer and part owner of the Hollinger Mine,—at Montreal, on June 1, aged 70 years.

Towers, K.C., Lieut.-Col. Robert I., well-known lawyer; commanded the 70th Battalion of London, Ont., in the Great War, 1917,—at Toronto, on Apr. 10, aged 53 years.

Trethewey, John L., President, Tretheway-Ossian Mines, Limited,—at Toronto, on Jan. 19, aged 68 years.

Sugrue, James L., former President, Saint John Trades and Labour Council, and organizer and President, 1914-18, of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour,—at Saint John, N.B., on June 23, aged 47 years.

Tait, Melbourne Magill, Director and Secretary of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada; veteran of the Great War,—at Montreal, on June 2, aged 47 years.

Trautman, Fred E., first railway publicity representative in Western Canada for Canadian Pacific Railway, and former editor of *The Times Journal*, Fort William,—at Winnipeg, Man., on June 7, aged 66 years.

Walker, Herbert F., Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, and connected with several other industrial organizations; veteran of the Great War,—at Montreal, on May 15, aged 38 years.

Wallace, D.D., Rev. Francis Huston, a former Dean of Theology, Victoria College,—at Toronto, on June 2, aged 79 years.

Williams, Murray Edmund, journalist and stockbroker,—at Montreal, on Apr. 6, aged 53 years.

Wilson, Percy Bateman, Secretary and Chief Executive of the Newsprint Institute of Canada; a former President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association,—at Montreal, on June 11, aged 63 years.

Woodcock, Rev. Francis Dealtry, Archdeacon of Kingston; Rector, Trinity Church, Brockville,—at Brockville, Ont., on Feb. 12, aged 78 years.

Wright, George, Chairman, Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission and connected with many other commercial enterprises,—at Toronto, on Mar. 17, aged 63 years.

ADDENDA

The Dominion General Election, 1930. The following analysis of the popular vote on July 28 is unofficial but is based upon official figures, (*The Citizen*, Ottawa, Sept. 6, 1930):

Provinces	Con.	Lib.	Prog.	Lib.-Prog.	Lab.	Ind.	U.F.A.	Farmer	Com.
Ont.....	745,414	590,071	12,815*	.....	992	8,785	.....	.....	1,499
Que.....	456,037	542,135	.....	.....	.....	21,776	.....	.....	313
N.S.....	140,513	127,189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.B.....	109,839	75,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Man.....	111,312	37,234	.....	59,155	19,809	2,018	.....	.....	3,873
B.C.....	119,074	98,933	.....	.....	15,732	7,894	.....	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	29,692	29,698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sask.....	129,420	153,673	18,178	.....	.....	6,155	.....	22,766	.....
Alta.....	67,808	60,148	.....	.....	8,769	2,727	60,924	.....	.....
Yukon....	846	558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals....	1,909,955	1,714,860	30,993	59,155	45,302	49,355	60,924	22,766	5,685

In the following table which gives the returns of the Election held July 28, 1930, in which the King Government (Liberal) was defeated and the Bennett Government (Conservative) came into office, the abbreviations used in the column "Opposition Politics" are explained herewith: Con. (Conservative); I.-C. (Independent-Conservative); Ind. (Independent); U. F. O. (United Farmer of Ontario); U. F. A. (United Farmer, Alberta); L.-P. (Liberal-Progressive); Com. (Communist); Prog. (Progressive); Lab. (Labour); Ind. (Independent); I.-L. (Independent-Liberal); I.-La. (Independent-Labour); Co-op. (Co-operative); F'er. (Farmer); F.-La. (Farmer-Labour); Proh. (Prohibitionist); I.-P. (Independent-Progressive); I.-Prot. (Independent-Protectionist); and L.-Prot. (Liberal-Protectionist): The table is divided according to Provinces:

ONTARIO

Constituency	Government Candidates (Liberal)	Opposition Candidates	Opposition Politics	Members Elected	Majorities over defeated Candidates
Algoma E.....	B. Bowman	G. B. Nicholson ..	Con..	G. B. Nicholson	297
Algoma W....	A. E. Whytall.. ..	T. E. Simpson....	Con..	T. E. Simpson.....	1,423
Brant	John Harold.....	F. Smoke	Con..	F. Smoke.....	722
Brantford City	W. R. Macdonald.	R. E. Ryerson....	Con..	R. E. Ryerson.....	3,082
Bruce N.....	Hon. J. Malcolm..	W. Mitchell.....	Con..	Hon. J. Malcolm..	77
Bruce S.....	W. A. Hall.....	F. Moffatt.....	Con..	W. A. Hall.....	901
Carleton.....	M. N. Cummings .	W. F. Garland....	Con..	W. F. Garland {Cummings..	290
		R. O. Morris.....	I.-C.	{Morris.....	4,948
Dufferin-Simcoe	W. G. Case	W. E. Rowe.....	Con..	W. E. Rowe	4,981
Durham.. ..	M. J. Holman.. ...	F. W. Bowen.....	Con..	F. W. Bowen.....	1,606
Elgin W.. ..	M. F. Hepburn...	J. Dowler.....	Con..	M. F. Hepburn.....	1,437
Essex E.....	E. G. Odette	Hon R. Morand...	Con..	Hon. R. Morand	2,110
Essex S.....	J. C. Montgomery.	E. J. Gott.....	Con..	E. J. Gott.....	1,977
Essex W.....	Mrs. G. Kennedy .	S. C. Robinson ..	Con..	S. C. Robinson.....	6,460

*NOTE.—Miss A. Macphail's votes (6,619) are included under "Progressive" in this table; in table on page 109 they are included under "U.F.O."

ONTARIO—*Continued*

Constituency	Government Candidates (Liberal)	Opposition Candidates	Opposition Politics	Members Elected	Majorities over Defeated Candidates
Fort William	C. W. Wilson	Hon. R. J. Manion	Con.	Hon. R. J. Manion	
		Rev. A. E. Smith	Ind.	C. W. Wilson	3,677
				Rev. A. E. Smith	6,345
Frontenac-Addington	S. D. Stinchecombe	Wm. Spankie	Con.	Wm. Spankie	3,371
Glengarry	J. A. C. Huot	A. McGillis	Con.	A. McGillis	1,229
Grenville-Dundas	W. J. Taugher	A. C. Casselman	Con.	A. C. Casselman	4,420
Grey N	W. P. Telford	V. Porteous	Con.	V. Porteous	187
Grey S.-E		L. G. Campbell	Con.		
		Agnes Macphail	U.F.O.	Agnes Macphail	243
Haldimand	W. W. Camelford	M. C. Senn	Con.	M. C. Senn	1,307
Halton		J. Waldbrook	L.-P.	R. K. Anderson	1,170
		R. K. Anderson	Con.		
Hamilton E.	F. F. Treleaven	G. S. Rennie	Con.	G. S. Rennie (Treleaven)	4,778
		Saul Cohen	Com.	(Cohen)	12,548
Hamilton W.	C. E. Riselay	C. W. Bell	Con.	C. W. Bell	4,703
Hastings-Peterboro	F. Aylesworth	A. T. Embury	Con.	A. T. Embury	3,994
Hastings S.	C. E. Hanna	W. E. Tummon	Con.	W. E. Tummon	2,197
Huron N.	W. H. Robertson	G. Spotton	Con.	G. Spotton	233
Huron S.	T. McMillan	N. W. Trewartha	Con.	T. McMillan	349
Kenora-Rainy R.	Hon. P. Heenan	J. McManus	Con.	Hon. P. Heenan	502
Kent	J. W. Rutherford	C. Stonehouse	Con.	J. W. Rutherford	1,414
Kingston City	J. Halliday	A. E. Ross	Con.	A. E. Ross	1,588
Lambton E	C. G. Dunlop	J. T. Sproule	Con.	J. T. Sproule (Fansher)	13
		B. W. Fansher	Prog.	(Dunlop)	6,056
Lambton W.	R. W. Gray	W. S. Haney	Con.	R. W. Gray	555
Lanark	Bert Soper	T. A. Thompson	Con.	T. A. Thompson (Soper)	1,365
		W. S. Murphy	I.-C.	(Murphy)	3,127
		Mildred Low	I.-C.	(Low)	6,989
Leeds	J. R. Maclaren	H. A. Stewart	Con.	H. A. Stewart	3,145
Lincoln	May L. Greenwood	Hon. J. D. Chaplin	Con.	Hon J. D. Chaplin	5,948
London	J. Vining	J. F. White	Con.	J. F. White	4,283
Middlesex E.	D. G. Ross	F. Boyes	Con.	F Boyes	1,678
Middlesex W.	Hon. J. C. Elliott	P. Campbell	Con.	Hon. J. C. Elliott	1,490
Muskoka-Ont	J. D. MacDonald	P. McGibbon	Con.	P. McGibbon	2,948
Nipissing	J. R. Hurtubise	Henry Morel	Con.	J. R. Hurtubise (Morel	2,151
		Amos Hill	Com.	(Hill	12,057
Norfolk-Elgin	W. H. Taylor	J. L. Stansell	Con.	W. H. Taylor	5
Northumberland	W. A. Fraser	M. E. Maybee	Con.	W. A. Fraser (Maybee	941
		Mrs. E. Macdonald	I.-P.	(Macdonald	8,256
Ontario	W. H. Moore	Dr. T. E. Kaiser	Con.	W. H. Moore	470
Ottawa (two)	T. F. Ahearn	Frank Plant	Con.	T. F. Ahearn (Plant	2,452
				(Lafortune	3,043
	E. R. E. Chevrier	F. Lafortune	Con.	E. R. E. Chevrier (Plant	2,540
				(Lafortune	3,131
Oxford N		D. M. Sutherland	Con.	D. M. Sutherland	1,037
		Hugh Allen	L.-P.		
Oxford S.	T. M. Cayley	D. Sutherland	Con.	T. M. Cayley	55
Parkdale	A. Gillies	David Spence	Con.	David Spence	5,890
Parry Sound	J. Hilliar	Jas. Arthurs	Con.	Jas Arthurs	1,139
Peel	W. J. Lowe	Sam Charters	Con.	Sam Charters	265
Perth N	D. Smith	D. M. Wright	Con.	D. M. Wright	863
Perth S.	F. G. Sanderson	James Monteith	Con.	F. G. Sanderson	717
Peterboro W.	J. J. Duffus	E. A. Peck	Con.	E. A. Peck	1,761
Port Arthur-Thunder Bay	J. J. Carrick	D. J. Cowan	Con.	D. J. Cowan	1,956
Prescott	E. O. Bertrand	E. A. Mooney	Con.	E. O. Bertrand	4,246
Pr. Edward-Lennox	W. H. Benson	J. A. Weese	Con.	J. A. Weese	1,466
Renfrew N.	M. McKay	I. D. Cotnam	Con.	I. D. Cotnam	1,223
Renfrew S	Hon. T. A. Low	M. J. Maloney	Con.	M. J. Maloney	260
Russell	Alfred Goulet	Alex. Marion	Con.	Alfred Goulet	1,537
Simcoe E	Geo. McLean	A. B. Thompson	Con.	A. B. Thompson	345
Simcoe N		E. C. Drury	L.-P.		
		J. T. Simpson	Con.	J. T. Simpson	836
Stormont	A. N. Smith	F. T. Shaver	Con.	F. T. Shaver	575
Timiskaming N.	J. A. Bradette	D. Chenier	Con.	J. A. Bradette	2,564
Timiskaming S.	Malcolm Lang	W. A. Gordon	Con.	W. A. Gordon	1,534
Toronto E.	R. A. Allen	Hon. E. B. Ryckman	Con.	Hon. E. B. Ryckman	7,075
Toronto E. C.	P. Donnelly	R. C. Matthews	Con.	R. C. Matthews	5,488
Toronto H. Park	Aubrey Bond	A. J. Anderson	Con.	A. J. Anderson	6,042
Toronto N.-E.	G. A. Urquhart	R. L. Baker	Con.	R. L. Baker	6,278

ONTARIO—*Continued*

Constituency	Government Candidates (Liberal)	Opposition Candidates	Opposition Politics	Members Elected	Majorities over Defeated Candidates
Toronto N.	W. F. MacRae	J. R. MacNicol	Con.	J. R. MacNicol	8,830
Toronto Scarboro	W. H. Ford	J. H. Harris	Con.	J. H. Harris	10,966
Toronto S.	A. G. McIntyre	G. R. Geary	Con.	G. R. Geary	2,391
		Dr. J. Romer	Lab.	McIntyre	2,391
				Romer	3,905
Toronto W. C.	S. Factor	T. L. Church	Con.	S. Factor	
		Chas. Sims	Com.	Church	575
		J. M. Conner	Lab.	Sims	7,749
				Conner	8,110
Victoria	T. J. Carley	T. H. Stinson	Con.	T. H. Stinson	2,730
Waterloo N.	Hon. W. D. Euler	K. K. Homuth	Con.	Hon. W. D. Euler	3,053
Waterloo S.	C. R. Widdifield	A. M. Edwards	Con.	A. M. Edwards	4,049
Welland	A. B. Damude	G. H. Pettit	Con.	G. H. Pettit	2,467
Wellington N.	J. K. Blair	D. Sinclair	Con.	J. K. Blair	90
Wellington S.	J. B. Mitchell	Hon. H. Guthrie	Con.	Hon. H. Guthrie	994
Wentworth	F. C. Biggs	G. C. Wilson	Con.	G. C. Wilson	
		Sam Weaver	Ind.	Biggs	3,808
				Weaver	11,806
York N.	W. P. Mulock	T. H. Lennox	Con.	T. H. Lennox	298
York S.	D. McCarthy	R. H. McGregor	Con.	R. H. McGregor	6,458
York W	W. A. Edwards	J. E. Lawson	Con.	J. E. Lawson	9,475

QUEBEC

Argenteuil	J. L. L. Legault	Sir G. Perley	Con.	Sir G. Perley	769
Bagot	C. Dumaine	L. Gauthier	Con.	C. Dumaine	175
Beauce	E. Lacroix	J. L. Jacob	Con.	E. Lacroix	5,526
Beauharnois	M. Raymond	J. H. Lebeuf	Con.	M. Raymond	1,725
Bellechasse	O. L. Boulanger	J. W. Gaudette	Con.	O. L. Boulanger	1,993
Berthier-Maskinonge	J. C. T. Gervais	J. A. Barrette	Con.	J. A. Barrette	356
Bonaventure	Hon. Chas. Marcil	E. A. D. Morgan	Con.	Hon. Chas. Marcil	46
Brome-Missisquoi	Hon. W. F. Kay	F. H. Pickel	Con.	F. H. Pickel	1,332
Cartier	S. W. Jacobs	Louis Wolfe	Con.	S. W. Jacobs	
		M. Masson	I.-Prot.	Wolfe	6,183
		P. E. Parent	I.-L.	Masson	6,817
				Parent	7,571
Chambly-Vercheres	A. Geoffrion	A. Duranleau	Con.	A. Duranleau	1,197
Champlain	A. L. Desaulniers	J. L. Baribeau	Con.	J. L. Baribeau	
		J. E. Guibord	I.-L.	Desaulniers	792
				Guibord	7,227
Charlevoix-Saguenay	P. F. Casgrain	Thos. Maher	Con.	P. F. Casgrain	2,728
Chateauguay-Huntingdon	D. J. O'Connor	J. C. Moore	Con.	J. C. Moore	489
Chicoutimi	J. E. A. Dubuc	J. A. Lavergne	Lab.	J. E. A. Dubuc	900
Compton	J. E. Letellier	S. Gobeil	Con.	S. Gobeil	308
Dorchester	Hon. L. Cannon	O. Gagnon	Con.	O. Gagnon	338
Drummond-Arthabaska	W. Girouard	A. Kirouac	Con.	W. Girouard	3,457
Gaspe	M. Brasset	W. A. E. Flynn	Con.	M. Brasset	3,371
Hochelaga	E. C. St. Père	J. T. U. Simard	Con.	E. C. St. Père	10,372
Hull	A. Fournier	J. N. Beauchamp	Con.	A. Fournier	6,632
Jac. Cartier	T. Rheaume	J. G. P. Laurin	Con.	J. G. P. Laurin	
		W. E. Ranger	I.-L.	Rheaume	2,469
				Ranger	21,926
Joliette	C. E. Ferland	J. C. Perrault	Con.	C. E. Ferland	925
Kamouraska	G. Bouchard	Pierre Audet	Con.	G. Bouchard	425
Labelle		H. Bourassa	Ind.	H. Bourassa	(Acclamation)
Lac-St. Jean	A. Sylvestre	J. L. Duguay	Con.	J. L. Duguay	176
Laprairie-Napierville	V. Dupuis	G. Monette	Con.	V. Dupuis	353
L'Assomption-Montcalm	P. A. Seguin	C. E. Jeannotte	Con.	P. A. Seguin	1,842
Laurier-Outremont	J. A. Mercier	H. F. Fortier	Con.	J. A. Mercier	
		L. W. Jacobs	L.-Prot.	Fortier	7,669
		J. A. Shinnick	I.-C..	Jacobs	12,536
				Shinnick	14,023
Laval-Two Mountains	L. Lacombe	Arthur Sauvé	Con.	Arthur Sauvé	967
Levis	J. E. Dussault	Emile Fortin	Con.	E. Fortin	185
L'Islet	J. F. Fafard	L. J. Gauthier	Con.	J. F. Fafard	393
Lotbinière	J. A. Verville	W. Laliberte	Con.	J. A. Verville	1,205
Maisonneuve	C. Robitaille	H. Desjardins	Con.	C. Robitaille	
		E. Simard	Com.	Desjardins	5,400
		D. Courchesne	Ind.	Courchesne	17,841
				Simard	18,581
Matane	G. L. Dionne	J. E. H. LaRue	Con.	J. E. H. LaRue	724
Megantic	E. Roberge	J. T. Beaudoin	Con.	E. Roberge	1,852
Montmagny	J. L. K. Laflamme	A. Lavergne	Con.	A. Lavergne	222
Mount Royal	Grace R. England	R. S. White	Con.	R. S. White	14,176

QUEBEC—*Continued*

Constituency	Government Candidates (Liberal)	Opposition Candidates	Opposition Politics	Members Elected	Majorities over Defeated Candidates
Nicolet	L. Dubois	J. A. Gaudet	Con.	L. Dubois	1,201
Pontiac	F. S. Cahill	Chas. Belec	Con.	Chas. Belec	1,896
		Jos. P. Cote	I.-L.	Cahill	2,993
Portneuf	J. Desrochers	J. A. Foley	Con.	J. Desrochers	551
Que.-Montmorency	H. E. Lavigueur	C. N. Dorion	Con.	C. N. Dorion	47
		X. Galibois	Ind.	Galibois	7,082
Quebec E.	Hon. E. Lapointe	A. Taschereau	Con.	Hon. E. Lapointe	2,180
Quebec S.	Maj. C. G. Power	F. J. Dinan	Con.	Maj. C. G. Power	1,453
Quebec W.	G. Lacroix	M. Dupre	Con.	M. Dupre	446
Richelieu	Hon. P. J. A. Cardin	J. L. A. L'Heureux	Con.	Hon. P. J. A. Cardin	2,408
Richmond-Wolfe	W. G. Mitchell	J. F. Lafleche	Con.	J. F. Lafleche	1,155
Rimouski	Sir Eugene Fiset	H. Boulay	Con.	Sir Eugene Fiset	1,525
St. Ann	J. J. E. Guerin	J. A. Sullivan	Con.	J. A. Sullivan	367
St. Antoine	W. J. Hushion	L. G. Bell	Con.	L. G. Bell	2,007
St. Denis	J. A. Denis	J. C. Gauthier	Con.	J. A. Denis	14,264
		Idola St. Jean	Ind.	St. Jean	26,914
St. Henri	P. Mercier	A. Boyer	Con.	P. Mercier	5,603
St. Hyacinthe-Rouville	J. T. A. Fontaine	V. Sylvestre	Con.	J. T. A. Fontaine	1,157
St. James	Hon. F. Rinfret	J. P. Lamarche	Con.	Hon. F. Rinfret	7,081
St. Jean-Iberville	M. Rheaume	Yvan Sabourin	Con.	M. Rheaume	3,940
St. Lawrence-St. George	E. Pitt	C. H. Cahan	Con.	C. H. Cahan	3,013
Ste. Marie	H. Deslauriers	T. Lefort	Con.	H. Deslauriers	10,444
Shefford	Hon. P. E. Boivin	J. E. Tetreault	Con.	J. E. Tetreault	1,606
Sherbrooke	C. B. Howard	W. H. Lynch	Con.	C. B. Howard	498
Stanstead	C. L. Brown	J. T. Hackett	Con.	J. T. Hackett	1,904
		J. C. Samson	I.-L.	Samson	4,220
Temiscouata	J. F. Pouliot	C. E. Dube	Con.	J. F. Pouliot	117
Terrebonne	E. Parent	Hon. G. A. Fauteux	Con.	E. Parent	1,882
Three Rivers-St. Maurice	A. Bettez	L. D. Durant	Con.	A. Bettez	3,649
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	J. Thauvette	H. J. Gagne	Con.	J. Thauvette	1,881
		R. G. Mousseau	I.-L.	Mousseau	2,595
Wright	F. W. Perras	L. Cousineau	Con.	F. W. Perras	1,083
Yamaska	A. Boucher	P. F. Comtois	Con.	Aime Boucher	1

NOVA SCOTIA

Antigonish-Guysborough	William Duff	H. A. Price	Con.	William Duff	919
Cape Breton N.-Victoria	M. Dwyer	L. W. Johnstone	Con.	L. W. Johnstone	1,891
Cape Breton S.	D. A. Cameron	F. MacDonald	Con.	F. MacDonald	6,618
Colchester	M. L. Urquhart	G. T. MacNutt	Con.	M. L. Urquhart	397
Cumberland	J. Stanley	R. K. Smith	Con.	R. K. Smith	1,453
Digby-Annapolis	S. Pickup	H. B. Short	Con.	H. B. Short	75
Halifax (two)	P. R. Jack	Hon. W. A. Black	Con.	Hon. W. A. Black	Jack 2,172
					Cragg 2,426
	E. J. Cragg	F. P. Quinn	Con.	F. P. Quinn	Jack 1,841
					Cragg 2,095
Hants-Kings	J. L. Ilsley	A. de W. Foster	Con.	J. L. Ilsley	1,112
Inverness	A. L. MacDonald	I. D. MacDougall	Con.	I. D. MacDougall	165
Pictou	J. H. MacQuarrie	T. Cantley	Con.	T. Cantley	498
Queens-Lunenburg	J. J. Kinley	W. G. Ernst	Con.	W. G. Ernst	1,126
Richmond-W. C.-Breton	E. C. Doyle	J. A. MacDonald	Con.	J. A. MacDonald	672
Shelburne-Yarmouth	Hon. J. L. Ralston	J. M. Walker	Con.	Hon. J. L. Ralston	1,373

NEW BRUNSWICK

Charlotte	J. W. Scovil	A. D. Ganong	Con.	A. D. Ganong	1,503
Gloucester	Hon. P. J. Veniot	A. M. Robichaud	Con.	Hon. P. J. Veniot	256
Kent	A. E. Bourgeois	T. Arsenault	Con.	T. Arsenault	380
Northumberland	G. P. Burchill	G. M. McDade	Con.	G. M. McDade	2,458
Restigouche-Madawaska	T. H. McEvoy	M. D. Cormier	Con.	M. D. Cormier	548

NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued*

Constituency	Government Candidates (Liberal)	Opposition Candidates	Opposition Politics	Members Elected	Majorities over Defeated Candidates
Royal	D. V. White	Hon. G. B. Jones	Con.	Hon. G. B. Jones	2,924
St. John-Albert	W. M. Ryan	M. MacLaren	Con.	M. MacLaren	McAvity... 7,859 Ryan..... 8,083
	A. G. McAvity	Thomas Bell	Con.	Thomas Bell	McAvity... 7,800 Ryan..... 8,024
Victoria-Carleton	A. R. Foster	B. F. Smith	Con.	B. F. Smith	2,852
Westmoreland	H. R. Emmerson	O. B. Price	Con.	O. B. Price	2,710
York-Sunbury	J. J. F. Winslow	R. B. Hanson	Con.	R. B. Hanson	5,616

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Kings	T. V. Grant	Hon. J. A. Macdonald	Con.	Hon. J. A. Macdonald	328
Prince	A. E. Maclean	J. F. Arnett	Con.	A. E. Maclean	1,573
Queens (two)	R. H. Jenkins	W. C. S. McLure	Con.	W. C. S. McLure	Jenkins... 543 Macmillan. 828
	Hon. C. Macmillan	J. H. Myers	Con.	J. H. Myers	Jenkins.... 411 Macmillan.. 696

MANITOBA

Brandon	Hon. T. A. Crerar	D. W. Beaubier	Con.	D. W. Beaubier	Crerar..... 2,055
		Beatrice Brigden	Lab.		Brigden.... 7,181
Dauphin		J. L. Bowman	Con.	J. L. Bowman	684
		W. J. Ward	L.-P.		
Lisgar		R. T. Hewitt	Con.		
		J. L. Brown	L.-P.	J. L. Brown	172
Macdonald		J. E. Woods	Con.	W. G. Weir	499
		W. G. Weir	L.-P.		
Marquette		H. A. Mullins	Con.	H. A. Mullins	2,694
		J. A. Glen	L.-P.		
Neepawa		T. G. Murphy	Con.	T. G. Murphy	477
		Robert Milne	Prog.		
Nelson		B. M. Stitt	Con.	B. M. Stitt	674
		T. W. Bird	Prog.		
Portage La Prairie		W. H. Burns	Con.	W. H. Burns	142
		E. A. McPherson	L.-P.		
Provencher	Alexandre Ayotte	J. A. Belanger	Con.	A. L. Beaubien	Belanger... 2,288
		A. L. Beaubien	L.-P.		Kobzar..... 3,847
		Wasyl Kobzar	I.-C.		Ayotte..... 4,241
Selkirk		J. H. Stitt	Con.	J. H. Stitt	Bancroft... 483
		L. P. Bancroft	L.-P.		Nawizowsky 4,872
		J. Nawizowsky	Com.		
Souris		E. F. Willis	Con.	E. F. Willis	472
		J. Steedsman	L.-P.		
Springfield		Thomas Hay	Con.	Thomas Hay	Bissett..... 1,829
		E. D. R. Bissett	L.-P.		Lange..... 4,340
		S. Grabowski	I.-L.		Ross..... 4,935
		F. W. Lange	Lab.		Grabowski.. 5,139
		D. A. Ross	I.-L.		
St. Boniface	J. P. Howden	E. H. Cook	Con.	J. P. Howden	Cook..... 2,415
		E. A. Hansford	Lab.		Hansford... 5,102
Winnipeg N.		M. R. Blake	Con.	A. A. Heaps	Blake..... 1,897
		A. A. Heaps	Lab.		Morris..... 4,744
		L. Morris	Com.		
Winnipeg N.-C.		J. S. Woodsworth	Lab.	J. S. Woodsworth	Garcan.... 6,229
		M. J. Forkin	Com.		Forkin.... 7,780
		Thos. Garcan	I.-C.		
Winnipeg S.	J. S. McDiarmid	Hon. R. Rogers	Con.	Hon. R. Rogers	McDiarmid. 343
		C. A. Tanner	I.-Lab.		Tanner..... 9,861
Winnipeg S.-C.	J. T. Thorson	W. W. Kennedy	Con.	W. W. Kennedy	3,718

SASKATCHEWAN

Assiniboia	R. McKenzie	J. F. Creighton	Co-op.	R. McKenzie	760
Battleford N.	C. R. McIntosh	Dr. A. O. Rose	F'er.	C. R. McIntosh	MacKenzie. 1,095
		W. MacKenzie	Ind.		Rose..... 4,920
Battleford S.	J. Vallance	J. A. Routledge	Con.	J. Vallance	Routledge.. 615
		A. M. Campbell	F'er.		Campbell... 3,225
Humboldt	A. F. Totzke	E. S. Wilson	Con.	A. F. Totzke	Wilson..... 3,931
		F. H. Kellerman	F'er.		Kellerman.. 5,799
Kindersley	C. A. Henderson	A. M. Carmichael	Prog.	A. M. Carmichael	2,180

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued*

Constituency	Government Candidates (Liberal)	Opposition Candidates	Opposition Politics	Members Elected	Majorities over Defeated Candidates
Last Mountain	H. Butcher	H. J. Minor	Con.	H. Butcher	Fansher 837
		W. R. Fansher	Prog.		Minor 1,524
Long Lake	J. F. Johnston	W. D. Cowan	Con.	W. D. Cowan	Johnston 204
		Mrs. I. E. McNeal	F'er.		McNeal 4,071
Mackenzie	A. G. McLean	M. N. Campbell	Prog.	M. N. Campbell	McLean 3,076
		Wasyl Swystun	Ind.		Swystun 3,146
Maple Creek	W. G. Bock	J. B. Swanston	Con.	J. B. Swanston	Bock 557
		Mrs. A. L. Hollis	F'er.		Hollis 5,384
Melfort	M. McLean	Robert Weir	Con.	Robert Weir	McLean 1,332
		F. E. Doyle	F'er.		Doyle 7,264
Melville	Hon. W. R. Motherwell	G. N. Hart	Con.	Hon. W. R. Motherwell	Hart 2,924
		J. M. Thomas	F'er.		Thomas 3,744
Moose Jaw	J. G. Ross	W. A. Beynon	Con.	W. A. Beynon	939
Prince Albert	Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King	George Braden	Con.	Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King	1,192
Qu'Appelle		E. E. Perley	Con.	E. E. Perley	983
		John Millar	L.-P.		
Regina	Hon. C. A. Dunning	F. W. Turnbull	Con.	F. W. Turnbull	Dunning 3,700
		R. A. Carman	Ind.		Carman 14,364
Rosetown	W. Richardson	W. J. Loucks	Con.	W. J. Loucks	Richardson 1,073
		John Evans	F'er.		Evans 2,431
Saskatoon	A. M. Young	F. R. MacMillan	Con.	F. R. MacMillan	1,864
Swift Current	C. E. Bothwell	O. M. Irvin	Con.	C. E. Bothwell	Irvin 932
		J. G. Laycock	F.-Lab.		Laycock 4,291
Weyburn	E. J. Young	J. R. Morley	Con.	E. J. Young	Morley 1,536
		J. H. McManus	F'er.		McManus 5,826
Willow Bunch	T. F. Donnelly	R. B. Hoath	Con.	T. F. Donnelly	738
Yorkton	G. W. McPhee	Robert Barbour	Ind.	G. W. McPhee	1,481

ALBERTA

Acadia		R. Gardiner	U.F.	R. Gardiner	(Acclamation)
Athabaska	J. F. Buckley	D. F. Kellner	U.F.	J. F. Buckley	Kellner 1,261
		E. Michjaluk	Prog.		Michjaluk 3,309
Battle River		H. E. Spencer	U.F.	H. E. Spencer	2,947
		J. W. G. Morrison	Con.		
Bow River		E. J. Garland	U.F.	E. J. Garland	1,172
		Dr. D. Graham	Con.		
Calgary East		G. D. Stanley	Con.	G. D. Stanley	5,342
		H. B. Adshead	Lab.		
Calgary West	C. C. McLaurin	Hon. R. B. Bennett	Con.	Hon. R. B. Bennett	8,072
Camrose	D. R. McIvor	W. T. Lucas	U.F.	W. T. Lucas	2,030
Edmonton E.	K. A. Blatchford	A. U. G. Bury	Con.	A. U. G. Bury	Blatchford 1,741
		G. Latham	Lab.		Latham 3,895
		Jan. Lakeman	Ind.		Lakeman 6,153
Edmonton W.	Hon. C. Stewart	F. C. Jamieson	Con.	Hon. C. Stewart	263
Lethbridge	A. G. Baalin	J. S. Stewart	Con.	J. S. Stewart	King 983
		T. O. King	U.F.		Baalin 1,084
Macleod		J. D. Matheson	Con.	G. G. Coote	792
		G. G. Coote	U.F.		
Medicine Hat	F. W. Gershaw	G. M. Blackstock	Con.	F. W. Gershaw	2,934
Peace River	J. E. Thompson	D. M. Kennedy	U.F.	D. M. Kennedy	1,814
Red Deer		W. J. Botterill	Con.	A. Speakman	1,685
		A. Speakman	U.F.		
Vegreville	C. Gordon	M. Luchkovich	U.F.	M. Luchkovich	904
Wetaskiwin	W. Hayhurst	C. H Russell	Con.	W. Irvine	Russell 424
		W. Irvine	U.F.		Hayhurst 1,881

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Cariboo	H. G. T. Perry	J. A. Fraser	Con.	J. A. Fraser	328
Comox-Alberni		T. Graham	Con.	A. W. Neill	2,381
		A. W. Neill	Ind.		
Fraser Valley	G. G. McGeer	H. J. Barber	Con.	H. J. Barber	572
Kootenay E.	J. F. Guimont	M. D. McLean	Con.	M. D. McLean	206
Kootenay W.	D. D. McLean	W. K. Esling	Con.	W. K. Esling	McLean 1,761
		A. E. Watts	F.-La.		Watts 7,270
Nanaimo	C. H. O'Halloran	C. H. Dickie	Con.	C. H. Dickie	3,231
New Westminster	T. Reid	W. G. McQuarrie	Con.	T. Reid	2,791
Skeena	O. Hanson	J. C. Brady	Con.	O. Hanson	1,024

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued*

Constituency	Government Candidates (Liberal)	Opposition Candidates	Opposition Politics	Members Elected	Majorities over Defeated Candidates
Vancouver-Burrard	W. Hanbury	R. J. Hamilton	Con.	W. Hanbury.	Hamilton 2,734
		E. C. Appleby	Proh.		Woodworth 15,932
		C. Woodworth	Ind.		Appleby 16,353
Vancouver C.	Hon. I. Mackenzie	Hon. H. H. Stevens	Con.	Hon. I. Mackenzie	2,041
Vancouver N.	A. E. Munn	Maj.-Gen. A. D. McRae	Con.	A. E. Munn	1,042
Vancouver S.		L. J. Ladner	Con.	A. MacInnis	Ladner 882
		W. Bennett	Com.		Bennett 14,871
		A. MacInnis	I.-La.		
Victoria	S. A. Henderson	D. B. Plunkett	Con.	D. B. Plunkett	2,016
Yale	W. G. Wilkins	G. Stirling	Con.	G. Stirling	3,539

YUKON TERRITORY

Yukon	W. E. Thompson	George Black	Con.	George Black	288

By-Elections. Subsequently, at By-Elections all of the new Ministers who held Portfolios (except Senator Robertson) were elected by acclamation. Hon. E. N. Rhodes was elected for Richmond West-Cape Breton and Hon. H. H. Stevens for Kootenay East, vacancies being created for them by resignations. The other Ministers were re-elected for the ridings in which they had been successful at the General Election.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLEMENT

Annual Addresses and Reports

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF E. W. BEATTY, K.C., LL.D.

AND

REPORTS OF THE 49TH ANNUAL MEETING*

Mr. Beatty's 12th Annual Address

Extended comment on the results of the past year will probably not be necessary in consequence of the comprehensive statement of the Company's operations contained in the annual report.

The results may, I think, be considered reasonably satisfactory in view of the traffic conditions which prevailed during the last four months of the year. That these conditions have not materially altered is indicated by the results of the operations for the first three months of this year, showing as they do a decrease in gross earnings of $8,931,000, and a decrease in net earnings of $3,957,000.

As was to have been expected, the reduced movement in grain which was responsible for the lower earnings during the latter part of 1929 is still the principal factor in traffic decreases, an analysis of the first quarter's results indicating that of the total decrease for that period, $5,226,925 is due to the lighter movement of grain, and $3,704,762 to the reduced movement of general merchandise in consequence of the lesser purchasing power in the country.

The expenses of the Company have been reduced where possible, and will be still further reduced unless traffic conditions improve.

As the shareholders are aware, Western Canada suffered from lack of moisture during the fall months of 1929 and, in consequence, the opening of spring found the soil drier than in a normal year. This condition was somewhat relieved so far as surface moisture is concerned by heavy and general falls of snow and rain during April, but further precipitation will be required during May and June before a good crop can be said to be assured.

I do not need to remind the shareholders that the conditions which have so seriously affected the Company's traffic are quite beyond control and that the sole method of meeting them is by strict economy and exceptional efforts on the part of the officers and men. There is, I am happy to say, no evidence that the organization is failing in any respect to maintain the property and, at the same time, discharge its important transportation duties with great efficiency.

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*NOTE.—Annual Meeting, May 7th, 1930. For a history of the C.P.R., see *The Canadian Annual Review, 1911;* for Lord Shaughnessy's last Presidential Address, see *The Review, 1918,* for Mr. Beatty's first eleven Presidential Addresses, see *The Review* from *1919* to *1928-29*.

When dealing with the question of expenses during periods when traffic conditions are acutely subnormal, I consider it to be my plain duty to present as frankly and as accurately as I can the exact situation to the shareholders. I am under no illusions as to the policies the Company must follow when the traffic, to carry which your equipment and facilities have been built up to an extraordinarily high state of effectiveness, is temporarily non-existent, and I perhaps may be pardoned if I remind you that in this respect the Company's position is not the same as that of the Government-owned system. It has been stated from authoritative sources on behalf of the latter that: "Having regard also for what was thought to be the temporary character of reduced traffic, it was considered unwise and indeed opposed to national interests to embark upon a wholesale policy of retrenchment which would throw many hundreds of wage-earners out of employment, with attendant economic disadvantages. Consequently, while added prudence in expenditures was immediately brought to bear, the company exercised a restraint with regard to measures which conceivably might have created a worse and more permanent condition of depression." In other words, that reductions in staff were not, in the case of that company, considered advisable and that the Government system would maintain men in employment at the public expense under conditions which demand measures of retrenchment in the case of a commercial corporation. Nothing perhaps emphasizes more clearly the fundamental difference in the theory and method of operation of the two properties than this, and it is, of course, only obvious to state that no such policy could be adopted under the conditions existing in Canada to-day by any private company, no matter how broad and humane its policies were. We are of necessity forced to recognize the inevitable consequence of lack of business upon the services which the Company has to perform. The reductions in our gross earnings during the past eight months are heavy, amounting in the aggregate to $34,980,000. Without traffic to move there is an inevitable diminution in work to be done, both in train service and in shops, and in such a situation prudent and economic administration is requisite.

The situation brings into strong relief the narrow margin of surplus which exists under the present Canadian scale of freight rates, even in prosperous times, and in respect of the operations of the strongest and most efficiently operated company. The shareholders will not be surprised, in view of the figures quoted in the annual report, to know that the net operating revenue for the year amounted to 3.9 per cent. on their investment in railway property and that the surplus from railway operations was of a very modest character. It is only fair to point out that if the Company had received the fair rate of return, permitted under the Transportation Act of the United States, its net earnings for 1929 would have been over twenty million dollars in excess of what they actually were.

The credit of the Company is very high, and properly so. It is an inescapable obligation of your directors and officers that it should remain so, not only in your interests, but in order that the integrity of the property and its strength as a going concern should be at all times maintained. It would be a happy situation if the margin of earnings over expenses were sufficiently generous to permit the Company to meet emergent and unusual conditions without restriction of services or reduction of staff, but so long as this condition does not exist we have no alternative but to observe the immutable laws of sound economics, both in the interest of the permanent maintenance of this enterprise and to avoid the consequences which would inevitably follow its position being even indirectly menaced.

As I have stated, the annual report contains a comprehensive and accurate picture of the operations for the year just closed, and in the observations I am accustomed to make when moving the adoption of the report it has been my endeavor to present a fair picture of the conditions under which the operations of the Company are being conducted since the close of the fiscal year and an appreciation of the factors which will influence those operations for the balance of the current year. The present conditions are effectively reflected in the result of the business done during the first quarter and the reasons for them have been stated. There is no general or widespread depression in Canada, though several factors, principally the failure to market our grain, have contributed to a slowing up of freight traffic. There is not, however, anything of a fundamental character which should prevent the return of normal business conditions within the next few months. Indeed, we have all been hopeful that the first, and perhaps most essential change, both because of its psychological as well as its commercial effect, namely, the free movement of grain out of the country, would be in evidence during this or next month. If this movement begins, I feel reasonably assured that the effect will be a gradual betterment in conditions, and, granted normal crops, the fall business should show an improvement over that of last year. It is not, I think, reasonable to assume that the same difficulties in marketing of the grain will be experienced this year, and if this is so Canada has only a short step to take to reach a position of healthy and general prosperity. It is probably too early to estimate the possible results of the tariff policies recently announced by the federal authorities, but it is hoped that they will result in advantage to Canadian industries and in the expansion of Canadian trade.

One of the most gratifying factors of our present situation has been that the combination of unusual conditions has failed to shake the general confidence throughout Canada. The strength of the country has been very effectively proven, and I for one do not view future prospects with any degree of apprehension, notwithstanding that, in some particulars, and during the past eight months, the situation has been obscure.

As you are aware, there has been great expansion in the Company's activities in the past decade, and you will be glad to know that the results, both in returns to the Company and in the maintenance of its high position in the transportation world, have justified the policies of the directors which received your approval.

The programme for the coming year is, while substantial, only an evidence of growth. While some of the expenditures are for new work, the largest proportion is for necessary extensions to existing facilities and a continuance of branch line construction in proven territory.

As I mentioned in an earlier part of my remarks, the officers and men of the Company met the quick change in conditions of last fall with characteristic energy and ability. Our relations with our employees are harmonious, and there is a mutual respect for the viewpoint and the interests of the men on the one hand and of the Company on the other, which is very gratifying. The longer I remain in the corporation, the more do I appreciate the splendid efficiency and loyalty of our officers and men, and I am glad of the opportunity which the meeting of the shareholders offers me to give expression to my regard for them and my appreciation of their efforts in the interest of the property and its owners.

49th ANNUAL REPORT OF THE C.P.R.

The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1929, show the following results:—

Gross Earnings		$209,730,955.43
Working Expenses (including all taxes)		166,586,411.63
Net Earnings		$ 43,144,543.80
Special Income		15,232,220.04
		$ 58,376,763.84
Deduct Fixed Charges		16,149,002.51
Surplus		$ 42,227,761.33
Contribution to Pension Fund		750,000.00
		$ 41,477,761.33
From this there has been charged a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., paid October 1, 1929	$ 2,331,151.35	
And three quarterly dividends on Ordinary Stock of 2½ per cent. each, paid June 29, 1929, October 1, 1929, and December 31, 1929	22,500,000.00	
		24,831,151.35
		$ 16,646,609.98
From this there has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., payable April 1, 1930	$ 2,343,638.42	
And a fourth quarterly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 2½ per cent., payable April 1, 1930	8,250,000.00	
		10,593,638.42
Leaving net surplus for the year		$ 6,052,971.56

SPECIAL INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1929

Net Revenue from Investments and Available Resources, Exhibit "C"	$ 3,284,587.50
Interest on Deposits, and Interest and Dividends on Other Securities	4,119,150.23
Net Earnings Ocean and Coastal Steamship Lines	3,219,638.08
Net Earnings Commercial Telegraph and News Departments, Hotels, Rentals and Miscellaneous	4,608,844.23
	$ 15,232,220.04

Earnings and Expenses. The working expenses for the year, including all taxes, amounted to 79.43 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 20.57 per cent., as compared with 77.43 per cent. and 22.57 per cent. respectively in 1928. Excluding taxes, the ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was 77.00 per cent., and in 1928, 74.79 per cent.

The gross earnings from railway operations for the year were less by $19,308,342 than those of the previous year, freight earnings alone decreasing $17,910,255.

Working expenses were decreased by $10,758,434, resulting in net earnings of $43,144,544, or a decrease from the previous year of $8,549,908.

The reduction in gross earnings is more than accounted for by the decreased grain yield in Western Canada and the retarded movement of the crop, the shrinkage in revenue on the commodity "Grain and Grain Products" being $20,933,471.

The Company was able to meet the unusual conditions which existed during the last four months of the year in a satisfactory way and without lessening the physical efficiency of the property.

Special Income. The Special Income was $2,544,536.26 in excess of that for the previous year, the principal increases being in the items "Interest on Deposits, and interest and dividends on other securities," "Net Earnings Ocean and Coastal Steamship Lines," and "Hotels."

Land Sales. The sales of agricultural lands for the year were 408,506 acres for $5,058,675.14, being an average of $12.38 per acre. Included in this area were 34,785 acres of irrigated land which brought $41.93 per acre, so that the average for the balance was $9.63 per acre.

Issue of Securities. During the year, the Company issued and sold $30,000,000 25-year five per cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, secured by pledge of $37,500,000 four per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock; $30,000,000 five per cent. Equipment Trust Certificates, maturing July 1, 1944, and £2,500,000 four per cent. Preference Stock.

Issue of Additional Common Stock. Pursuant to the authorization given at the annual meeting of the shareholders in May, 1926, your Directors decided to issue 350,000 shares of additional Ordinary Capital Stock, of which 300,000 were offered for subscription by the shareholders at the price of $170.00 per share, and 50,000 were offered for subscription by the officers and employees at the same price. The offer to both shareholders and employees was fully taken advantage of and the few shares unsubscribed for will be disposed of in the market as conditions warrant such disposal.

Hotels. The operation of the Company's hotels resulted in net earnings of $1,601,696, an increase of $649,619 over the earnings of the previous year, due in part to the opening of the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, the earnings of which during the six months it has been in operation have been eminently satisfactory. This hotel has attracted many conventions and tourists and the demand for accommodation has been such as to warrant your Directors in proceeding with the extension, the foundations of which were laid during the original construction of the hotel, and which will add one hundred and sixty-four rooms to the building.

The additions to the Empress Hotel at Victoria and the Palliser Hotel at Calgary, previously authorized by you, have been completed and your Directors have every confidence that the earnings of these hotels will thereby be substantially increased.

Your Directors have approved the construction by your subsidiary, the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, of a new hotel at Kentville, Nova Scotia, and, jointly with the Eastern Steamship Company, of a moderate sized hotel at Yarmouth. The success of the hotel at Digby, opened for business in June of last year, gives every assurance of the successful operation of the hotels at Kentville and Yarmouth. Increasing tourist business to Nova Scotia in itself justifies the provision of modern hostelries.

Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited. The net operating results of your combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets for the year showed a moderate increase, in spite of a decrease in profits from the Pacific fleet due to the unsatisfactory business which prevailed in the Far East. The Atlantic fleet was augmented during the year by the commissioning of the "Duchess of Richmond" and the "Duchess of York." The work of re-engining and re-conditioning the "Empress of Canada" was completed and she has resumed her place in the service between Vancouver and the Orient.

Casualties to the vessels of the fleet during the year, with the exception of the grounding of the "Duchess of Richmond" at Saint John and the "Empress of Canada" when entering Victoria, were of a minor nature and did not interfere to any appreciable extent with sailing schedules.

As has been the custom during the past few years, the larger vessels of the Atlantic fleet were utilized during the winter months in cruise work with satisfactory results notwithstanding the intensive competition which is now met in these services.

The voyage results of the ships engaged in freight service were disappointing due to the curtailment of the grain movement and the disturbance in ocean freight rates.

During the year, the S.S. "Montnairn" and the S.S. "Marloch" of the Atlantic fleet and the S.S. "Princess Beatrice" of the Pacific Coast fleet, were sold.

Saint John-Digby Service. In order to provide a larger and faster vessel for the service between Saint John and Digby, which your Directors consider necessary to meet the growing traffic between these points, a contract has been entered into with William Denny and Brothers for the construction at a cost of £224,940 of a twin screw, oil-burning, passenger and cargo steamship, 332 feet in length, 50 feet 6 inches in breadth and 18 feet in depth, with a speed of about 19 knots, to be delivered in August of this year.

Your approval of the necessary expenditure and the issue of Consolidated Debenture Stock to defray the cost of the vessel will be asked.

Branch Lines. The construction of new branch lines in Western Canada, previously authorized by the Shareholders, was proceeded with, 325 miles being graded, 261 miles of track laid and 327 miles ballasted on these new lines.

In pursuance of the policy of the Company of providing extensions of its system to assist in the development of various portions of the Dominion, your Directors have applied to Parliament for authority to construct the following branch lines:—

1. From Tempest on the Taber Subdivision southeasterly to a point near Chin Coulee in the Province of Alberta.
2. From Dunelm on the Swift Current Southeasterly Branch southwesterly and westerly to a point near Stone Post Office in the Province of Saskatchewan.
3. From Duval on the Pheasant Hills Branch easterly to a point near Arbury Post Office in the Province of Saskatchewan.
4. From a point near Hamlin on the joint section between North Battleford and Glenbush to Shellbrook in the Province of Saskatchewan.
5. From a point on Isle Perrot east of Vaudreuil to Windmill Point in the Province of Quebec.
6. From a point east of Belair on the Quebec Subdivision to Wolfe's Cove in the Province of Quebec.

Your approval will be asked for proceeding with the construction, as conditions warrant, of the undermentioned portions of the branch lines and extensions for which parliamentary sanction has already been received or is being applied for as above referred to, and for the issue and sale of a sufficient amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock to meet the expenditure therefor:—

1. Acme Northwesterly, Mileage 25 to 28	3	Miles
2. Crossfield Northwesterly	30	"
3. Cutknife-Carruthers	3.5	"
4. Dunelm Southwesterly	25	"
5. Rock Glen Westerly	25	"
6. Prince Albert—Lac la Biche, Mileage 50 to 90	40	"
7. Asquith-Cloan, Mileage 28 to 45	17	"
8. Sudbury Basin Branch	6	"
9. Isle Perrot Branch	7	"
10. Wolfe's Cove Branch	1.75	"

It is also proposed to extend, as conditions warrant, the Lacombe and North Western Railway from Thorsby to Le Duc, a distance of 20.5 miles.

Northern Alberta Railways. In accordance with the provisions of the agreement for the purchase of the Alberta Government Railways approved at the last annual meeting, the Company and the Canadian National Railway Company entered into joint possession of these undertakings on July 1, 1929. For the purpose of convenient joint ownership and operation, the Northern Alberta Railways Company was incorporated by Parliament at its last session and the agreement of purchase was assigned to the new Company. By the same Act the Company and the Canadian National Railway Company were authorized to acquire its stock and securities in equal shares, and, subject to your approval, the Company was authorized to issue Consolidated Debenture Stock for the purpose of acquiring its share of any bonds so issued. Resolutions approving the assignment of the purchase agreement to the Northern Alberta Railways Company, and authorizing the Directors to issue Consolidated Debenture Stock for the purpose of acquiring one-half of the bonds of that Company will be submitted for your consideration.

In fulfilment of the agreement of purchase and to meet the traffic needs of the Peace River District, your Directors recommend the commencement during 1930 of extensions of the Northern Alberta Railways from Hythe to Rolla, a distance of about fifty miles, and from Fairview westerly, a distance of fifteen miles.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. The results of the operations of your subsidiary the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, including the Wisconsin Central, were disappointing. Up to September 1 the earnings were satisfactory, but the grain crop in the district served by the lines of the Soo Company was not equal to that of 1928 and its movement to market was very much retarded, resulting in loss in grain earnings of $2,360,000.

The properties of the Soo Company have been well maintained, and business conditions throughout the territory served by its lines are, as a whole, fairly good. The uncertainty which exists in respect of the marketing of grain is, however, holding back the improvement in the farm situation.

The financial position of the Company is strong.

Your guarantee of interest has been endorsed on $12,106,000 principal amount of five and a half per cent. First Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series "B", of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, dated July 1, 1929, and maturing July 1, 1978, issued and sold by that Company for its capital requirements.

Algoma Eastern Railway. Your Directors have completed negotiations with the Board of the Algoma Eastern Rail-

way Company for the acquisition of the preferred and common stocks of that Company of the par value of three million dollars at the price of $110 per share for each class of stock.

The Algoma Eastern Railway extends from Little Current to Sudbury, a distance of 88 miles. It has long been a valuable traffic connection of your railway and your Directors believe that it will be a profitable addition to your property.

A resolution confirming the purchase will be submitted for your approval.

Lease of Midland Simcoe Railway. You will be asked to approve of a lease of the Midland Simcoe Railway which, with running rights held by this Company over a section of the Canadian National Railways, gives access from the Georgian Bay and Seaboard Line to industries in the Town of Midland.

Capital Expenditures. In anticipation of your confirmation, your Directors authorized capital appropriations, in addition to those approved at the last annual meeting, aggregating for the year 1929, $8,142,815, and ask your approval of expenditures on capital account during the present year of $12,530,355. Of this amount the principal items are:—

Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	$ 883,981
Additional stations, round houses, freight sheds and shops, and extensions to existing buildings	526,245
Tie plates, rail anchors, ballasting, ditching and miscellaneous roadway betterments	1,347,585
Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier section	2,398,835
Installation of automatic signals	335,500
Additional terminal and side track accommodation	323,101
Improving coaling and watering facilities	85,135
Mechanical Department, machinery at various points	253,120
Improvements in connection with telegraph service	2,016,647
British Columbia Coast Steamships	80,295
British Columbia Lake and River Steamers	12,000
Tunnel to False Creek Yards, Vancouver	500,000
Waterfront improvements, Toronto	1,530,000
Empress Hotel	450,000
Royal York Hotel	1,185,500

The balance of the amount is required for miscellaneous works to improve facilities and effect economies over the whole system.

Amendment to Company's Charter Respecting Par Value of Shares of Its Ordinary Stock. For some time your Directors have been considering the advisability of applying to Parliament for authority to reduce the par value of the Company's ordinary shares, but have deferred doing so because of the rather abnormal stock market conditions and excess of speculation which prevailed during the past few years. Now that these conditions have been changed, your Directors consider that an application for the appropriate amendment to the Company's Charter should be made, and, in consequence, the requisite notices have been given and petitions filed at Ottawa.

Your Directors are satisfied of the desirability from many standpoints of placing the Company's ordinary shares within the reach of investors of moderate means, and in view of the fact that over 97% of the Company's investments are in Canada, it would seem highly important that there should be more Canadian holders of its stock. The market value of the $100 shares has undoubtedly been a deterrent to their wider distribution.

If Parliament shall grant the requisite authority, your approval of a change in the par value from $100 to $25, which your Directors strongly recommend, will be asked.

Your Directors have considered it advisable to apply to Parliament for power to increase the number of Directors from 18 to 24.

Stock Holdings. The holdings of the Common and Preference Stocks of the Company in December, 1929, were distributed as follows:—

	Common	Preference	Com. & Pref. Combined
United Kingdom	42.90%	97.84%	58.63%
Canada	18.07%	.29%	12.98%
United States	32.68%	.64%	23.50%
Other Countries	6.35%	1.23%	4.89%

Change in Directorate. Mr. Robert C. Stanley, President of the International Nickel Company of Canada, has been elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. F. W. Molson.

Retiring Directors. The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching Annual Meeting. They are eligible for re-election.

SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E.
MR. ROSS H. MCMASTER
RT. HON. REGINALD MCKENNA
MR. JAMES A. RICHARDSON
MR. W. J. BLAKE WILSON

For the Directors,

E. W. BEATTY,
President.

Montreal, March 10th, 1930.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY	Montreal
HON. FREDERICK L. BEIQUE, K.C., SENATOR	Montreal
MR. W. A. BLACK	Montreal
COL. HENRY COCKSHUTT	Brantford
SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E.	Montreal
MR. GRANT HALL	Montreal
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT	Montreal
RT. HON. REGINALD McKENNA	London, Eng
MR. ROBERT S. McLAUGHLIN	Oshawa
MR. ROSS H. McMASTER	Montreal
COL. FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.	Montreal
Mr. E. R. PEACOCK	London, Eng.
MR. JAMES A. RICHARDSON	Winnipeg
RT. HON. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.	Montreal
MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.	Toronto
MR. W. J. BLAKE WILSON	Vancouver

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY
MR. GRANT HALL
SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E.
HON. FREDERICK L. BEIQUE, K.C.
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT
MR W. N. TILLEY, K.C.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31st, 1929

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

ASSETS

PROPERTY INVESTMENT:		
Railway, Rolling Stock Equipment, Lake and River Steamers and Hotels		$798,913,858.64
OCEAN AND COASTAL STEAMSHIPS, Exhibit "A"		100,992,262.28
ACQUIRED SECURITIES (COST):		
Exhibit "B"		154,189,886.78
ADVANCES TO CONTROLLED PROPERTIES AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS		17,925,657.51
INVESTMENTS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES:		
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	$ 57,139,595.94	
Provincial and Municipal Securities	792,721.29	
Miscellaneous Investments, Exhibit "C," Cost	27,456,565.72	
Assets in Lands and Properties, Exhibit "D"	67,678,547.45	
		153,067,430.40
WORKING ASSETS:		
Material and Supplies on Hand	$ 25,769,527.46	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	6,125,879.64	
Net Traffic Balances	1,038,564.75	
Imperial, Dominion and United States Governments, Accounts due for Transportation, etc.	1,216,963.25	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	10,490,522.77	
Cash in Hand	69,656,708.31	
		114,298,166.18
		$1,339,387,261.79

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:			
Ordinary Stock		$330,000,000.00	
Payments by employees on Subscription to New Issue Ordinary Stock at $170		3,061,715.66	
Four Per Cent. Preference Stock		117,181,921.12	
			$450,243,636.78
FOUR PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK	$354,044,882.08		
LESS: Collateral as below*	77,500,000.00		
			276,544,882.08
TEN YEAR 5% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1934)*			12,000,000.00
TWENTY YEAR 4½% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1946)*			20,000,000.00
TWENTY-FIVE YEAR 5% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1954)*			30,000,000.00
TWENTY YEAR 4½% SINKING FUND SECURED NOTE CERTIFICATES (1944)	30,000,000.00		
LESS: Purchased by Trustee and cancelled	7,414,300.00		
	22,585,700.00		
LESS: Amount held by Trustee	243,958.04		
			22,341,741.96
MORTGAGE BONDS:			
Algoma Branch 1st Mortgage 5 per cent			3,650,000.00
Lacombe & Blindman Valley Railway 1st Mortgage 5 per cent			273,700.00
CURRENT:			
Audited Vouchers		6,824,698.04	
Pay Rolls		3,929,328.86	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable		3,357,807.25	
			14,111,834.15

[Over]

LIABILITIES (*continued*)

ACCRUED:		
Rentals of Leased Lines and Coupons on Mortgage Bonds		$1,104,519.70
EQUIPMENT OBLIGATIONS..... $ 41,000,000.00		
LESS: Balance on hand with Trustee..... 4,509,077.42		
		36,490,922.58
RESERVES AND APPROPRIATIONS:		
Equipment Replacement.....	$13,682,044.65	
Steamship Replacement.....	19,106,238.28	
Reserve Fund for Contingencies and for Contingent Taxes	23,298,668.79	
		56,086,951.72
PREMIUM ON CAPITAL STOCK SOLD (LESS DISCOUNT ON BONDS AND NOTES).....		73,050,982.72
NET PROCEEDS LANDS AND TOWNSITES		79,358,206.61
SURPLUS REVENUE FROM OPERATION.....		156,428,903.80
SPECIAL RESERVE TO MEET TAXES IMPOSED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT		2,308,859.39
SURPLUS IN OTHER ASSETS.....		105,392,120.30
		$1,339,387,261.79

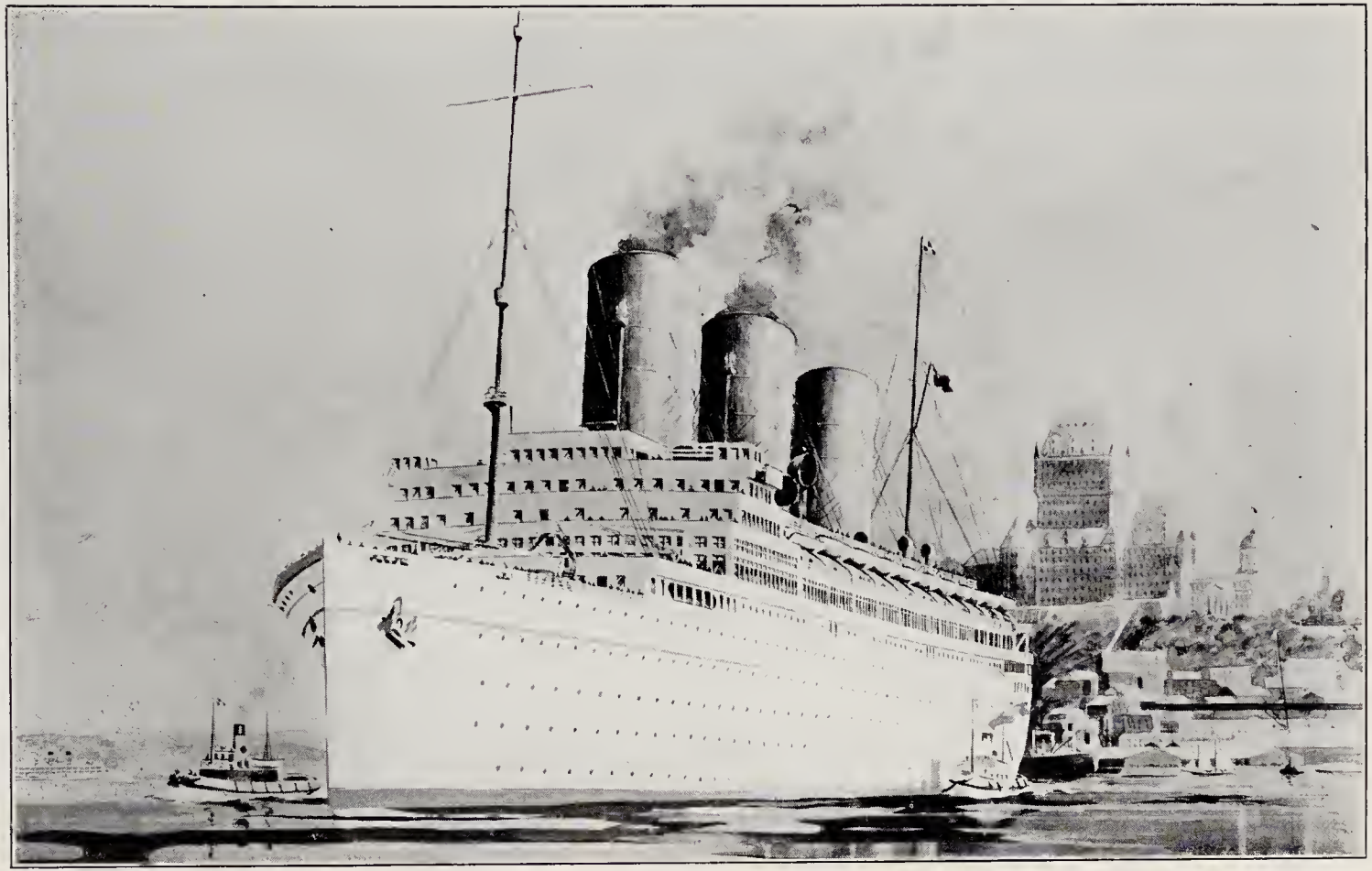
E. E. LLOYD,
Comptroller.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the year ending December 31, 1929, and having compared the annexed Balance Sheet and Income Account therewith, we certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the relative Income Account for the year is correct.

Montreal, March 7, 1930.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants, (England).



Empress of Britain

Largest unit of the C. P. R. Fleet, launched on June 11, 1930, on the Clyde, Scotland, with His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, acting as sponsor

PROGRESS OF

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1929 AS PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT

In the Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways, presented to the Minister of Railways and Canals, Sir Henry W. Thornton, Chairman and President of the System, notes that there was a decrease in gross earnings for the year 1929 as compared with 1928 of $16,752,948, or 6%. This decrease was due almost entirely to the reduced crop in the Prairie Provinces and to marketing conditions, as a result of which a large proportion of the grain was still held in this country unsold. The decrease in revenue from grain shipments amounted to $15,509,311, and the non-operation of harvester excursions decreased passenger revenue by $1,250,000. Another disturbing feature was the depreciation of values on the stock market and the resulting lethargy in business during the latter part of the year. These conditions, coupled with the large amount of grain carried over from 1928, produced an unusual situation, the natural effect being substantial reductions in gross and net earnings. It was in the last three months of 1929 that the most serious declines in revenue were sustained. The consensus of opinion, however, was that such effect should be temporary and that the future march of development in Canada should continue.

Operating Results. The operating results for the year are shown in the following summary, which compares the principal items of revenue and expenses with the corresponding items for the previous year:

REVENUE

	1929	1928	Increase or Decrease	
Freight	$193,653,911.18	$209,439,962.99	$ 15,786,051.81	Dec.
Passenger	32,012,885.81	34,187,023.87	2,174,138.06	Dec.
Express	13,381,328.51	13,307,373.54	73,954.97	Inc.
Mail	2,995,337.09	3,099,212.13	103,875.04	Dec.
Other	17,835,510.14	16,598,348.69	1,237,161.45	Inc.
Total	$259,878,972.73	$276,631,921.22	$ 16,752,948.49	Dec.

EXPENSES

	1929	1928	Increase or Decrease	
Maintenance of Way and Structures	$ 46,868,217.11	$ 48,010,559.17	$ 1,142,342.06	Dec.
Maintenance of Equipment	48,460,840.78	47,918,236.40	542,604.38	Inc.
Traffic	7,345,710.07	7,047,167.70	298,542.37	Inc.
Transportation	104,820,765.87	107,963,695.15	3,142,929.28	Dec.
Miscellaneous Operations	2,378,644.27	2,329,281.21	49,363.06	Inc.
General	6,904,941.28	6,785,668.17	119,273.11	Inc.
Transportation for Investment Credit	1,962,226.97	1,806,264.12	155,962.85	Inc.
	$214,816,892.41	$218,248,343.68	$ 3,431,451.27	Dec.
Net Revenue from Railway Operations	$ 45,062,080.32	$ 58,383,577.54	$ 13,321,497.22	Dec.
Operating Ratio	82.66	78.89		

Operating Expenses. Notwithstanding heavy expenditures in maintenance of way, structures and equipment during the first half of the year, and wage increases which became effective in May and June, operating expenses were reduced by $3,431,451 (1.6%) as compared with 1928. The failure of the crop to move in a normal way developed with considerable suddenness and rendered difficult any compensating reduction of expenses. Moreover, the railway had already been put to the expense of distributing several thousand empty cars in anticipation of a normal crop movement. The money so spent could not, of course, be recovered. Having regard also for what was thought to be the temporary character of the reduced traffic, it was considered unwise and indeed opposed to national interests to embark upon a wholesale policy of retrenchment which would throw many hundreds of wage earners out of employment, with attendant economic disadvantages. Consequently, while added prudence in expenditures was immediately brought to bear, the Company exercised a restraint with regard to measures which conceivably might have created a worse and more permanent condition of depression.

Maintenance of Ways and Structures. Curtailment of expenditures during the last six months of the year resulted in a decrease on this account of $1,142,342 (2.4%). There were laid during the year 625.29 miles of new 100-lb. rails, and 180.12 miles of new 85-lb. rails; 469.96 miles of line were re-laid.

Maintenance of Equipment. The increase under this item was $542,604 (1%) as compared with 1928, due to the increase in shop wages granted in May, and to the larger amount expended on maintenance of equipment before the serious falling off in earnings during the last few months of the year.

Transportation Expenses. For the first eight months of 1929, transportation expenses amounted to only 40.26% of the operating expenses, the lowest ratio for any corresponding period since consolidation. The subsequent decrease in grain and other traffic made it impossible to maintain this ratio, but the aggregate transportation expenses for the year show a reduction of $3,142,-929 (2.9%). Attention was drawn to the considerable expense of distributing many thousands of empty cars in anticipation of a crop movement which failed to materialize.

Betterments. Work on the following items was included under this head: Completion of new locomotive erecting shop at Point St. Charles; work on the Toronto Viaduct Scheme, including a new coach yard; construction of an industrial spur (4.6 miles) at Walkerville; grade separation at Pontiac and South Bend; work on the new line through Royal Oak, Michigan; construction of 18.52 miles of second main track on the Sprague Subdivision, Western Region; diversion of 3.42 miles through Saskatoon,

including re-arrangement of yards and additional station tracks; increase in yard capacity at Edmonton; work on the Chateau Laurier extension and on the Vancouver Hotel. In addition to the above, work was done on the Montreal Terminals scheme; and on the site for the new station at Hamilton.

During the year, work on branch lines, practically all in the three Prairie Provinces, was carried out as follows:

	Mileages		
	Grading	Track-Laying	Ballasting
Sherritt-Gordon Branch	42.3	42.3	42.3
Hudson Bay Railway (Churchill extension)	50.0	43.50	29.0
System Lines	303.33	205.85	314.32

Flin Flon Line: Grading, ballasting and certain revision and other work was done, including a new station at Cranberry Portage, permanent telegraph line, forty miles of which have been completed.

Sherritt-Gordon: Preparatory work only was done prior to 1929. During that year construction was completed as follows: location by February 4th; track laying by September 29th.

Hudson Bay Line: Further rehabilitation work was undertaken during the year. Steel reached Fort Churchill on March 29th. Ballasting commenced on June 1st and operation of trains to the Fort can be carried on at a fair rate of speed.

The work on these three branches involved very special difficulties on account of the nature of the country traversed; but these difficulties were overcome by special methods, greatly to the credit of all concerned.

Wages and Labour. Harmonious relations between the management and employees were maintained during the year. Various working rules affecting conductors and trainmen were consolidated. Revised rules affecting Locomotive Engineers were adopted with respect to mileage regulations, promotion and representation.

Finance. In the year 1929 under the authority of the Appropriations Act and various other acts, issues of securities were made as follows: As of July 1, 1929, an issue of $60,000,000 of 5% 40-year guaranteed gold bonds was made for various purposes, including $40,000,000 to repay temporary advances made by the Canadian chartered banks, and $19,573,109 for various expenditures under the 1929 Budget. As of October 1st, 1929, an issue of $60,000,000 of 5% 40-year guaranteed gold bonds was made for various retirements, including $16,243,125 as expenditures for branch line construction, Toronto Viaduct scheme, and Montreal Terminals; $13,673,178 for acquisition of various railways authorized under Special Acts of Parliament, and $30,083,695 for various expenditures under the 1929 Budget. As of May 1, 1929, an issue was arranged of $18,000,000 of 5% equipment trust certificates, Series "K," in connection with new equipment costing over $24,000,000. Funded debt retirements during the year amounted to $9,511,305.

Traffic Items. There was a reduction of $15,786,052 (7.5%) in freight revenue, principally due to the decrease in grain shipments, the total estimated Canadian grain crop for 1929 being 501,206,000 bushels—56% less than in 1928.

There was a total decrease in all commodities handled of 4,257,000 tons; the decrease in System grain shipments was 4,429,476 tons, of which 3,457,794 tons represented a decrease in Western Region grain shipments. There were shipped during 1929 84,255 (46%) less cars of grain than in 1928.

Revenue from export traffic decreased $4,786,000 (28%), largely due to a decrease in exports of grain. Revenue from import traffic increased by $1,104,000 (16.6%).

Shipments of bananas from the West Indies is a demonstrated success, and the British West Indies possessions offer a fruitful field for production and increased trade.

The continuation of test coal shipments from the Maritime Provinces resulted in all-rail movement of 92,823 tons to Quebec points, compared with 5,575 tons in 1928; also in movement from Montreal of vessel-shipped coal from mines in the Maritime Provinces of 193,989 tons as compared with 86,025 in 1928. Special rate Alberta coal shipments to Ontario points aggregated 37,645 tons as compared with 26,536 in 1928.

Passenger revenues decreased $2,174,000 (6.4%) and the number of passengers carried decreased 3.8%. The reduction in number of immigrants admitted from non-preferred countries caused a loss in revenue of approximately $285,000.

Unremunerative steam and motor car services totalling 108,913 passenger train miles were eliminated and rail motor car services were substituted for 11,739 steam train miles, thus effecting an appreciable saving in operating expenses.

Telegraphs. Notwithstanding the depression in general business conditions during the latter part of the year, the revenue from commercial telegraph business was satisfactory. The carrier current system was extended to Vancouver. This made possible the leasing of transcontinental circuits to private concerns both for ordinary commercial business and for radio broadcasting from which considerable revenue is derived.

The previously arranged purchase of Western Union telegraph properties in the Maritime Provinces was completed on July 1st.

Express. Gross operating revenues were increased by $73,955 (0.6%), of which about 80% is due to shipments of general merchandise and of packages of 15 lbs. and less. There were increases in shipments of lobsters, foxes and bullion and decreases in shipments of fish.

Insurance. At the end of 1929 the reserve (exclusive of Merchant Marine and West Indies Steamship properties) was $10,299,117. The total premiums received exceeded the amount paid out in losses by approximately $800,000 and the interest on surplus funds amounted to over $450,000.

Land Sales. In 1929 there were sold 71,131 acres of farm lands at an average price of $13.70 per acre, as compared with 85,230 acres sold in 1928 at $14.46. The decrease in land sales is attributable to the reduced grain crop in the Prairie Provinces. Contracts for the purchase of 20,285 acres, at an average of $14.86 per acre, were cancelled during the year, compared with cancellations in 1928 of 19,433 acres of an average of $15.92 per acre.

Radio. Chain broadcasting was established from coast to coast through the medium of carrier current on Canadian National Telegraph lines. The Company owns broadcasting stations at Moncton, Ottawa and Vancouver. When not required for Canadian National use these facilities are rented for commercial advertising. Train radio services are available on twenty-four of the principal trains operating to such points as Halifax, Quebec, Boston, Montreal, Toronto, London, Chicago, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Industrial Department. Industrial development along the lines of the Canadian National showed a progressive improvement compared with previous years; 369 new plants were established, in addition to which 193 extensions to existing plants were constructed adjacent to the Company's lines.

Consolidations. The Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, by Order dated November 8, 1929, approved the consolidation under the name of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company of ten lines of railways. The new financial structure showed total capitalization of $91,163,467, including $13,052,016 of funded debt held by the public.

Central Vermont. The receivership of the Central Vermont property was terminated on January 31, 1930, the flood damage having been repaired and the property completely rehabilitated. The Receivers had purchased ten new heavy freight locomotives and one thousand freight cars, and in addition thereto expended $1,500,000 for new rails, tie plates, steel bridges, etc. They also turned over in cash more than $1,600,000 to the New Company.

The operating results of the Central Vermont during the past year (1929) was the best in the history of the property, and on the present basis of capitalization the net earnings for the year 1929 would have shown all fixed charges paid and a substantial amount available for dividends or surplus. It has been proven conclusively that this property is valuable to the System. The Canadian National is now 100% owner of the capital stock of the New Company, as against a 73% stock ownership of the former Central Vermont Railway Company.

Pensions. A general pension scheme approved by Act of Parliament came into effect on August 1, 1929. Fourteen employees with fifty or more years' service were pensioned during the year.

THE BANKING OUTLOOK

ADDRESS OF MR. A. E. PHIPPS

DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE

CANADIAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 14, 1929

I cannot commence what I have to say to-day without reference to the sense of loss which is present, I am sure, in the mind of every one around this board. For the past three weeks bankers, in common with the people of this country, have been deeply concerned over the illness at the Royal York Hotel in this city of the Honourable James A. Robb, Minister of Finance of Canada. With tragic suddenness the end came and the high hopes which we all had for a speedy recovery were blotted out. This country has had for the past six years Mr. Robb's steady and safe hand at the helm of our public finances. To his onerous task he has brought a sterling common sense and in the performance of his high duties has been, I am convinced, animated by a desire to do what was in the interests of the people of this country as a whole. Bankers, probably more than any other class, have an interest in the person and mental quality of the Minister of Finance; and it is but just to say that Mr. Robb worthily sustained the high traditions of his predecessors.

Barclays Bank (Canada). One important change in banking circles has marked this year—I refer to the establishment in this country of Barclays Bank (Canada) under legislation enacted last winter at Ottawa. Canada is a rapidly growing country of diversified interests, and needs all the capital from abroad that may seek admission here. Barclays Bank, the parent institution, is one of the great banks of the world, carrying on business not only in Great Britain but through its affiliated institutions in a number of British dependencies and in several foreign countries. Because of its interest in the West Indies, British Guiana and West Africa, through Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), it seemed fitting that Barclays Bank should have its own affiliated institution in Canada. We sincerely hope that the venture may prove a success and that Barclays Bank (Canada) may participate in the expansion and development which may attend this country. I take this opportunity of welcoming the new Bank and Mr. J. R. Bruce, its chief executive, into the Association, and bespeak from Mr. Bruce the benefit of his experience and judgment in our deliberations.

Bank for International Settlements. The Report of the Committee of Experts on Reparations presented to the Parliament of Great Britain by the Financial Secretary of the Treasury on June 1st, contains a plan for the establishment of a Bank for International Settlements. This Report was, as you are aware, through the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs at Ottawa, placed before the banks last August for their consideration, the suggestion being that careful examination should be made so as to ascertain whether under the existing draft report the Canadian banks would be entitled to participate in the capital subscription if they so desired and whether the draft constitution made provision under which a director or directors of the institution could be chosen from Canada if the Canadian banks subscribed to the capital of organization.

In general terms, the Report states, the institution will take over such functions of the existing agencies employed in the settlement and distribution of reparation payments as it may be necessary to continue, and will perform the whole work of external administration such as the receipt and distribution of payments and the commercialization of those parts of the annuities which are susceptible of being commercialized. The operations of the institution will be assimilated to ordinary and commercial financial practice. The proposals state that at the time of the Bank's organization the capital will be geographically distributed in such a way as to associate in the Bank's working and inner settlement all the countries interested in the reparation settlement and all the financial markets which may subscribe to the Bank's issues. This would include Canada's participation in the capital as Canada is one of the countries interested in reparation settlements.

On the formation of the Bank, its authorized capital will be the equivalent of $100,000,000. The entire amount will be issued but only 25% of each share will be called up until the Board of Directors decides on a further call. The Governor of the Central Bank of each of the seven countries—to wit: Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, United States—or his nominee, will be entitled to be a director of the Bank *ex officio*. Each of these Governors may also appoint one director, being a national of his country, and a representative either of finance or industry, or commerce. These fourteen directors will elect not more than nine additional directors from lists furnished by the Governors of central banks in other participating countries.

The suggested outline for the organization of the Bank put forward by the Committee is that the central banks of the seven countries, or banking groups not objected to by them, should guarantee the subscription of the whole of the first issue in the round equivalent of $100,000,000 but they may agree with central banks or groups in other countries (particularly those interested in reparations) that an amount of the first issue not

exceeding the round equivalent of $4,000,000 for each and not exceeding the round equivalent of $44,000,000 in all, may be issued in other countries. Under this language, if embodied in the financial organization plan now under discussion, the Canadian banks, being a group in a country interested in reparations other than one of the seven countries mentioned, would, if they so desired, be able to subscribe 4% of the capital of the proposed institution.

As you have been already advised, an amendment to the draft charter was suggested that would enable Canadian banks, if they participated in the share capital, to nominate one of the nine additional directors already referred to, and this amendment has, through the proper channels, been placed before the Organization Committee of the Bank for International Settlements now in session at Baden-Baden, Germany.

If we assume that the final draft of the constitution does not materially change the original proposals the comments made upon the proposed institution when the original charter was announced may with advantage be referred to. The London *Economist* of June 15th, in commenting upon the draft constitution, states: "If the powers proposed to be given to the new Bank are limited to those absolutely necessary for the transfer of reparations, the Bank would only have to be regarded as an unobtrusive but necessary piece of machinery in the plan. But the Bank's powers are to be far wider—so wide in fact that it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the experts had in mind, the ideal of a world central bank performing the same functions for existing central banks as they in turn perform for commercial banks in their own countries."

The following criticism of the proposal by an eminent financial authority is worthy of note: If the new institution begins at the outset to exercise all the wide powers contemplated by the proposed charter, failure will certainly follow. The new Bank would have enormous power and yet would be administered by men responsible to no Government or Parliament. Nationalistic prejudices and suspicions would be bound, in the opinion of this authority, to thwart it from the beginning, should an attempt be made to exercise the wide powers referred to.

Among the powers which the new Bank will possess if the original plan is adhered to is to receive deposits. The Bank shall classify the deposits into (a) Deposits on Annuity Account; (b) Demand and time deposits from Central Banks; (c) Deposits from Central Banks on "Clearing Account" for establishing and maintaining a fund for settling accounts among them; (d) Deposits arising from the exercise of the Bank's functions in connection with the German annuities; (e) Deposits constituting guarantee funds relative to the mobilization of the unconditional annuities.

Deposits on "Clearing Account" are to be made in gold, either delivered to the new bank or held for the account under earmark;

(b) all deposits payable on demand or at less than fifteen days' notice are to be backed as to 40% by gold or eligible gold exchange; (c) time deposits are to be backed as to 25% by gold or eligible gold exchange.

Under the loan and discount powers which are proposed for the new institution would be the right to buy and sell gold coin and bullion; to buy and sell approved bills of exchange and securities; to open and maintain deposit accounts in central banks. The Bank may act as the agent or correspondent of central banks and conversely appoint them as its own agents. It may act as the agent of any creditor government in issuing bonds against any part of the securities and managing their service. The Bank may rediscount eligible bills for central banks or make loans to them against gold, eligible bills or approved securities. In addition the Bank may deal with banks, bankers, corporations and individuals in any country in performing any authorized function, provided the central bank of that country does not object.

After several weeks spent in conference at Baden-Baden, the Organization Committee on October 30th announced unanimous approval by the representatives of the seven signatory countries of the final text of the Bank's statutes and charter, except the one important feature—the domicile of the Bank. Since that date, by a majority vote, Switzerland has been chosen as the country within whose borders the Bank shall function, the last advice being that Basle will probably be the city of domicile. The concluding portion of the despatch, which is not without significance in view of the criticism of the eminent financial authority repeated above, is as follows:

> There is reticence among the delegates as to precisely what powers are given to the board and what are retained by the governments, but from a reliable source it is understood the committee's decision was such as to place a well-defined limit upon the powers the bank can assume as opposed to the interests of an individual State. This is a victory for the British thesis that a super bank must not be set up which would give the International Bank authority to disregard national desires.

There is still a collateral trust deed to settle, the terms of which are not yet agreed upon, and there will be no announcement of the provisions of the charter as finally settled until the trust deed is in a form satisfactory to all.

Banking and Business Conditions. A word about banking and business conditions perhaps would not be out of place. Notwithstanding a disturbed condition in the stock and grain markets of late, the year has been a satisfactory one from a banking standpoint. Money has been and still is in strong demand, meaning that all available funds have been constantly employed at remunerative rates. The outstanding feature of the immediate situation is the lack of growth in the Canadian deposits and the swollen condition of the Canadian loans as shewn by the following from the monthly returns of the banks to the Government:

End of	Demand Deposits in Canada	Notice Deposits in Canada	Deposits Outside Canada
Sept., 1928	$ 653,196,613	$1,484,814,579	$371,542,736
Aug., 1929	665,969,088	1,459,690,239	425,741,772
Sept., 1929	759,478,112	1,470,512,260	423,802,616

End of	Current Loans in Canada	Call Loans in Canada	Call Loans Outside Canada
Sept., 1928	1,191,855,133	246,618,734	308,126,935
Aug., 1929	1,346,451,122	273,629,082	310,500,423
Sept. 1929	1,404,371,359	280,805,686	313,381,231

Although demand deposits in Canada show 100 millions more than last year, this is a temporary condition for we find an increase of that amount over the August figures—*i.e.*, August, 1929, $665 millions; September, 1928, $653 millions; September, 1929, $759 millions. Thus we have an increase in Current Loans, 213 millions and call loans 34 millions—247 millions in all—with deposits of the country stationary. The money for these additional loans has come from various sources, including the Finance Act and increased deposits in the foreign branches of our Canadian banks. With call and current loans abroad no more than they were a year ago, deposits outside Canada increased by 52 million dollars, helping the Canadian money situation to a proportionate extent. It is well to emphasize this feature as uninformed persons are prone to consider foreign branches a drain on the resources of our banks, whereas in the present period of money stringency the reverse has proved to be the case.

I am not going to deal with money conditions any further, except to say that stock speculation—unhealthy as it has become —is not solely to blame for the present tightness of money. The unfortunate condition of our wheat market, resulting in abnormal quantities remaining unexported, is responsible for the tie up of immense sums. Nobody can foretell the outcome of the growers' struggle for a higher price; personally, I wish them well. At all events, the growers can have no complaint of lack of financial support from the banks. As long as present conditions remain, we shall experience tight money, and I look for no immediate change.

It is difficult within the scope of these remarks to more than touch on general conditions. Notwithstanding shorter crops than for 1928, business conditions have been generally good and statistics reveal satisfactory conditions in government and commercial finances. For the seven months of the fiscal year, ordinary public revenue increased 11 million dollars to 284 millions while ordinary public expenditure increased but 5 million dollars to 182 millions. During the same period the net public debt decreased by 62 million dollars, standing at 2,137 millions on 31st October last. Railway earnings, which during the earlier part of the year gave high promise, have been seriously affected by the unusual situation surrounding the movement of the Western crops. The gross earnings of both railways for the nine months ending 30th September were slightly better than for 1928, but have been falling since. I am afraid that while the railways will experience a reason-

ably satisfactory year's business, 1929 will not prove to be the record year for which the returns of the early months gave promise. Building and construction activities continue at a high level but signs are not wanting that operations have reached their peak, particularly building. In the United States totals already compare unfavourably with a year ago. The automobile industry reports marked curtailment of output, and lumbering conditions are not altogether satisfactory. All these conditions point to decreased employment this winter and consequently decrease of purchasing power and gradual slowing up of business. It looks to me that the period of expansion has temporarily at least passed the peak.

The Stock Market. The condition of the stock market has lately been the cause of great financial disturbance and has resulted in considerable anxiety and loss to speculators. We all hope that the bottom has been reached. We feel that many good sound securities are being traded in now at prices that are less than their intrinsic worth, and when this is realized that the situation will steady itself. It is pertinent to state that the condition of the stock market does not in any way reflect the general business conditions in this country or in the United States—business is still sound and so is the financial structure and apart from the inconvenience caused by the stock exchange disturbance the outlook is causing our financiers no anxiety whatever. The liquidation was a foregone conclusion, the situation being that a public uninformed as to intelligent procedure in buying and selling securities had practically obtained the control of the market, a good deal of the blame for the situation being due to security dealers who were quick to take advantage of the speculative turn in the public mind and establish branch offices in cities and towns throughout the country bringing the facilities for speculation right to the door of thousands whose financial knowledge or financial strength does not entitle them to speculate even to a small degree.

CANADIAN BUSINESS AND FINANCE IN 1929

ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

OF

THE BANK OF MONTREAL*

The 112th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Dec. 2, 1929, in the Board Room of the Bank's Headquarters in Montreal, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., in the chair. The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read by the General Manager, Mr. H. B. Mackenzie, as follows:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1928		$ 713,788.67
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1929, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		7,070,892.45
Premiums on New Stock		6,031,840.50
		$13,816,521.62
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st March, 1929	$ 897,501.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st June, 1929	972,029.94	
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 3rd Sept., 1929	1,048,146.22	
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. payable 2nd Dec., 1929	1,075,556.54	
Bonus 2 per cent. payable 2nd Dec., 1929	720,000.00	
	$4,713,233.70	
Provision for Taxes Dominion Government	435,865.11	
Reservation for Bank Premises	900,000.00	
		6,049,098.81
		7,767,422.81
Amount Credited to Rest Account		7,031,840.50
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		$ 735,582.31

Since the last Annual Meeting, thirty offices have been opened throughout the Dominion of Canada and two offices have been closed.

The capital of the Bank was increased by the issue of $6,083,300 new stock, bringing the paid-up capital to the round amount of $36,000,000. This was largely subscribed for by the shareholders, the unaccepted allotments and fractions being readily disposed of by tender as stipulated by the Bank Act.

The Directors have to record, with deep regret, the death of their late valued colleagues, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., a member of the Board since 1910, Vice-President 1912-1913, President 1913-1927, and Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Executive Committee from 1927 until his death; His Honour the Honourable Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., a member of the Board since 1920, and Mr. F. W. Molson, who was elected a Director in 1925.

*NOTE.—For a History of the Bank of Montreal, see Supplement of *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1910; for succeeding Addresses and Reports, see Volumes from 1911 to 1928-29.

In May, Messrs. A. O. Dawson and W. N. Tilley, K.C., were appointed members of the Board, and in August Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor was appointed a member of the Board, the appointment becoming effective upon his retiring from the General Managership of the Bank on the 15th October last.

All the offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the year.

Address of Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., President

Before moving the adoption of the report, it is customary for the President to make a few remarks.

Since the last Annual Meeting we have had to mourn the death of Sir Vincent Meredith, Baronet. His life-time may be said to have been spent in the service of the Bank in which he rose to the highest position, and as its President for ten years guided its affairs with great ability and signal success. Two other of your directors also passed on during the year, The Honourable Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. Frederick W. Molson, who had brought to the deliberations of the Board wide experience and ripe judgment. The vacancies thus created were filled by the appointment of Mr. A. O. Dawson, Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor. I am sure you will agree that the Bank is fortunate in having secured the services of the first two named of these gentlemen to assist in the direction of the Bank's affairs, and in now having as a member of our Board Sir Frederick, who for many years so ably filled the position of General Manager.

Statement—Profits. You have before you the report of your Directors for the year recently ended, as well as a statement of profits in that period, and of assets and liabilities, which I trust will be deemed satisfactory.

Of the increase in the capital stock of the Bank authorized at the last Annual Meeting, 60,833 shares were issued and have been readily taken up by shareholders at a premium of 100 per cent., that figure being made the maximum by the Bank Act. The paid-up capital now stands at $36,000,000, and the Rest account at $2,000,000 in excess of that figure. It may be worth while again pointing out that the large earnings of the Bank are really moderate in relation to the capital employed, and that the dividend rate is made possible by accumulation of undistributed profits of past years, put back into the business and upon which no dividends are paid. A large Rest or Reserve account augments resources and strengthens the capital structure.

An outstanding event in the affairs of the Bank was the relinquishment by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor in October of the office of General Manager after a long term of able, assiduous and fruitful service. He has become a member of the Board, in which capacity his profound knowledge of banking and intimate acquaintance with finance and commerce will continue to be

available to the Bank. Your Directors deem themselves fortunate in having had on the staff a gentleman of the attainments and experience of Mr. H. B. Mackenzie to succeed Sir Frederick. He was General Manager of the Bank of British North America when that institution was absorbed by the Bank of Montreal, and since joining our staff has occupied positions of trust, in the discharge of the duties of which he has exhibited qualities of a high order.

Visit to Branches. During the year I have visited practically all the principal branches of the Bank, not only in Canada, but in the United States, England and France, for the purpose of meeting our Managers and acquiring first-hand knowledge of local conditions. I can assure you that wherever I went I found the Bank in high repute, and it was peculiarly gratifying to observe the standard of our Managers and the loyalty, devotion and efficiency of the staff.

In October, four of your Directors visited Mexico for the purpose of acquainting themselves with conditions there. They report the situation more stabilized, the outlook better, and that they have found the business of the Bank in a very satisfactory condition.

In reviewing the commercial situation in Canada, it should be kept in mind that there have been five years of almost uninterrupted expansion. In that brief period Canada has achieved a degree of development quite unprecedented. Not in one or two directions, but practically in all, remarkable material progress has occurred—in agriculture, in many lines of manufacturing, in mining, forestry, trading, water power production and building construction.

During the early part of the past year, business, generally speaking, in nearly all lines remained active and there was no serious check during the first ten months. Possibly the greatest advance in any direction was in mining. During the summer I had an opportunity of visiting, together with other Directors, four of the great plants of the country, namely, the British Empire Steel at Sydney, International Nickel at Sudbury, Algoma Steel at the Soo, and the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company at Trail. One must visit these enormous developments to realize what they mean to the districts in which they are situated, to transportation interests, and to subsidiary interests all over the country. Other names which are becoming almost household words are Noranda, Flin Flon and Sherritt Gordon, and they in turn will mean much to the localities in which they are located, because they are not only great mining ventures, but propose to establish concentrators and refineries.

So far as the banks are concerned, another favourable feature of the situation was the unprecedentedly high rate for money in New York, the rate running as high as 10 to 15% for long periods.

No special advantage was taken of this by Canadian banks, as the business of the country was so active that their money was fully employed in Canada, and, with the exception of the regular reserves held in New York, Canadian banking funds did not flow that way and every legitimate need of this country was taken care of at much lower rates than prevailed in the United States.

Favourable is the fact that there is no inflation apparent in any of the great basic commodities such as wheat, sugar, cotton, steel and other raw materials, so that we had not to witness a slump in these prices as well as in the stock market.

Crash in Stock Markets. The unfavourable features of the situation have been: first, the small crop of the Prairie Provinces and the slow movement of the grain toward the sea-board. This has affected United States exchange, which at times has ranged around 2% premium. It has also affected the earnings of the railroads and steamship companies, and has caused some check to business generally. The second unfavourable aspect of the situation was the crash in the stock markets. The call rate and other danger signals were out, but, with world-wide speculation rampant, these signals were not observed by many people until the situation got so top-heavy that a crash was inevitable. Fortunately, only a small proportion of the people are in the stock market and so the losses will be confined to comparatively few. At the same time what has occurred is bound to have its effect on the purchasing power of the country as a whole.

For the first time in five years, grain crops were a partial failure in the Prairie Provinces, the yield of wheat—270,000,000 bushels—being one-half that of 1928, and that of other cereals correspondingly smaller. The harvest was gathered rapidly in propitious weather, and the quality of the wheat has graded exceptionally high.

Discouragement has not, however, dominated farmers of the Northwest. They were fortified against the short crop by four favourable seasons. The reduction in their incomes this year is not to be measured by the decrease in quantity of grain; prices have been higher as well as the grades. Yet a reduced yield of about 270,000,000 bushels of wheat cannot be lightly regarded, for while the profit to many individuals may be satisfactory, purchasing power in the aggregate will be curtailed.

Turning from the Prairie Provinces, it may be said that in the remainder of Canada the harvest was irregular and somewhat below a good average, though highly satisfactory over large areas. Branch line railway construction has been considerable in the Northwest during the year. New country is being opened to settlement, especially to the north, and it is apparent that what the Great West is to the United States, the western provinces will be to Canada.. Mining has been joined to agriculture and industrialization to both. Manufacturing in the prairies is supplying no inconsiderable home market. Active operation of the Hudson

Bay Railway is now within sight, and true to its pioneer spirit, the Bank of Montreal was first to establish a branch at Fort Churchill. In the making of highways for motor traffic, much labour has found employment, an impressively large tourist trade has been attracted, and cheaper and speedier transportation afforded communities removed from railways.

Building Construction. Both a cause and a consequence of the marked trade activity of the last five years has been extensive building construction and the undertaking of important engineering works. Water power development is still going on and finding a ready market for the electric energy created. Residential, office, warehouse and factory building will this year outstrip all previous records. In the first ten months of the year contracts awarded amounted to $498,727,500, being an increase of 17.6 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1928.

In the nine months ending September 30th, the period of largest influx, the number of immigrant arrivals, 143,947, was 2,435 less than in the year before. From Great Britain and the United States, immigration has somewhat grown, the decrease being in settlers from Southern Europe. Emigration from Canada to the United States has continued, but it is encouraging to note that it has been in considerably smaller volume.

The external trade of Canada has suffered in volume and value from diminished grain crops and the slow movement of wheat to British and Continental markets. In the seven months to October 31st, the aggregate, $1,467,431,000, was $45,000,000 less than in the corresponding period last year, imports rising $37,800,000 and exports falling $83,000,000. This recession is more than accounted for by a decline of $133,821,000 in exports of farm products of all kinds, principally wheat. Stimulation of inter-Empire trade is not yet conspicuous in results, almost 70 per cent. of total imports during the twelve months to October coming from the United States, and barely 20 per cent. from British countries. For the first time in many years the balance of trade has turned against Canada, imports having exceeded domestic exports by $85,600,000 in the last seven months, and until the wheat moves out it is improbable that this condition will be changed. The visit to Canada of Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas and the activities of other agencies, both at home and abroad, will, it is hoped, be successful in enlarging inter-Empire trade.

Public Revenues—Taxation. The buoyancy of the public revenues has reflected the activity of trade. In the seven months of the current fiscal year to October 31st, Dominion revenue was up $11,700,000 over last year, and debt down $74,800,000. The reduction in sales and stamp taxes produced a decrease of $8,000,000 in income from these sources, and it has been intimated that a further remission of taxation will be made at the next session of Parliament.

Business Situation Abroad. Abroad, the most notable event of the year has been the agreement reached by a Committee of Experts on reparations and the adoption of a definite schedule of annuities. The removal of a state of uncertainty for which this outstanding question has long been responsible should react to the benefit of world financial and economic conditions. The creation of an International Bank as recommended by the Committee appointed to consider this subject, to be located in Basle, Switzerland, is awaited with interest and affords the hope that its influence will operate toward the establishment and maintenance of a greater degree of credit stability throughout the world.

As regards Great Britain, overseas trade returns for the first ten months of the year are encouraging, the most pleasing feature being a substantial recovery in coal exports. Meantime, progress is being made in the country in the direction of adapting business organization to present-day needs, and there is evidence of a growing spirit of co-operation between employers and workers. There still remain around a million and a quarter unemployed, and although the Government is promoting relief by means of public utility works, it is recognized that a substantial reduction in the number of unemployed can be secured only along normal lines of economic development.

In the United States, for the greater part of the past year, industry pursued a fairly steady course, with many evidences of an expanding prosperity. The average volume of production continuously increased from the end of 1927, reaching the highest peak ever attained toward the middle of the present year. Some decline may be expected after this long period of activity, which will be entirely a natural consequence. The farmer appears to face the prospect of at least the same money income as he enjoyed last year. Commodity inventories seem to be in a healthy condition and the average index for commodity prices has remained more or less stable.

The productivity of labour has shown a steady increase. Railroads are operating with greater efficiency than in many years, with no evidence of congestion or delay. Inflation in securities has not been accompanied by inflation in business.

The effect of the persistent mounting of prices of many stocks to a position where the return became almost negligible was a factor that made itself felt in the credit situation, and the stock market demand for credit was the most important single factor influencing money rates during the year. Since the beginning of October the greatest volume of public selling of securities, accompanied by the most severe continuous break in prices in the short space of a few weeks, has been witnessed, but it is believed that the period of acute disturbance is now past.

Ultimate Future of Canada. In conclusion, may I say there never was a time in the history of Canada when business as a

whole has been at a higher peak than during the year under review, or when the developed sources of our wealth were more wide and varied than they are to-day, and never a time when the earning power of our people was sustained in so many channels of production. We must not allow a possible temporary reaction, the result of a collapse in a purely speculative orgy in the stock markets, unduly to distort our view. Fundamental conditions are sound, and there is no reason for apprehension as to the ultimate future of Canada.

Address of the General Manager, Mr. H. B. Mackenzie

It is my duty to present the annual balance sheet to you, but, before doing so, may I express to the President my appreciation of the generous terms in which he has been good enough to introduce me to you as General Manager of your Bank. I can assure you that I am deeply sensible of the responsibilities resting upon me. There are great traditions to uphold and I follow a long line of eminent occupants of the office. I feel that I have been specially fortunate in enjoying for the past eleven years the advantage of a close association with my immediate predecessor, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, and I wish to pay tribute, not only to his great ability as a banker, but also to the unfailing human kindness which has been so notable a feature of his administration. There has grown up in the Bank under him an esprit de corps that assures to me the support of a most loyal and efficient staff. We are happy in the knowledge that Sir Frederick in a higher office may now look forward to a period of comparative rest while the Bank will continue to have the benefit of his ripe experience and counsel.

Balance Sheet. The balance sheet which I have the honour to present to you is a highly satisfactory one. It shows a healthy growth in the volume of our business, the strong liquid position it is our practice to maintain, and very good profits. The following are the principal changes in the balance sheet:—

Our Total Assets now aggregate $965,000,000 against $873,000,000 a year ago, an increase of $92,000,000.

Capital and Rest aggregate nearly $74,000,000, an increase over last year of $13,000,000, reflecting the new stock issue and $1,000,000 added to Rest out of profits. Our Rest is now $2,000,000 in excess of our Capital.

Deposits aggregate $772,000,000, an increase of $50,000,000. Dominion Government Balances have increased $32,000,000, Demand Deposits have increased $37,000,000, and Deposits after Notice have decreased $18,000,000, the last a reflection principally of withdrawals for investment in securities. The past year has been exceptional in that respect, and the Savings Department will probably now resume its normal growth.

Balances due to Banks are $39,000,000, an increase of $27,000,000 for the year, the increase representing principally funds sent to us from Europe to take advantage of the high rates of interest then prevailing for Call Loans in New York. With the fall in the rates these funds are now to some extent being recalled.

Cash and Bank Balances (including Central Gold Reserves), amounting to $148,000,000, have increased by $14,000,000.

Cash Reserves to Liabilities to the Public are 13.40% as against 14.95% a year ago.

Call Loans aggregating $155,000,000 show a decrease of $23,000,000 when compared with a year ago. Our Call Loans in Canada are practically the same; the decrease is mainly in New York and reflects the cumulative effect of advances larger than usual to customers in Canada against securities, the increased requirements of expanding business in Canada and the delay in shipments of grain. Our own Call Loans in New York, i.e., omitting those offset by special deposits, were substantially less than in 1928. Had we been able to employ the same amount of money there this year during the period of high rates our profits would have been greatly increased, but we have drawn from New York to supply expanding Canadian requirements. I may add that the manner in which the New York Stock Exchange functioned and the promptness with which brokers' loans were adequately margined throughout the recent period of distress proved once again the soundness and stability, as well as the liquidity, of this class of loans as a banking reserve. Our calls for margin, almost without exception, met with prompt response from borrowers, and where delays occurred they were due to physical disabilities and not to financial inability to comply with our demands.

Investments amount to $129,000,000, as against $109,000,000 a year ago, an increase of $20,000,000, almost entirely in Dominion and Provincial Government securities.

Bank Premises are carried at $14,500,000, as compared with $11,500,000 last year, an increase of $3,000,000. During the year we retired $3,280,000 Merchants Bank Realty Bonds and our Bank Premises are now free of encumbrance.

Current Loans in Canada (including advances to Municipalities) amount to $399,000,000, an increase of $68,000,000. Our customers in all lines of production and commerce have, as always, been our chief care and their needs have been fully supplied, but we have recently been declining numerous applications, large and small, for loans against good collateral but to be used for other than business purposes, generally the purchase of securities. These applications had become so numerous that they threatened to encroach upon the money needed to finance the country's business. Current Loans elsewhere aggregate $35,000,000, the same as a year ago.

Our profits for the year are $7,070,000, as compared with $5,847,000 a year ago. Higher rates for call money in New York and a larger volume of loans required by expanding trade in Canada, together with comparatively light mercantile mortality, account for the increase.

New Branches. Since the last Annual Meeting 30 new branches have been established and 2 closed, bringing the total number of our offices to 669. New buildings have been erected at several points and provision has been made for the erection of a large and handsome office to house the growing business of our main branch at Ottawa.

Our offices abroad continue to enlarge their scope, and consequently are every year becoming a more and more important part of our service and our organization.

In the printed reports of this meeting, which will be sent to all shareholders, you will find interesting reviews by our Assistant General Managers of trade conditions in the various provinces. It is enough here to say that they exhibit, upon the whole, not a banner year for Canada nor a quite cloudless sky but sound basic conditions and, allowing for a temporary lull in business, ample ground for confidence in our future growth and prosperity. The chief disappointment is the crop in the Prairie Provinces, but too much should not be made of one lean year. The West is a country of proved agricultural richness and over a series of years nothing is more dependable than seed time and harvest.

An important and promising event of the year was the very successful meeting in Edmonton and Calgary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce with a visit to the Peace River district. The objects of the Chamber are to develop a national, as opposed to a sectional spirit, to foster interprovincial trade, and to promote trade within the Empire. The membership is growing rapidly and the Chamber promises to be a useful instrument in serving as a clearing house for the exchange of ideas and the ironing out of prejudices born of misunderstanding.

Stock Speculation. For several years we have been living under the menace of a rising fever of stock speculation. The collapse brought painful consequences to many individuals and its effects will no doubt be felt in diminished spending in some directions, but it is well that the crash is behind us rather than still ahead of us and it is also well to remember that there has been no destruction of property. The real national wealth of the United States and Canada remains what it was. That may not give much comfort to the losers, but it is important from the standpoint of national welfare and prospects. Business will perhaps be somewhat quieter while we are getting back to realities, but the realities in both countries afford firm basis for a healthy optimism.

In concluding, may I say with what a feeling of pride I have taken up the duties of General Manager of the Bank of Montreal:

not pride in my attainment of the office, but in the fame and the high traditions of the great institution which I have been called to serve in a position of such responsibility. Those high traditions it will be my constant effort to uphold, and nothing fortifies me more in this task than the knowledge that I am supported by an able body of officers well trained in all ranks. If there is one legacy more outstanding than any other which Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor has left to his successor it is that of a staff highly efficient in every department and united in devotion to the service of the Bank.

The General Manager then reviewed in a comprehensive manner conditions in the Canadian Provinces as well as Newfoundland and Mexico, dealing with natural resources, commercial development, financial affairs and the general economic situation. In relation to Quebec, while some slowing down in business had been noticeable, the year might be considered a satisfactory one. In Ontario, wholesale and retail trade had continued active; outside the agricultural implement, automobile, and allied plants, industry had been well employed, but indications pointed to a slight slowing up in other lines. Unemployment showed some increase. Conditions in the Maritime Provinces had been good, and people were optimistic. In the Prairie Provinces, the yield had been below normal, but while setbacks from climatic conditions were inevitable, the country had demonstrated, he said, its recuperative powers time and again. In regard to British Columbia, the Province had enjoyed a prosperous year with the exception of the lumber industry. Development of the resources of the Province were proceeding along sound lines, and prospects for continued progress were bright.

The report, on motion of Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., seconded by Mr. Huntly Drummond, was then adopted, the usual notes of thanks tendered, and the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: The Honourable Thomas Ahearn, P.C., D. Forbes Angus, E. W. Beatty, K.C., W. A. Black, The Honourable Henry Cockshutt, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., A. O. Dawson, H. R. Drummond, G. B. Fraser, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., Harold Kennedy, J. W. McConnell, William McMaster, F. E. Meredith, K.C., Major-General The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., James Stewart, W. N. Tilley, K.C., Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was elected President; Mr. H. R. Drummond and Major-General The Honourable S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., were elected Vice-Presidents, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor was elected a Vice-President, stationed in London, England, with complete supervision of the British and European affairs of the Bank. The Executive Committee of the Board was appointed, consisting of Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., Mr. H. R. Drummond, Major-General The Honourable S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., and Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

OF OCTOBER 31st, 1929

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$ 35,948,540.50
Rest	$ 37,948,540.50	
Balance of Profits carried forward	735,582.31	
	$ 38,684,122.81	
Unclaimed Dividends	10,523.67	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 2nd December, 1929	1,075,556.54	
Bonus of 2% payable 2nd December, 1929	720,000.00	
		40,490,203.02
		$ 76,438,743.52
Notes of the Bank in circulation	$ 45,465,136.50	
Deposits not bearing interest	178,284,099.13	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	594,049,161.38	
Advances under the Finance Act	15,000,000.00	
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada	5,020,964.66	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	34,369,331.72	
Bills payable	298,580.03	
		872,487,273.42
Letters of Credit outstanding		13,338,458.06
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		3,072,522.13
		$965,336,997.13

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary coin current		$ 42,811,390.22	
Dominion notes		58,153,280.75	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		16,000,000.00	
Deposits made with and Balances due from other Banks in Canada	$ 1,847.14		
United States and other foreign currencies	644,203.57		
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	30,727,715.41		
Call and Short, not exceeding thirty days, Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	39,406,650.00		
Call and Short, not exceeding thirty days, Loans in Great Britain and United States, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	115,506,017.55		
		186,286,433.67	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value		98,670,889.98	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value		5,906,828.59	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value		25,033,797.02	
Notes of other Banks		3,653,754.29	
Cheques on other Banks		59,753,603.35	
			496,269,977.87
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, less rebate of interest, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		370,082,134.70	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts		28,751,575.18	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada, less rebate of interest, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		35,108,249.42	
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for		2,033,633.13	
			435,975,592.43
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off			14,500,000.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises			360,512.36
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank			1,684,738.69
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per Contra			13,338,458.06
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund			1,449,355.65
Shares of and loans to controlled companies			1,384,800.55
Other Assets not included in the foregoing			373,561.52
			$965,336,997.13

NOTE.—The business of the Bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the names of local incorporated companies, and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

CHARLES B. GORDON,
President.

H. B. MACKENZIE,
General Manager.

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal:

We have compared the above Statement with the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Montreal at the Head Office and with the certified Branch Returns. We have checked the cash and verified the investments and securities at the Head Office, and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at the end of the financial year. We have likewise, at various dates throughout the year, checked the cash and verified the securities at several important Branches.

We have to report that: (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; (b) in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank, and (c) in our opinion, the above Statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison,
CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A.,
of the firm of Creak, Cushing & Hodgson.
} Auditors.

MONTREAL, 22nd Nov., 1929

"ONLY MODERATE RECESSION IN BUSINESS IN 1930"

KEYNOTE OF ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

OF

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA*

The Sixty-First Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the Bank in Montreal on Thursday, January 9th, 1930, at 11 o'clock a.m., Sir Herbert S. Holt in the chair.

The General Manager, Mr. M. W. Wilson, read the Directors' Report as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the Sixtieth Annual Report of the Bank for the year ended 30th November, 1929, accompanied by the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Statements of Controlled Companies.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1928	$2,361,085.71	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills...	7,145,137.35	
		$9,506,223.06
Appropriated as follows:		
Dividends Nos. 166, 167, 168 and 169 at 12% per annum	$4,023,938.76	
Bonus of 2% to Shareholders	698,133.20	
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	200,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises	400,000.00	
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including Tax on Bank Note Circulation	610,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	3,574,151.10	
		$9,506,223.06

RESERVE FUND

Balance at Credit, 30th November, 1928	$30,000,000.00	
Premium on New Capital Stock	5,000,000.00	
Balance at Credit, 30th November, 1929		$35,000,000.00

The assets of the Bank have been, as usual, carefully revalued, and provision made for all bad or doubtful debts.

*NOTE.—For History of the Bank see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review, 1910*; succeeding Reports and Addresses are given in *The Review, 1911* to *1928-29*.

During the year thirty-three branches were opened and five were closed.

The Head Office and branches of the Bank have been inspected as usual during the year.

Mr. W. J. Blake Wilson and Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E., were appointed members of the Board during the year, the former on 16th April and the latter on 10th September.

Your Directors desire to express their appreciation of the efficient manner in which the officers of the Bank continue to perform their respective duties.

Address by Sir Herbert S. Holt, President

The Sixtieth Annual Report and Balance Sheet which are before you indicate that The Royal Bank of Canada has fully shared in the prosperity of the past year.

As you will learn from this report, the total assets as of November 30, 1929, were in excess of one billion dollars. In accordance with conservative practice we have, from time to time, increased our capital and reserve in order to maintain a satisfactory relationship between capital and reserve and deposits. During the past year the paid-up capital was increased by five million dollars, and a like amount was added to reserve, bringing the total of paid-up capital and reserve to $70,000,000. A resolution increasing the authorized capital of the bank to $50,000,000 will be submitted for your approval to-day. The General Manager will deal with the statement in detail.

I should like to refer to important changes in the executive of the Bank which took place last July, namely, the appointments of Mr. C. E. Neill, Vice-President and General Manager, to the newly created office of Vice-President and Managing Director, and of Mr. M. W. Wilson, formerly Senior Assistant General Manager, to the position of General Manager.

These changes in the administration are the natural consequences of the increased volume of business, which rendered it advisable to enlarge the executive at Head Office. Mr. Neill has been General Manager since 1916—the period that has witnessed the Bank's greatest growth—his record is one of notable success. Mr. Neill will refer to the past record of Mr. Wilson and to his qualifications as General Manager. I am sure you will join with me in regretting the absence of Mr. E. L. Pease, through illness. This is only the second time in forty-six years that he has been absent from the Annual Meeting.

The outstanding event in the financial world during the year was the drastic decline in the price of securities in Canada and the United States. Speculative enthusiasms had built up the price of securities to a level which was warranted neither by yield nor prospective earnings. By the issue of participating securities, corporations could secure money on a basis that amounted to three or four per cent. at a time when the investor was paying eight per cent. or more for borrowed money. High call money rates in New York attracted surplus funds from the rest of the

world to that centre. The reaction was inevitable. The decline in the volume of call money required has eased a world-wide credit stringency. This change in the credit situation is an important element in business prospects, both in Europe and South America.

In spite of the losses incurred by thousands of investors throughout both countries, the strength of the business structure is such that there is no reason to look forward to more than a moderate recession in business during 1930. Fortunately, speculative excesses were confined to securities; commodity prices have remained stable, inventories are low, employment and wages are being maintained at a relatively high level, the improvement in industrial efficiency has continued and the financial position of industry is excellent, both because of large liquid reserves and satisfactory profits during last year. Such conditions warrant optimism.

The fall in security prices was bound to have a depressing effect, just as the rise in these prices stimulated business. Neither movement is of fundamental importance in determining the long-time trend of production, nor a permanent influence upon the income of the country. The farms, mines and forests, the factories and mills are still here. It is these resources which constitute the real capital of the country. It is the productive work of our industries, rather than the speculative activity of the security markets, that serves to maintain and increase national wealth.

In the past, reactions in the stock market have frequently preceded the general recognition of unsound elements in the business structure. There is no substantial decline in price levels impending, and there are no large inventories to be absorbed before business can resume its normal course. In this respect the situation in Canada is closely similar to that which exists in the United States. In both countries the business structure is sound; in both countries high production records were attained in 1929 and corporation earnings have been exceptionally satisfactory. In both countries the danger of general public pessimism constituted a more severe threat against prospects than was furnished by any fundamental weakness in the business structure.

Canada. Neither the prospects in foreign trade, nor the situation in Canadian industry, trade and agriculture, warrant pessimism concerning the outlook for the coming year. It is true that the small crop, the stagnation in the lumber industry, the unsatisfactory price for newsprint, and the decline in security prices have somewhat dampened enthusiasm, but I look forward to 1930 as being a year of normal activity in business unless unforeseen developments in the world wheat situation react in a manner to cause further substantial injury to Canadian interests.

Many farmers in the West incurred substantial losses as a result of the destruction wrought by the drought. It is discouraging to see the results of a year's work destroyed. Nevertheless, the large crops and high prices of previous years had improved the

financial position of the farmers so that most of them were more fortunately situated than farmers in other parts of the world. Neither the low price for the crop of 1928 nor the small yield of 1929 has caused general distress. In the face of two unfavourable years, the volume of western business has been maintained at a surprisingly satisfactory level.

Great Britain. The business annals of Great Britain for 1929 have reflected but little substantial improvement. It is a matter of regret that progress there should be so discouragingly slow. It is only natural that Canadians should desire to take some part in the reconstruction of British industry, and so far as the situation in Canadian industries will permit, I am in favour of opening this market to Empire products. I cannot believe, however, that measures which would tend to disorganize Canadian industry and destroy Canadian wealth would prove of material assistance in strengthening the bonds of Empire. The Canadian preferential tariff as it is now constituted offers far greater opportunities to the British manufacturer than is generally appreciated. I am hopeful that the recent manifestations of interest in Canada presage a growth of Empire trade that will be beneficial to the best interests of both Canada and Great Britain.

The Foreign Situation. The momentum of improvement carried the industry and trade of Europe through the period of increasing stringency of money in creditable fashion. Improved efficiency in manufacturing and growth in volume of internal and external trade constitute the evidence of the material advancement achieved during the past two years.

Revolution and financial disaster have injured business and industry in the Orient, but in spite of these adverse factors the volume of Oriental imports from Canada has continued to grow in a most satisfactory manner. The return to the gold standard constitutes tangible evidence of improved conditions in Japan.

In South America, the high interest rates of the past two years have served to check the normal rate of expansion. The return to normal conditions in international money markets should prove particularly constructive in Argentina, Brazil and Colombia.

On the whole, a review of the business conditions in foreign countries brings out the conclusion that the volume of international trade is likely to be larger in 1930 than it has been in 1929. Governments, provinces and municipalities will find conditions more favourable for carrying out their varied plans for local and national projects. This improvement in world buying power implies that, so far as foreign markets are concerned, the coming year is likely to witness continued growth in demand for Canadian products.

United States. The prompt action of the President of the United States in the recent crisis in securing the co-operation of

the National and State governments in a programme of general construction proved effective in allaying the fears of the public, and convinced them of the feasibility of maintaining business at normal levels. By going further and securing the active co-operation of industrial leadership throughout the country, President Hoover has established the practicability of mobilizing the nation to secure stability. The success of this movement was due to leadership that understood the customs and psychology of business.

There is no question but that Canada should profit by this example. It is essentially a British tradition that capable and successful leaders from all lines of industry should advise and assist the government when their services are required. It would be to the advantage of the country to establish a non-partisan advisory council composed of men of outstanding ability, representative of industry, agriculture and labour. This council would bring about a closer *rapprochement* between government, industry, agriculture and labour that would assist the formulation and execution of effective measures for the maintenance of that equilibrium which would ensure stable prosperity.

It is appropriate in this connection to mention the quick response of the Canadian railroads in announcing substantial construction programmes for the coming year. These announcements were a notable contribution to the re-establishment of public confidence in business prospects. In this same connection it is also appropriate to commend the course of the Premiers of Quebec and Ontario in their efforts to assist the restabilization of the paper industry. It is not consistent with the industrial welfare of the country to permit the continuance of the chaotic situation in the newsprint industry. It is intolerable that our forests should be exploited in such a manner as to bring a direct loss to that industry and to the nation. I have frequently reiterated my belief in conservation. Our forests are being depleted in an appalling manner. A vigorous programme of reforestation should constitute an essential part of our national and provincial policy, but it is inconsistent to spend money to preserve forests if forest products are to be sold at a loss.

Again and again I have mentioned the lack of balance in our trade with the United States. In the past twelve months our imports from that country had a value of 898 million dollars, and our exports to the United States had a value of 547 million dollars. The news from Washington indicates that the tariff measures now under consideration are designed with a view to assisting home industry and agriculture rather than with the aim of fostering trade relationships with other countries. Since this tariff is a matter for consideration and decision within the United States, Canada and other countries perforce must govern themselves accordingly. In these circumstances, it seems to me that a business council of the kind mentioned above would suggest measures that would stimulate trade relationships with countries who are willing to buy agricultural and other products from Canada and advise

measures that would promote the growth of Canadian industries manufacturing items that we now buy from the United States.

Summary. In most lines, business has been conducted with prudence and conservatism. The conditions which precede depressions are not present. The production and consumption of electric energy, an excellent index of industrial activity, has doubled since 1924. There are no market factors which would seem to foreshadow any substantial decline in the profits derived from the products of the mines, and I am expecting continued expansion in that industry during the coming year. It is never possible to forecast the crops, but in the future, as in the past, we may expect a normal number of good years in agriculture. Projects now under consideration give promise of a substantial programme of construction during the coming year. With more normal conditions of credit there is basis for hope that by next fall the volume of construction will compare not unfavourably with the record levels attained in 1929. There is no part of the country where buying power has been sufficiently reduced so that the volume of trade need be seriously curtailed. Although there may be some recession from the recent high levels of maximum activity in industry and trade, there should be no doubt that the prospects favour a continuance of that balanced expansion which has characterized our recent prosperity.

Address of Mr. C. E. Neill, Vice-President and Managing Director

The President has spoken of the appointment of Mr. Wilson to the position of General Manager of the bank in July last. During my entire term as General Manager, Mr. Wilson and I have been closely associated and no one has had a better opportunity than I to determine his qualifications for the highest executive position in the bank. I am convinced that he has the ability and experience necessary to conduct successfully the affairs of this great bank, and in making the appointment the Directors could not have made a wiser selection. Moreover, he holds the respect and affection of the entire staff, which means the loyal service essential to our success.

The continued growth and success of the bank primarily depends upon the prosperity of trade and industry of the country. It is in trade rather than in the great manufacturing industries where there is a definite threat of a recession during the coming year. Therefore, it is in the field of trade that definite constructive measures are likely to prove most helpful. In a day when improved efficiency is reducing the costs of manufacture and where large scale production is lowering the ratio of overhead, there is some tendency to forget the importance of the distribution of goods as a part of the country's economic activity. At present, the cost of manufacturing constitutes only about 50% of the ultimate selling price of the majority of manufactured articles which come into

the channels of retail distribution. Recent scientific studies give convincing evidence that balanced inventories and rapid turnover constitute the efficiencies of wholesale and retail trade. If the volume of sales can be increased, added prosperity will accrue to the merchant and the resultant reduction in price will add to the buying power of the consumer. It is particularly true in the case of luxuries that the margins of profit in distribution are sufficient so that it is more profitable for a country to be engaged in their distribution than it is to produce such goods for sale in other countries.

As a definite movement in the direction of trade expansion let Canada become known as the country where the tourist from the United States may purchase distinctive articles of merchandise at lower prices than are feasible in a country of prohibitive tariffs. The geographic location of the United States has given Canada an opportunity to develop the art of skilled merchandising in a manner that does not exist on a similar scale in other countries.

It is conceded that tourists from the United States spent about one hundred million dollars in Switzerland, one hundred and fifty million dollars in Italy and about two hundred and fifty million dollars in France during 1929. In France, where it is the tradition to buy luxuries, wearing apparel, and art products, the annual value of the tourist trade is greater than in any other country in Europe. The French government has decided to appropriate more than one million dollars per annum for advertising the attractions of the country to the American tourist trade. In Germany, the government appropriation for this same purpose is substantially larger than in France. These appropriations constitute tangible evidence of governmental recognition of receipts from tourists as important items in their national welfare.

With due recognition of the importance of the tourist trade in Europe, it must be conceded that Canada holds first place among the playgrounds of the world. The scenic beauty of the Canadian Rockies, the lakes and rivers of Central Canada, the historic landmarks and traditions of Quebec, and the summer resorts of the Maritime Provinces, are attracting approximately fifteen million visitors a year. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has estimated that these visitors spent two hundred and fifty million dollars in the country in 1928, and in 1929 the total must have been close to three hundred million dollars. It is estimated that only about sixty million dollars of this sum, or less than four dollars per capita, was spent for goods which were taken from the country.

Opportunity For Increasing Trade. This great annual migration presents an unparalleled opportunity for increasing our trade. As yet there has been no concerted effort to build the tradition that there are purchases which can be made in Canada more advantageously than in the United States. It is estimated that in France, the amount of sale to each visitor averages about $750. If we could make purchasing in Canada sufficiently attractive so

that the average value of the merchandise taken out of the country by each visitor amounted to only one-tenth of this sum, it would make a difference of more than one billion dollars a year in our trade.

This is a subject worthy of concerted effort by the National and Provincial Governments, Boards of Trade and Tourist Bureaus throughout the country. If individual European countries who receive only two or three hundred thousand visitors a year can afford to spend one to five million dollars in national advertising, the situation in Canada would justify an advertising budget much in excess of that amount.

In order to create a general interest in buying in Canada, there should be articles in many lines of merchandise that could be bought at as low a price in Canada as in any other country. When visitors return to the United States and show their friends the bargains which they purchased in Canada, they will help us to create the tradition that such purchasing is an essential part of a trip to Canada. The opportunity to buy in Canada will become an additional inducement which will serve to attract an increasing number of visitors.

There is a strong sentiment in Canada in favour of the promotion of Empire trade, where such trade does not hamper the normal expansion of Canadian industry. The tourist trade of Canada might well afford an outlet for a large volume of British goods of kinds not now produced within the Dominion. The British manufacturer and exporter has failed to realize that the Canadian market is a medium for reaching the attention of fifteen million American purchasers, as well as that of ten million Canadians. The present advantageous preferential tariff on Irish linens, for instance, permits them to be used as a display item which should attract this type of attention. The use of items of British origin as leaders should constitute a means for increasing the sale of allied Canadian products.

It will require large-scale advertising to make visitors from the United States realize that numerous items which are now or may in the near future be placed on the free list in Canada, can be bought in this country at prices substantially below those which they have to pay in their own country. Where manufacturers and merchants can agree among themselves to such a policy, they might ask the government to place certain specific articles of foreign origin on the free list with a view to using such items as leaders in the promotion of the sale of allied classes of goods of Canadian manufacture.

In instances where goods of a similar class are not manufactured in the country, certain articles can be placed on the free list with the deliberate purpose of increasing the volume of Canadian trade. The power to admit foreign goods of this character to this market should give the government greater bargaining power with other governments. When foreign producers realize the

extent of this new market in Canada, they may well agree to reasonable preferences on Canadian products in return for the opportunity of displaying their goods to fifteen million visitors from the United States.

In the past, the Canadian manufacturer has had to contend with small volume as a handicap in his production costs. In a number of industries farsighted co-operation with merchants along these lines might bring about a volume of sales which would compare favourably with the volume attained in similar lines in Europe. In many European countries there are a surprisingly large number of workers employed in the production of souvenirs that visitors take back as presents to their friends. This project opens up the possibility of employment for skilled artisans and hand-workers in Canada.

Hotels and Hostelries. As a natural prelude to the movement to increase buying in Canada, there should be a concerted effort to build more adequate hotels and hostelries for tourist accommodation. The hotels in our large cities and in the better known resorts are excellent. In small towns and villages the lack of adequate accommodation is deplorable. Many of the most attractive parts of this country are unknown because they have no facilities to house visitors. There should be sufficient local pride to insist upon proper accommodation for visitors. Those towns and cities which are well located with reference to tourist travel can increase their wealth by making it more attractive to "Buy in Canada."

The extraordinary liquid position of the great industrial institutions of Canada is the outstanding factor in the present industrial situation. During the period when speculative enthusiasm carried security prices to abnormal levels, these corporations issued a large volume of new securities. The proceeds from these flotations were not used to build up inventories and they did not find their way into the inflation of commodity prices. Throughout the past year the conduct of industry and trade has been characterized by sanity and restraint, speculation and inflation were confined to security prices. The proceeds of the new flotations were used to pay off both quick liabilities and a large proportion of bonded indebtedness, with the result that the financial structure of industry is stronger at the present time than it has ever been in the past.

Outstanding Lesson of Crisis. In contrast with the restrained and sound judgment exercised by the corporations, individuals incurred heavy liabilities to carry stocks in the belief that the large margins which were maintained constituted sufficient protection. The fallacy of this belief has been clearly proven, and the outstanding lesson of the crisis is the grave danger involved in the contraction of heavy liabilities. There is no question but that at present levels the security markets of Canada offer sound opportunities for the discriminating investor. Despite any inter-

mediate recession, it must be recognized that the continued expansion of Canadian industry is justified by world demand for Canadian products. While it is clear that the resources and financial position of our great corporations are such as to ensure their advantageous participation in that expansion, this does not constitute sufficient warrant to justify the individual in over-extension. This truth may be obvious to those who have passed through previous recessions, but great numbers of new investors find difficulty in maintaining a sound perspective when those around them are carried away by undue enthusiasm. With sure confidence in the future of Canada, I have a firm belief in the new movement which is making the small investor a partner in great industrial enterprises. Widespread public participation in ownership is a constructive factor which is giving an increasing number of Canadians, a direct and personal interest in the industrial development of our Country.

Address of the General Manager, Mr. M. W. Wilson

I should like to thank Mr. Neill for his remarks concerning my qualifications and for his cordial reference to our past association. I have a deep sense of the responsibility that attaches to my new position, and I hope that it may be my good fortune to maintain, in some measure at least, the traditions of the high office to which I have succeeded. My predecessors in the position of General Manager have been men distinguished in the banking profession. Their record has been an inspiration to all those with whom they were associated, and their influence and personality have created an "esprit de corps" second to none. It is this loyalty of the staff, together with the support so generously given me by the President, Vice-Presidents and Directors, that I am counting upon in my efforts to serve you faithfully and well. The Sixtieth Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending November 30, 1929, which are before you, reflect another year of notable progress. The figures both of assets and profits constitute a new record for Canadian banking. Total assets of $1,001,442,-741.69 are shown, being an increase of $92,046,856.98 for the year. Deposits have gained $64,620,923.13 and now stand at $772,087,768.84. The major portion of this increase has been outside Canada. Demand Deposits in Canada show an increase, but this is partly offset by a moderate reduction in Savings Deposits in Canada. This decrease is general with Canadian banks, Savings Deposits as a whole having shown a reduction during the period under review. In passing it may be noted that for the first time in twenty years the Savings Deposits of banks in the United States have also shown a decrease. This reduction may doubtless be attributed to the withdrawal of Savings Deposits for investment in stocks and bonds, and is perhaps not unexpected in view of conditions that have prevailed during the year. Commercial loans in Canada have increased nearly $72,000,000, while those abroad are higher by over $2,000,000. Active business

conditions in Canada, coupled with the slow export movement of grain, are accountable for the growth in our Commercial Loans, it having been our aim during the year to take care of the legitimate requirements of agricultural and commercial borrowers. Call loans in Canada are substantially the same as a year ago, while those abroad have increased by $22,529,135.44 to $66,175,-557.25. The high rates that until recently prevailed in New York attracted money from all parts of the world, and it is the investment of certain special deposits of a more or less temporary nature that more than accounts for the increase in our New York Call Loans. We have studiously refrained from restricting commercial credit in Canada to take advantage of high rates that prevailed in New York.

Strong Liquid Position. The liquid position of the bank has been well maintained, liquid assets totalling $409,275,965.65. Cash on hand and in Banks totals $157,632,114.82 while investments, principally Dominion, Provincial and Canadian Municipal securities, are at a new high level of $129,431,921.78. These securities are mainly short term, and provide a very satisfactory form of secondary reserve.

Profits for the year, after making full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, are shown at $7,145,137.35 a record figure. The growth in profits is due to the increase in capital of the bank of $5,000,000, which took place during the year, accompanied by a corresponding increase in Reserve Fund; to a larger volume of business; and to continued improvement in operating efficiency.

After paying the usual dividends and bonus to shareholders, and making the customary appropriations for Bank Premises Pension Fund and Dominion Government taxes, there is a balance of $1,213,065.39 to be added to Profit and Loss Account, increasing the amount carried forward to $3,574,151.10.

The balance sheets of Globe Realty Corporation, Limited, and Canadian Realty Corporation, Limited, are before you. These companies own a number of buildings, leased by the bank, the bank holding the entire capital stock, which it carries on its books at $1 in each case. Through the operation of sinking funds, the bank's equity in these companies, already very substantial, has been increased by over $500,000.

A year ago reference was made to the opening of our new office in the Sun Life Assurance Company Building in the West End of London, and to the fact that it was proving a great convenience to clients and friends of the bank visiting the other side. You will be interested to know that already it has been necessary to make arrangements for enlarged space in this building.

In November our Paris Branch moved into our new building, 3 rue Scribe. The new office is proving entirely satisfactory, and will enable us the better to take care of our growing business in that important centre.

Last month the contract was let for the erection of our new main office building in Vancouver, where increased accommodation is so urgently required. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupation early in 1931.

Acute and Unusual Problems. The past year has not been without its difficulties. Money has been tight, and the stock market panic in October and November—the like of which the modern world has never seen—created acute and unusual probblems. I am happy to say that our experience with our Call Loans was entirely satisfactory. Marginal demands were promptly met, and due to the fact that this department of our business had been receiving special attention for some time past, we did not experience any difficulty in keeping our loans in good order. Furthermore, it may be pertinent to report that we are not carrying any so-called undigested securities.

The growth of our business in all departments has been most gratifying, and I think the bank has maintained its reputation of taking care of the legitimate requirements of its customers during a difficult period.

This is the sixtieth year since the establishment of The Royal Bank of Canada. During these sixty years the expansion of Canadian production and internal and external trade has surpassed the most optimistic expectations. There is no institution that has been more closely identified with this development than The Royal Bank, and none more keenly interested in the success of business in every part of Canada. The views just expressed by the President justify confidence in the continued increase in world demand for Canadian products. In the future, as in the past, the continued growth of the bank will be dependent upon the welfare of the agriculture, industry and trade of Canada.

Following a review of conditions in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Cuba, the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras, Panama, Costa Rica, French West Indies, Porto Rico, Haiti, and Dominican Republic, the Directors' Report was unanimously adopted, and the Directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, K.B., President.

E. L. PEASE AND C. E. NEILL, Vice-Presidents.

D. K. ELLIOTT	JOHN T. ROSS	R. T. RILEY
HUGH PATON	W. H. McWILLIAMS	STEPHEN HAAS
A. J. BROWN, K.C.	CAPT. WM. ROBINSON	JOHN H. PRICE
W. J. SHEPPARD	A. McTAVISH CAMPBELL	W. H. MALKIN
C. S. WILCOX	ROBERT ADAIR	JULIAN C. SMITH
A. E. DYMENT	HON. WILLIAM A. BLACK, M.P.	ARCHIBALD FRASER
G. H. DUGGAN	C. B. McNAUGHT	W. J. BLAKE-WILSON
C. C. BLACKADAR	G. MacGREGOR MITCHELL	SIR H. W. THORNTON, K.B.E.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

30th NOVEMBER, 1929

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid up		$ 35,000,000.00
Reserve Fund		35,000,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward		3,574,151.10
Dividends Unclaimed		16,561.44
Dividend No. 169 (at 12% per annum), payable 2nd December, 1929		1,046,275.95
Bonus of 2%, payable 2nd December, 1929		698,133.20
		$ 75,335,121.69
Deposits not bearing interest	$180,707,298.03	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	591,380,470.81	
Total Deposits		$772,087,768.84
Notes of the Bank in circulation		43,565,900.34
Advances under the Finance Act		25,000,000.00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		1,065,835.25
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		28,322,222.39
Bills Payable		2,085,402.10
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		331,712.40
Letters of Credit Outstanding		53,648,778.68
		$1,001,442,741.69

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary Coin on hand	$ 22,471,200.66
Dominion Notes on hand	38,412,271.25
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	12,000,000.00
United States and other Foreign Currencies	18,836,512.75
	$ 91,719,984.66
Notes of other Canadian Banks	3,832,753.23
Cheques on other Banks	28,368,236.83
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	785.06
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	33,710,355.04
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities (not exceeding market value)	96,563,143.46
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian (not exceeding market value)	17,400,156.89
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value)	15,468,621.43
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	56,036,371.80
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	66,175,557.25
	$409,275,965.65
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	364,055,352.07
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	147,525,410.65
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for	2,233,740.46
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	15,407,055.61
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	1,812,766.51
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	1,357,298.92
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	53,648,778.68
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies	3,813,109.47
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	1,650,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	663,263.67
	$1,001,442,741.69

NOTE.—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris, and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above General Statement.

H. S. HOLT, *President.*

C. E. NEILL, *Vice-President and Managing Director*

M. W. WILSON, *General Manager.*

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

We have examined the above statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th November, 1929, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have verified the cash and securities at Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1929, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank

Montreal, Canada,
24th December, 1929.

JAS. G. ROSS, C.A.,
of P. S. Ross & Sons.
W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.,
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
} *Auditors.*

"ALMOST UNLIMITED ECONOMIC RESOURCES"

ANNUAL ADDRESSES

OF

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1929

Address of the Vice-President, Sir Thomas White

We miss to-day the presence of our esteemed President, Sir John Aird, who, acting as the delegate of the Canadian Bankers' Association, attended the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, Japan, and is now returning on a round-the-world trip. He is expected home at the end of the present week. This is the second important public service undertaken by Sir John during the past year, the first being that of Chairman, under appointment by the Dominion Government, of the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting. During their extensive enquiry the Commission visited the United States and all the principal European centres and in addition to consultation with the authorities of the various Provinces held sessions in twenty-five Canadian cities. Their report, which has met with much public favour, will be laid before Parliament at its next session.

The past year, taken as a whole, while not quite attaining to the high record of the previous year in sustained commercial and industrial activity, must be regarded as among the most favourable in our history. Under the stimulus of three years' general prosperity, of an extensive development and building programme, and of an unprecedented quantity of farm products for export, new records were established in industry and trade during the winter and spring. It is not too much to say that business activity in the first half year exceeded even the most optimistic forecasts. An outstanding feature was the heavy movement of wheat overseas at a time when the price was comparatively high and prior to the severe price decline in the second quarter of the year. General business continued well above the average level during the summer and early autumn, the only marked exceptions being certain industries which found curtailment of operations necessary owing to the effects of unfavourable climatic conditions upon the western grain crops. Toward the close of the year there supervened a retarded movement of export wheat and a stock market collapse of international proportions, centring in New York, with widespread and heavy losses.

Collapse of the Stock Boom. Hand in hand with the prosperous conditions which characterized the greater part of the year, and which had extended over the period of the two preceding years and were common to both Canada and the United States, there had gone a mania of stock market speculation which had swept almost the entire Continent to an extent and on a scale without precedent in previous financial history. With inflation in stock values went its inevitable concomitant—inflation in the credit on which the stocks were carried. In October and November came the collapse with deflation of values and losses to individuals on a scale, as to magnitude at least, never before witnessed. While sympathy naturally goes out to those many victims of speculation who lost their all, it must be admitted that the collapse of the boom, so long deferred, was a necessary and fortunate event. Had it continued much longer, general business—not only of this Continent but of Europe—must inevitably have been seriously affected. Too much credit cannot be given the Federal Reserve authorities of the United States, who strove, in the face of unmerited criticism, to stem the tide of unrestrained speculation, and to the leading banks and financiers of New York, who by their wise and courageous action averted the worst consequences of panic and safely tided the process of deflation to a sounder basis of values. While losses in Canada have been widespread, their scale is probably proportionately less than in the United States, due in part, at least, to the action of Canadian banks which, aware of the growing inflation and foreseeing its consequences, adopted the general policy during the past year or more of restricting new call loans in Canada. It was at first apprehended that with the losses inseparable from so great a deflation of values, business generally, and particularly the so-called luxury trades and industries, might be rather seriously affected. No doubt there has been a certain adverse effect, but the volume of trade during the closing months of the year would seem to indicate that first views were much exaggerated. With the underlying conditions of production and commerce thoroughly sound, there is every reason to believe that any recession due to this cause will be but temporary in character.

The Western Wheat Crop. The crop shortage in the Prairie Provinces was caused by lack of normal moisture during the autumn and winter of 1928-29 and the failure of abundant summer rainfall, and is illustrated by the official estimate of 272 million bushels of wheat as compared with 544 millions in 1928 and a five-year average of about 400 millions; of 143 million bushels of oats as compared with 297 millions in the preceding year and a five-year average of 266 millions. The yields of other crops were also reduced. There may be no loss in the cash value of the wheat crop as a whole, for with a higher average grade and price and with much lower harvesting expense, the net value to the growers in the aggregate is possibly equal to that of the

previous year. The new purchasing power contributed by the 1929 crop is, however, unevenly distributed. With regard to the principal coarse grain, oats, there has not been a price advance sufficient to compensate fully for the low yield and the short supply has led to premature sales of live stock. The drought which brought about these results was not confined to Canada but caused considerable damage to spring wheat and corn in the United States, to wheat in Argentina and Australia, and suffering to some European countries. The past year should be regarded as merely an exception in our normally fine record of grain production, the yield per acre over a twenty-year period in Western Canada having been from two to four bushels higher than is recorded for any other important spring wheat region. It speaks well for the reputation of Canadian wheat and for all the services provided for its marketing that, notwithstanding a large overproduction of world wheat in 1928, it was feasible not only to dispose of 400 million bushels of our 1928 supply in the international market by 31st July, 1929—about 100 million bushels in excess of our average exportable surplus—but also to obtain a high average price for the year. This achievement offset to a marked degree the low grade of the 1928 crop.

Coupled with the shortage in the Western grain crop there has been an unprecedented retardation of its export movement due to lack of the usual export demand. In consequence rail and lake transportation interests have suffered severe reductions in earnings but it is hoped that they will be compensated when the grain ultimately goes forward. Seasonal employment and associated business have, of course, been affected.

With the exception of parts of Ontario, where returns, owing to lack of seasonal rain, have been disappointing, the Eastern farming community—and notably that of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces—has enjoyed a more successful season than in most recent years. Fair crops and good prices in this great section of Canada (although the former are usually taken for granted on account of their normality) deserve more than passing interest, for agriculture, while only one of many sources of wealth, is still the economic mainstay of the older Provinces of the Dominion.

Lumber, Pulp and Paper. The British Columbia lumber industry has suffered from curtailment of business owing to the light crop in the Prairie Provinces and a slackening in constructional activity in United States, but has adopted the wise policy of adjusting its production to demand. In the Maritime Provinces lumbering is still handicapped by over-production and strong foreign competition.

The pulp and paper industry has had a more active trade than seemed possible a year ago, although the profits are not yet as large as should be made in a country possessing the greatest natural advantages for pulp and paper manufacture. There is, however, reason for satisfaction that owing to agreement among

the manufacturers, as well as to the great demand from the United States and Great Britain, the newsprint branch of the industry has been firmly stabilized on a production level considerably higher than in 1928.

Canada's Mineral Production. Mining is now one of the main supports of our economic structure. The value of all minerals, about sixty in number, produced in 1929 is provisionally estimated at $303,000,000, or about 10 per cent. higher than that of the preceding year. Part of this increase must be ascribed to the higher price of copper, but most of it is the result of a larger physical output of gold, silver, copper, zinc, nickel and asbestos. The coal industry has not been generally well employed, for while production in Nova Scotia has increased, that in the most important district in British Columbia has been lower. While gold-mining has not advanced as rapidly as had been expected, the ore reserves of some mines have been enlarged, and new ore-bodies of commercial grade have been developed which promise to add to the number of producers. Our asbestos deposits continue to be the source of the major part of the requirements of the United States, the largest consuming country. Most outstanding, however, in mining development is the base metal group, in which for convenience, nickel may be included. Base metals are usually mined on a larger scale than precious metals, and the requirements for labour and supplies are therefore greater. Development on several properties of major importance is now approaching completion. The latter fact, together with the enterprise of leading companies, has led to plans for the establishment of new metallurgical plants which, when in operation, will provide facilities for the smelting and refining of most of the ore mined, and create a well-balanced mining industry. The search for new mines is more extensive in range and intensive in method than ever before, and is now mainly in the hands of those who have at their command the skill and capital requisite to obtain results with a minimum of unprofitable expenditure.

The Fisheries. The return from our fisheries will probably be about equal to that recorded for 1928, approximately $50,000,000. The largest catch of salmon in several years on and adjacent to the Fraser River raises the hope that the steps taken to restock these grounds will permanently re-establish the industry there. The total British Columbia salmon pack in 1929 was, however, below the average of recent years, owing to the short catches of the two grades that make up the greater part of the pack. The Nova Scotia and Newfoundland fishing industry is in a sound state, although the net returns will be somewhat less than for the preceding year. The expanding market for rapid-frozen fish is a very satisfactory feature, and, all things considered, the Atlantic fisherman is in a better position than he was a few years ago.

Manufactures and Construction. While there has been some irregularity in manufacturing, the general condition is one

of the most impressive in Canadian production. Certain industries, notably the manufacture of woollen cloth, leather footwear, and automobiles, have been depressed by excessive competition, domestic as well as foreign. Canada stands seventh in world manufacture, with an estimated value of industrial production in 1929 of nearly four billion dollars, an increase of about five per cent. since the close of 1928. The statistics of value added by manufacture, per worker, show that the industrial efficiency of Canada is close to the level established in the United States, which is regarded as the highest in the world.

During the past year construction in all its branches has been more active than in any similar period and, while speculative building has been noticeable, the greater part of the programme has rested on a sound foundation of prosperity.

The remarkable expansion of Canadian industry has not been confined to the East and the enterprise of the West is now felt industrially as well as agriculturally. During the last decade about 600 new industrial plants have been established in the four Western provinces. Capital investment has increased to more than $600,000,000.

Industrialism in the West will, without doubt, continue to expand, for its greatest opportunities are still to be met. Metal mining is as yet in its infancy; pulp and paper manufacture is capable of great expansion; and oil drilling operations have so far been confined to but a small part of a vast area which geologists regard as favourable for prospecting. With the increase in production of raw materials, local plants will follow, and Eastern industrialists will find it more and more to their advantage to have assembly or complete manufacturing establishments in our great Western Provinces.

It is particularly gratifying to note that the Maritime Provinces, which suffered most from the effects of post-war deflation, show in industry and general business activity during the past year the greatest relative gain of all the geographical sections of the Dominion.

Hydro-Electric Development. In extent of water power, Canada stands second or third among the nations, and in the last decade has made greater use of this great natural resource than any other country except the United States. Probably not more than half of our potential water power sites have been carefully examined by engineers, and in contrast with those countries which precede Canada in the list of water powers, most of our known sites are in industrial regions. It would appear that our total hydro-electric production is now second only to that of the United States. Most of the development in Canada has been undertaken in the last ten years; in 1919 the total installation was 2,470,000 h.p., while at this time it is over 5,700,000 h.p. Work is now in progress which will add at least 1,500,000 h.p. during the next few years. Part of this new power is required for house-

hold and other public service, but most of it will be carried to industrial plants, thus adding greatly to the productive capacity of the Dominion. We may, therefore, regard electrical development in Canada as one of the most important of world economic events, and the known energy still to be made available as one of the most valuable of our potential natural assets.

Road-building in Canada. Road-building must now be considered one of the most important and productive of our national industries. Interest in road-building was greatly stimulated by the passing of the Highways Act of the Dominion Parliament in 1919. This Act and subsequent extensions provided for a programme in conjunction with the Provincial Governments involving nearly six hundred projects, with a mileage of 8,700, at a total cost of about $50,000,000, of which the Dominion Government had contributed $20,000,000 by 31st March, 1928. In total length of roads Canada, according to the International Chamber of Commerce, ranked second among the countries of the world, the United States being first.

In Canada there are now available for traffic, highways, including improved and unimproved roads, with a total length of nearly 400,000 miles. Of this over 60,000 miles have been surfaced, either with gravel or some kind of paving material. Stimulated by a phenomenal increase in the sales of automobiles and by a great wave of tourist traffic, the mileage of surfaced highways has increased by over one-third in the last three years. There is still, however, much necessary road construction to be undertaken throughout Canada. Already many of the main highways are over-crowded in the open seasons. Tourists, who now expend in Canada about $300,000,000 annually, expect to find good roads to new districts; rural communities demand access by motor to cities 100 miles or more distant; and our transcontinental highway is some years from completion. There is a pressing need for more general appreciation of the commercial value of highways and for closer co-operation in road-building between local, provincial and federal authorities. No public expenditure is more productive than that wisely laid out in the construction of public highways.

Canada's Foreign Trade. Our foreign trade exhibits much the same trend as in the two previous years—exports still in large volume, but increasing at a slower rate than imports. Exports, which amounted in value to $1,251,000,000 for the twelve months ending November, 1929, are about $120,000,000 less than those for the corresponding period last year. The delayed export movement of our wheat as well as low prices during the greater part of the past twelve months, and the decreased export trade in cattle and dairy products, are responsible for a reduction of about 30 per cent. in the value of farm products exported during 1929, as compared with 1928. In nearly all other commodities, however, a satisfactory increase in export trade has occurred dur-

ing the year, varying from 5 to 35 per cent., the most outstanding instances being motor vehicles and newsprint. Imports for the same period were valued at $1,309,000,000, an increase of about $100,000,000. The increase in volume was about 8 per cent., mostly through larger purchases of machinery, petroleum and cotton goods.

West Indies, Mexico, Brazil. In the southern field of the Bank's operations it may be noted generally with respect to the West Indies that the sugar-growing industry continues depressed, due to world over-production. In Jamaica the banana crop will exceed twenty-two million stems, a record in the history of the Island. In Mexico a certain dullness in trade is recognized, due to lack of rain and a falling-off in mineral production. In Brazil the immediate future of business is bound up with the coffee situation. Coffee prices have fallen and the favourable trade balance has been reduced. Improvement may be expected when equilibrium shall have been established between production and consumption.

European Conditions. The financial reconstruction of Europe, which commenced in 1923, has been followed by a corresponding improvement in industry and agriculture. Complete statistics are not available for industry, but it is thought that industrial production is now above the pre-war level; there are data to show that the output of coal, steel and textiles is larger than in 1913. Real wages of industrial workers are higher than in pre-war days and unemployment is a serious problem in only a few countries, such as Great Britain and, at times, Germany. Agriculture has practically reached its pre-war status, although the European farmer has been handicapped in some recent years by unfavourable weather and in increasing competition from North America and the Southern Hemisphere.

The plan for the final settlement of the problem of German reparations, known as the Young plan, which now awaits ratification by the Governments concerned, necessitates the creation of facilities for the handling of reparation payments and deliveries in kind. To that end, the Young plan proposes the creation of the Bank of International Settlements and it seems reasonably certain that this Bank will be brought into existence.

Conditions in Great Britain. Industry in Great Britain has shown this year the most permanent improvement in recent years. The steel and coal industries are in a sounder position, though they are not yet employed at full capacity. While no real improvement is to be noted in the textile group, except in artificial silk, the outlook is for slightly better conditions. The metal trades have made some progress. Unemployment has declined slightly at times from the high figures of last year, but it is still the fact that Great Britain has a mass of workless people, unassimilated as yet into gainful occupations. There is less concern than

formerly over the monetary situation and the Bank of England rediscount rates have recently been lowered.

The United States of America. Conditions in the United States during the past year bear a striking similarity to our own. Production for the first nine months was considerably above that of the same period of 1928 with a decline in the last quarter. The automobile industry has shown marked signs of over-production and output was heavily curtailed in the later months of the year. Export trade continued to increase in spite of disturbed exchanges. There has been a reduction in building activity. A decline in savings bank deposits, the first in twenty years, is attributed to the buying of stocks and the expansion of instalment buying. There was a reduction of more than half a million in the number of depositors in United States savings banks. An interesting development in the year has been the extension of United States interests abroad through the founding of branch factories or the purchase of controlling interests in established foreign firms.

While there are indications of a slowing up of business which may last for some months, the soundness of the Federal Reserve position and the expectation of reasonable money rates constitute a powerful influence in favour of early recovery. Manufacturing inventories are fortunately small, which is an added safeguard against any serious industrial recession.

Empire Trade. In view of adverse tariff legislation already enacted or in contemplation by various nations of the world, which would have the effect of further curtailing exports from British countries in a period when international trade competition is of the keenest, there has arisen throughout the Empire a growing consciousness that within the Empire itself lies a field for trade and industry whose fruitful possibilities can hardly be over-estimated. The British Empire within its vast boundaries produces every variety of commodity required for the use of man. It is an interesting and significant fact that in their production the various national groups composing the Empire are largely complementary one to another. Having regard to these circumstances it is natural that the peoples of the Empire should turn their attention to the matter of its closer organization for the purposes of intra-Empire trade. It is gratifying to note that an Empire Conference is to be held during the present year for the consideration of this most important subject. Many difficulties will no doubt present themselves, but there is no reason why, as a result of deliberations of this Conference, a material increase of trade within the Empire should not be brought about through such rearrangements of tariffs, consistent with the economic development and aspirations of the various component parts of the Empire, as will promote a freer interchange of Empire products. The most practicable means towards this end would seem to be the

extension of the principle of preferences already in effect. Free trade within the Empire coupled with the creation of an Imperial Customs-Union or Zollverein, while interesting to speculative thought, can hardly be regarded as a practical problem of to-day. What the future organization of the British Empire may be, with the progress of invention increasingly revolutionizing transport and annihilating distance, none can foretell. The British Empire has developed politically, not on any preconceived theoretical basis, but by meeting practical problems as they have arisen. To achieve an enlargement of Empire trade Empire co-operation rather than Empire consolidation would seem for the present to be the practical step. That much can be accomplished through such co-operation in the way of mutual tariff-action, organization for providing information and marketing aids, and improved financial, transportation and communication services is not open to doubt.

Factors in Canada's Prosperity. Looking back to the period of deflation of commodity values and of poor harvests following the War it is interesting to consider the factors which have entered into Canada's succeeding prosperity. Predominant among these may be noted a series of abundant harvests with good prices for agricultural products, and a development of our natural resources on a scale we had never before experienced. A substantial part of the capital requisite for this vast development has been provided from Canadian sources. A remarkable feature, however, has been the great influx of capital from the United States. It is represented by investments in industrial plants, in mining development, in hydro-electric installation and in Dominion, Provincial, municipal, railway and other securities. It is gratifying also to note during the past five years a marked resumption of British investment in Canada. Whereas in former days the flow of outside capital was principally into railway enterprise in the periods of construction of our transcontinental systems, we now find a much wider basis for such investment in the opportunities afforded in many diversified fields of enterprise. With the improvement of conditions in Europe and the establishment of sterling exchange upon a permanently firm basis, we may reasonably hope to see a much greater participation in these opportunities by British capital, whose flow was necessarily interrupted during the War and the period of its financial aftermath.

From the foregoing necessarily restricted survey, domestic and external, it will be apparent how great should be our appreciation of the prosperous conditions we in Canada have enjoyed and our faith for their continuance. With opportunities such as ours prosperity is largely dependent upon a state of mind. Surely we are abundantly justified in making the keynote of the New Year confidence in our country, in ourselves, in our courage and enterprise, and in the destiny, under Providence, of this great and

growing Dominion as one of the most favoured nations of the world.

Address of the General Manager, Mr. S. H. Logan

We have again had the good fortune to experience a very satisfactory year, both in growth of assets and in profits. Our total assets at $801,000,000 are the highest in our history, showing an increase for the year of over $56,000,000. The net profits, $5,066,229, were 27 per cent. greater than in the preceding year.

Comparing the principal figures of the balance sheet before you with those of last year, our total deposits, including bank balances, stand at $637,000,000 as against $611,000,000, an increase of $26,000,000. This increase was made almost entirely outside Canada as conditions in our own country were not favourable to deposit building. Additional foreign deposits were attracted to our New York Agency by high interest rates, and as these are now on a more normal basis we may expect to see some reduction in these special deposits in the near future. Advances under the Finance Act show an increase of $7,000,000, a very moderate one, having in mind the greatly increased business activity of the country and a consequent increased expansion in our commercial loans. Letters of Credit increased by $14,000,000 and shareholders' funds by about $10,000,000, the latter representing the proceeds of the sale of new shares during the year. Total gold and Dominion notes at $77,000,000 compare with $69,000,000, an increase of $8,000,000. Other cash assets at $58,000,000 are only slightly lower than the figure of a year ago. Total securities at $77,000,000 are $16,000,000 below last year, the reduction being necessitated by increased commercial loans. Call loans in Canada at $55,000,000 are practically unchanged. On the other hand, call loans outside Canada at $105,000,000 show an increase of $26,000,000, all due to greatly increased deposits outside Canada. Our total quick assets at $372,000,000 represent 50.4 per cent. of our total liabilities to the public and over 46 per cent. of our total liabilities.

Current loans in Canada stand at $342,000,000, an increase of $28,000,000, and loans outside Canada are about the same as last year. Bank premises show a reduction of about $700,000, while the various sundry items such as non-current loans, real estate and mortgages remain about as they were.

Head Office Building. Our new Head Office building is rapidly taking form. Immediately following the last Annual Meeting the Head Office and Toronto branch moved to their present temporary quarters. The wrecking of the old building was then put in hand and work on the new structure was commenced and has been carried on without interruption. You will probably be interested in learning a few facts about the new building. It will be thirty-four stories above ground, standing 473 feet above the street level, while there will be four stories

underground. In addition to our own requirements we have provided approximately 107,000 square feet of office space for rental, all of which was leased nearly a year ahead of the time for occupancy. The cost of the building will be about $6,000,000, and your Directors and all of the staff responsible for the planning and construction have left nothing undone to make this worthy of the Bank and an outstanding contribution to Canadian architecture. We are promised completion before the end of the present year and look forward to welcoming you in our new home at the next Annual Meeting.

Call Loans and Interest Rates. From the banking standpoint the past year was characterized throughout by great business activity and a strong demand for bank credit. The outstanding financial feature was the continuation of the stock market speculation of the past three years, terminating in the spectacular collapse of security prices in October and November. Throughout the entire period of rapidly declining values our call loan margin requirements both within and outside Canada were always adequately maintained, and we have not found it necessary to write off a single dollar from any of our call loan accounts. While this is, of course, only as it ought to be, and, I believe, representative of the banking situation generally, the impression created in those days of heavy demands upon brokerage houses and their customers was one of underlying strength and widespread financial reserves. It is gratifying also to be able to state that notwithstanding the attraction of the abnormally high interest rates prevailing over so long a period in the New York money market the requirements of agriculture, trade and commerce both in Canada and the United States were adequately met by the banks with no material increase in interest charges. The indirect effect, however, of these high call loan rates upon the financing of constructional enterprise in the United States, and to some extent in Canada, was considerable owing to the impossibility of selling bonds at their comparatively low rate of yield. While we must not delude ourselves into the belief that so great a rise and fall in stock market values will not leave its mark, the effects upon trade and industry have been, so far, decidedly less serious than was at first anticipated. At present the world's supply of essential materials does not appear to be in excess of its normal requirements and it seems, therefore, improbable that we shall experience the serious effect which a major disturbance in the security market usually has upon the general price level of commodities.

The retarded export movement of our Western wheat crop resulted in a smaller supply than usual of New York funds in the autumn season and this, coupled with the demand for funds during the period of the stock market decline in October and early November, caused sharp temporary increases in the rate of exchange, with the result that our dollar has been continuously at a discount. The reduction in interest rates in New York which

followed the drastic liquidation in the stock market and some large issues of Canadian securities brought about considerable improvement in our exchange towards the end of the year.

Canada's Progress. Our Vice-President, Sir Thomas White, will review industrial and commercial conditions throughout the field of the Bank's operations. In considering the general position of Canada we must keep in mind our extreme good fortune in the almost unlimited economic resources we possess. How these are being progressively developed may be judged by the record of the past five years. In 1924 the value of our agricultural products was 1,494 million dollars; in 1929 it is provisionally estimated at 1,590 million dollars. In the same period the value of mineral production rose from 209 million dollars to about 303 million dollars, and that of forest production (including paper) from 386 million dollars to 437 million dollars. There was little change in respect of the fisheries. Our national income rose by at least 500 million dollars, and increases in savings bank deposits of 220 million dollars and in life insurance premiums of about 90 million dollars, show that much of the new income was retained. In the short space of time allowed for comparison we have seen our Western farming community become one of the most prosperous of any on the globe, and the leading factor in the world wheat market. We have also witnessed the development of our newsprint industry to the point where it accounts for over one-third of the world's production of this commodity, and about 10 per cent. of all the paper made. Many other Canadian industries, motor car manufacture for instance, which is now the second largest unit in world motor manufacture, have made outstanding progress; a few have suffered adversity or have remained stationary. The general industrial movement, however, has been strongly progressive; in 1924 the gross value of manufactures was less than three billion dollars, while in 1929 it was close to four billion dollars. Our transportation interests have improved their service until to-day materials and goods move with unexcelled speed and efficiency. Foreign trade expanded greatly in this period; the value of exports increased by 200 million dollars, and that of imports by 417 million dollars. Our banks have been able to furnish both agriculture and business with ample supplies of credit. An ever-flowing stream of new wealth has furnished new capital and placed business as a whole in a more liquid position than ever before. This is the material record, and it speaks for itself.

So much is being planned in the way of development and expansion that it is difficult to follow it all, but as the result of a country-wide investigation recently made by the Bank we learn from the most reliable sources that work is now being definitely projected in this country which will entail an estimated expenditure of over a billion dollars, of which about 500 million dollars will be spent in 1930. There has been included in these large amounts the value of work on major mining properties, construc-

tion of business buildings of all kinds, hydro-electric development, railway and industrial expansion and road-building, all of which will be important sources of new wealth and trade. There must be considerable other work in practically every line of business, which, because of the feverish activity of the last year or two, has been held in abeyance, but which can now safely be undertaken.

With such fundamental elements of national strength, such a record of progress and such encouraging prospects we have indeed the best of reasons for looking to the future with undiminished confidence in Canada's continued growth and prosperity.

"RECENT PROSPERITY SOUNDLY BASED"

ADDRESSES OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE GENERAL MANAGER

OF

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, HALIFAX, N.S., JAN. 22, 1930

Address of the President, Mr. S. J. Moore

It is with considerable satisfaction and pleasure that the Directors present to the shareholders to-day the Ninety-Eighth Annual Report of the Bank showing profits at the highest level in its history. Conditions throughout the year were conducive to increased earnings, there being a large turnover of business which kept the Bank's resources fully employed.

The balance sheet of the Bank will be reviewed in detail by the General Manager, but there are one or two important developments of the year in the Bank's affairs that I would like to draw to the attention of the shareholders. The first is the purchase of the North-east corner of Bay and King Streets in Toronto for the location of the Bank's Toronto Branch and General Offices. I think that the Bank was most fortunate in being able to secure this commanding site, which I believe to be one of the best in Canada. It is of ample proportions to support a building in keeping with our present needs and future requirements. It will not be available until possibly early in 1931, when it is the intention of the Directors to commence building operations. Plans are now being considered by our architects. In Halifax also we have purchased certain properties adjoining the McCurdy Building which we already owned; these purchases round out our present holdings and provide a compact and convenient site for our business in this city. We expect to commence construction in May next.

The shareholders have already been advised of the decision of the Directors to issue $2,000,000 of new Capital at $250 per share. It has always been our policy to maintain the Capital of the Bank at a figure in keeping with its volume of business and this issue will bring the Bank's Capital in line with the growth of its business in the past few years.

The general prosperity which was such a marked feature of 1928, and to which I referred when last I had the privilege of addressing this meeting, extended into 1929 and lasted well into the second half of the year. As a result, despite the business

recession which has been noticeable for some months past, evidence is accumulating which goes to show that the results of the year's business as a whole were even better in 1929 than in 1928.

This is so despite the fact that the Western wheat crop in the season just ended was only half the size of that harvested in the previous season. Fortunately, it is of unusually high quality. Conditions in other wheat growing countries have not been altogether satisfactory, and the Canadian marketing policy has been to hold back the crop in the belief that a reduced world supply will result in a better demand and higher prices. The immediate result of this withholding of the crop has been to reduce railroad and steamship traffic, with a consequent reduction in employment for railroad and steamship crews, and resort to a much larger amount of bank loans than usual in order to carry the crop pending its marketing. The fact that this development has not produced a really serious disturbance in Canadian business generally is a strong proof of the extent to which we have now succeeded in diversifying our economic activities.

Volume of New Construction. A main influence sustaining the great activity of business has been the tremendous volume of new construction during the past year. The construction industries have been busy in every part of the country; in the West they have shown a very conspicuous expansion. The number of manufacturing industries producing for the needs of the construction industry is many and, as a result of the large volume of construction contracts undertaken the past year, our manufacturing industries, speaking generally, have been very busy; though, there again, a lessening of activity has recently been observed.

One of the most welcome features of the past year, which I should be sorry to overlook, has been the development of better conditions and a more favorable outlook for the future in the Maritime Provinces. This important section of the Dominion has met with more than its share of disappointments during recent years, but there is now solid reason for believing that the situation has changed fundamentally, so as to give good grounds for confidence in the future.

The balanced prosperity of the country at large has not, however, been reflected in the stock market. Throughout 1928, bankers and responsible financiers generally were almost insistently warning the public that the high prices of common stocks at that time were not justified, even by the handsome profits then (and now) being made by Canadian corporations. These warnings were disregarded by a sufficiently large number of those in the market to maintain a top heavy condition during the most of 1929, as a result of which the debacle occurred in October and November which is still fresh in the memory of everyone. Most of the gains of 1928 and 1929 were wiped out as a result, and the prices of common stocks to-day reflect far more accurately the

dividends being paid upon them than was the case three or four months ago.

Losses in the Stock Market. While many individuals have suffered severely during this drastic readjustment, their number as compared with the number of those who were not speculating in the stock market is comparatively small. Losses that have been incurred may be held in part responsible for the relative quietness of business at the close of 1929 as compared with conditions at the close of 1928. Nevertheless, it is impossible to regard 1929 as having been other than a very prosperous year for Canadian business.

Business in the United States has been generally good also. The volume of production and trade has continued to increase. The rate of increase from 1928 to 1929 appears to have been even more rapid than the rate of increase from 1927 to 1928. The same recession in business occurred, however, in the United States as in Canada, during the latter part of the year, and the same relative dullness of trade immediately following the stock market collapse is observable in that country. Nevertheless, there as here, commodity prices have been well maintained during the last few months and there is no sign of serious over-production or (except in the automobile industry) of unduly large inventories. Wages are high and the worker who is steadily employed is living under conditions better than any in his previous experience. At this time of the year there is, unfortunately, considerably more unemployment than in the Summer and Fall months, and the number of unemployed has been somewhat increased as a result of the business recession already noted, but there are as yet no signs of a serious over-crowding of the labor market in either country.

The European situation has shown steady improvement. There is good reason for believing that the vexed question of reparations, which for so long hung like a cloud over the statesmen in the great capitals and which was only temporarily settled by the putting into force of the Dawes' Plan five years ago, has now been brought within sight of a satisfactory solution. With the withdrawal of the garrisons from the Rhine, the forces working for peace in the Old World have been considerably strengthened. Moreover, the financial disturbances of October and November have made for greater financial stability in the international money markets of Europe. The years during which speculation was running riot on this continent witnessed the attraction of large quantities of floating funds to New York, as the result of the high rate of interest which was, for a time, obtainable. With the diminution in the demand of the public in North America for loans on securities, these funds have been returned in large quantities to London and the great financial centres on the continent, with the result that there are welcome signs of easier monetary conditions there.

Constructive Optimism. Although business is less active at the moment than it was last Summer, and the contraction cannot be ascribed by any means altogether to the seasonal influences regularly making for quietness in Winter, nevertheless the dominant note struck at the beginning of the New Year by the leaders in Canadian industry is one of constructive optimism. They believe, and rightly, that in the main the recent prosperity of this country has been soundly based, and that in the long run the correction of abnormal conditions in the stock market will make for stability and not otherwise. They know that the position of most of the corporations which conduct the business of Canada is sounder and stronger than it has ever been before. Nevertheless, this is not a time for indulgence in habits of ease. It is a time for hard work, constructive thinking, the furthering of research activities, the frank acceptance of new and better methods of production and distribution as fast as they become available, and in addition, through closer co-operation, the resolute elimination of wasteful marketing practices.

Address of the General Manager, Mr. J. A. McLeod

At our Annual Meeting last year I ventured to forecast that the outlook for business in 1929 was most encouraging for the first six months, or until the crop outlook was ascertained. Our expectations were pretty well realized, for business was at an unusually high level for the first half of the year. Thereafter some slowing down occurred, due chiefly to drought conditions in the West that had an unfavorable effect on the crop. Later, in October and November, there occurred a very sharp reaction in stock market prices which also had some adverse effects on business. On the whole, however, the year 1929 was a profitable one and we have shared in this prosperity. In fact, from the standpoint of profits, the year has been one of the best in the Bank's history.

Our earnings for the year amount to $2,761,117 as compared with $2,535,518 in 1928. The balance carried forward from the previous year was $914,725, which made available a total of $3,675,842. From this we have paid the usual dividends of $1,600,000, taxes on circulation took $100,000, we contributed $110,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund and have written $400,000 off Bank Premises Account, carrying forward into the new year $1,465,842.

The statement of Assets and Liabilities shows that we have participated fully in the increased volume of business done throughout the country during the year, for our current loans in Canada stand at $102,339,213, representing an increase of $12,654,157 for the year. To take care of this increase we have reduced our investment accounts from $49,891,359 to $37,209,630, most of the reduction being under the heading of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal securities. Our current loans abroad have declined

about half a million dollars and stand at $20,643,117. Call loans in Canada also show a reduction of $2,085,462 while those abroad are practically unchanged.

Our Bank Premises Account at $6,848,590 shows little change for the year, the appropriation from profits being sufficient to take care of our expenditures under this heading. The President has already referred to new property purchases in Toronto and Halifax, on which new buildings will be erected. In addition, we now have under construction new buildings at Calgary and Davie and Granville Streets, Vancouver, and are enlarging our Winnipeg building to double its old capacity. Therefore, our Bank Premises Account will in all probability show a considerable addition over the next few years. It is no longer possible for even a strong bank to obtain its proper share of deposits unless its branches are housed in well located and attractive premises.

On the Liabilities side, notes in circulation are only slightly higher than in 1928. Deposits not bearing interest show a reduction of $5,931,018 while deposits bearing interest show a reduction of $818,715 leaving the total at $205,737,395. This reduction in deposits occurred in the last two months of the year, for up to the end of October an increase of some $6,000,000 had been shown in our deposit accounts. Sharp withdrawals, however, took place in the last two months of the year, leaving our totals reduced accordingly. The November bank statement shows that our experience in regard to the decline of Canadian deposits was not different from that of other banks, the assumption being that the money was used to margin stock accounts or to purchase securities at what looked to be attractive prices.

The statement shows the Bank to be in a strong liquid position, with cash holdings equal to 11.89% and readily available assets of 56.36% of public liabilities.

Speculating with Open Eyes. To many, looking back over the past year, the dominating feature of 1929 seems to have been the drastic correction of prices in the stock market, which occurred within a few short weeks during October and November. Large numbers of people suffered losses as a result. Those who were speculating with open eyes, despite repeated warnings by responsible authorities, were in a sense the architects of their own misfortunes. Others, who through lack of experience lost fairly heavily by unwise purchases of securities at prices in excess of real values, deserve more sympathy. The endeavour of the Banks has been at all times to stabilize conditions. For some months before the break occurred they discouraged loans for speculative purposes; during the break they revised temporarily their collateral requirements and thus helped to restore public confidence, and I believe that the Banks may legitimately claim some credit from the fact that, with a few exceptions, purely Canadian securities did not, as a rule, soar so dangerously high or fall so precipitately low as did securities mainly handled and financed elsewhere.

But in any case it is a mistaken view that regards the developments of October and November as an accurate reflection of Canadian business in 1929. For two or three months previous there was discernible some slowing down of the very active business that characterized the first half of the year. Disturbing influences were the rising rate of bond interest, the sudden contraction in automobile sales during the second half of the year, and the relatively small grain crop with its slow movement to market, as a result of which the amount of credit required to carry the crop increased largely and the transportation companies have earned less than was expected. Nevertheless, a high level of prosperity was maintained; and its continuance over so long a period—for not since the end of 1924 has there been a serious interruption in the country's progress—leads one to ask what, apart from the great resources of our fields, forests and mines, are the principal special influences, at the present time, which give Canada so favored a position among the nations of the world?

At the last annual meeting, twelve months ago, I had occasion to touch upon the recent applications of science to industry, as a result of which there is no doubt that there has been a great increase in the efficiency with which materials are processed and distributed—to the great gain of the primary producer, the workman and the consumer, as well as of the management of industry. But while we may hope that in recent years we have been coming abreast of the most advanced peoples elsewhere, in our readiness to make these new applications of science, we cannot claim leadership in this respect. Britain and Germany, France and the United States are all of them giving a place of increasing importance to the scientist in industry; and our nearest neighbours in particular have for some time past been spending—and wisely spending—vast sums annually upon projects of scientific research which have economic value.

Hydro-Electric Progress. It is in another and a somewhat different direction that we may claim to possess unique relative advantages. With the growing use of science in industry has come a very rapid growth in the employment of power. The number of business enterprises has not been increasing materially, but there has been a continuous reorganization of them. Within the past five years the size of the representative Canadian manufacturing establishment has increased by about one third, the number of the working force by rather less than one third, and the capital employed by rather more than one third. In the meanwhile, the efforts of the individual worker have been assisted by means of a much greater amount of mechanical energy, whether generated by steam, or, as has been more common, by the harnessing of streams of water for hydro-electric purposes. His output, as a result, has been very much enlarged.

Every Canadian, of course, knows, in general terms, what has been happening; but there are few who realize either the speed with

which this transformation is being accomplished, or the vast scale of it.

It is a pity that we have not up-to-date figures on this question. To the banker, as to the business man, an up-to-date statistical record is all important, and I venture to suggest that this country can well afford the sums necessary to accelerate the tabulation and publication of business statistics. Even the partial figures that are available are eloquent.

Between 1922 and 1927, the latest year for which complete figures are available, the total power equipment installed in Canadian manufacturing industries alone increased by nearly 3,000,000 horsepower, or more than 60%. The number of workers employed increased by more than 30%. The quantity of work done in factories increased with the increased use of power, by more than 20%.

There is every reason to believe that this tendency to provide the worker with ever more and more power continues in the present, and will continue without serious abatement for at least a generation to come. Those countries which are lacking in sources of power and in the raw materials of industry must perforce share in this development only partially. Canada, with the vast water powers available in her northern territory, and the vast treasure of raw materials which we have only begun to uncover, is amply safeguarded against both dangers. Second only to Norway in the quantity of electric power generated per head, second only to the United States in the total amount of hydro-electric power available, second, we believe, to none in the mineral wealth available beneath the surface of the land, she holds an unique position.

Moreover, she holds a position in which she can afford to let her population grow, as the population of a healthy country should grow, comparatively slowly. Because she can endow her workers with more and more power per head for very many years to come, she need have no serious fears lest her progress be handicapped by the lack of a sufficiently large working force. She can afford to regard the population problem from the standpoint of her highest interest—to think in terms of nation-building, and not to conceive of immigration primarily as a means of recruiting necessary labor.

Mechanization in Agriculture. Even in agriculture—though not, in this instance, as yet by the extensive use of electric energy—the same mechanization is occurring. The spread of the latest important agricultural invention on the prairies, the combine, has already, in certain districts, produced an enormous increase in output per man on the farm. The increasing use of farm machinery is destined to do for our agriculture what the growing resort to hydro-electric power is destined to do for industry. It will lighten toil, increase man's wealth and comfort, and we may hope, also make for more contentment.

We may congratulate ourselves that we live in a fortunate generation. We may hope that we shall prove equal to the measure

of our opportunities. We shall certainly not be downcast by recent events, or forebodings expressed at the time of their occurrence. If we sometimes look backward, it is not in vain regrets, but because there is much in our past which is a source of pride to us, and much also from which lessons may be learned with a view to greater wisdom in the future.

My remarks would not be complete without an expression of my appreciation of the loyal co-operation and assistance given by all members of the Bank's staff during the past year. It is a great satisfaction to feel that we have a devoted and efficient staff of officers who can be relied upon at all times to give careful and whole-hearted attention to the Bank's interests.

The Directors' Report

Your Directors beg to submit herewith the Ninety-Eighth Annual Report of the Bank covering its operations for the year ending December 31st, 1929, with a statement showing the Assets and Liabilities at that date.

The net profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to	$ 2,761,117.23
To which is added the balance brought forward from last year	914,725.66
Making the total available for distribution	$ 3,675,842.89

This has been appropriated as follows:

Dividends at 16% per annum	$1,600,000.00
Dominion Government Tax on Circulation	100,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	110,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	400,000.00
Balance to be carried forward	1,465,842.89
	$3,675,842.89

The assets of the Bank have been carefully and conservatively valued, and the correctness of the statement is certified by the auditors appointed by you. All the branches have been inspected during the year by experienced officers of the Bank specially appointed for that purpose.

There were 323 branches in operation at the beginning of the year, 5 were opened during the year and none closed, so that there are now 328 branches of the Bank in operation, of which 288 are in Canada, 12 in Newfoundland, 24 in the West Indies, 3 in the United States and one in London, England. There are also 18 sub-branches of the Bank.

Your Directors, at their meeting of 17th December, 1929, decided to issue an additional 20,000 shares, of the par value of $2,000,000 of the unsubscribed Capital Stock of the Bank to be allotted to shareholders of the Bank of record of 31st December, 1929, at a price of $250 per share on the basis of one share new stock to five of the old. The necessary notifications are now in the hands of the shareholders.

It is with deep regret that the Directors announce the death during the year of Mr. Charles Archibald, who was a member of the Board of Directors from 1897 to 1928, having been Vice-President of the Bank from 1899 to 1917 and President from 1918 to 1922.

Your Directors wish once more to record their appreciation of the services of the officers of the Bank during the year.

On behalf of the Board,

S. J. MOORE,
President.

Halifax, N.S., January 22nd, 1930.

GENERAL STATEMENT

31st DECEMBER, 1929

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in		$ 10,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund		20,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits, as per Profit and Loss Account		1,465,842.89	
Dividends declared and unpaid		402,512.00	
			$ 31,868,354.89
Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 16,202,263.75	
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 37,748,730.56		
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	167,988,664.83	205,737,395.39	
Advances under the Finance Act		6,000,000.00	
		$227,939,659.14	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		3,613,609.82	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries		2,982,664.51	
Bills Payable		823,607.81	
			235,359,541.28
Letters of Credit outstanding			6,696,978.39
Other Liabilities not included in the foregoing			316,498.44
			$274,241,373.00

ASSETS

Current Coin		$ 9,305,150.49	
Dominion Notes		17,685,183.75	
United States and other foreign currencies		1,876,687.46	
Notes of other Banks		1,354,349.93	
Cheques on other Banks		12,415,376.93	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		4,344,048.39	
		$ 46,980,796.95	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		7,500,000.00	
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value		20,356,003.54	
Canadian municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value		8,097,176.00	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value		8,756,451.01	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover		32,376,948.82	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover		12,763,039.01	
			$136,830,415.33
Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		$102,339,213.25	
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		20,643,117.51	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		6,696,978.39	
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for		178,930.04	
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off		6,848,590.98	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the circulation fund		503,965.18	
Other assets not included in the foregoing		200,162.32	
			137,410,957.67
			$274,241,373.00

S. J. MOORE, *President.* J. A. McLEOD, *General Manager.*

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the above General Statement of Liabilities and Assets as at December 31st, 1929, and compared it with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. The Bank's investments and cash on hand at the Chief Office and at the Toronto and Montreal Branches were verified by us at the close of business on December 31st, 1929. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We certify that in our opinion the above statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

D. McK. McCLELLAND, F.C.A.
of Price, Waterhouse & Co.
A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A.
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
} *Auditors.*

Toronto, Canada, 15th January, 1930.

DIRECTORS

S. J. Moore, Esq., Toronto, Ont. . . . . President
Hector McInnes, Esq., Halifax, N.S. . . . . Vice-President
J. A. McLeod, Esq., Toronto, Ont. . . . . Vice-President

Hon. N. Curry, Montreal
W. W. White, Esq., M.D., Saint John
His Honour William D. Ross, Toronto
Hon. George Bryson, Fort Coulonge
John B. Fraser, Esq., Ottawa
Russell Blackburn, Esq., Ottawa
Alexander Maclaren, Esq., Buckingham
Hon. George Gordon, North Bay
F. P. Starr, Esq., Saint John
O. E. Smith, Esq., Halifax
Sidney T. Smith, Esq., Winnipeg
His Honour, James C. Tory, Halifax
Leighton McCarthy, Esq., K.C., Toronto
W. M. Birks, Esq., Montreal
Hon. J. Fred Fraser, M.P.P., Halifax
Hon. F. B. McCurdy, P.C., Halifax
A. L. Ellsworth, Esq., Toronto

"ENTIRE CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE"

ADDRESSES AT ANNUAL MEETING

OF

THE BANK OF TORONTO

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Bank of Toronto (The Seventy-Fourth since the commencement of business) was held, pursuant to the terms of the Charter, at the Banking House of the Institution, corner Bay and King Streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, 15th January, 1930.

Mr. W. G. Gooderham, President, was Chairman of the Meeting, and Mr. F. H. Marsh, Assistant-General Manager, acted as Secretary.

Annual Address of The President, Mr. W. G. Gooderham

After the passing of another year it is again my privilege to move the adoption of the Annual Report. It is a privilege which I exercise from year to year with ever-increasing satisfaction as the Bank continues to add to its surplus and earning power.

You will see from the figures which have been read to you that our dividends and bonus for the year have again been earned with a good margin, and that we have been able to add One million dollars to Rest Account from accumulated profits, together with One million dollars representing the premium on new capital paid up during the year, bringing the Rest Account up from Seven to Nine millions of dollars, or 150% of paid up capital.

Since the post-war deflation was completed, and particularly during the past five years, the business curve has been almost steadily upward. New peaks in both volume and profits have been achieved year after year. General prosperity usually induces free spending, both public and private, and speculation invariably follows; in fact, to some extent each helps the other, but speculation is apt to outgrow the factors supporting it, and when this occurs, and it does occur every few years, a readjustment more or less severe becomes inevitable. We are clearly in a readjustment period of some importance at the present time, but so far confined chiefly to the stock markets. Fortunately there has been no speculation in commodities, and there are few excessive inventories to liquidate. We have reason, therefore, to look forward to at least a fair turnover in manufactured goods at steady prices, and normal employment for workers.

The crop situation is of much greater importance in Canada than anything that may happen in the stock markets, and unfortunately we had an exceptionally dry season in 1929, resulting in a short crop of the principal grains. The yield of wheat in the Western Provinces is placed at approximately 270 million bushels, or just about 50% of the previous year, and although grades were exceptionally high, which greatly helps the money return, the uneven distribution gives the effect of an unsatisfactory crop on the whole. The yield per acre of oats and barley, which are very important from the standpoint of feed, is the lowest in over twenty years. A partial failure of cereal crops is exceptional, but when it occurs the effect is immediately felt in all branches of trade.

New High Record in Mining. The Canadian mines set up a new high record in production, and although some of the base metals have weakened in price, the total value, as well as the output for the year, is higher. There has been real progress in exploration and in actual mining, which is a marked contrast to the weakness of the market for mining stocks, and the latter must be attributed in large degree to practices of over-capitalization and manipulation. Several of the base metal properties now under development will reach production in the next year or two, and should add greatly to our output. In gold and silver there have been few new discoveries of commercial importance, but some of the older companies have increased their scale of operation.

Building has set a new high record for the year. The activity has extended to almost all classes of structure. Materials and labor have, if anything, advanced, and the total cost of building under present conditions means heavy charges for interest and depreciation, which in the case of an industrial building can be met only from high earnings, while for residential purposes a corresponding income is necessary. Our feeling is that building costs are too high, and that only abounding and continuous prosperity can maintain activity in this line at the present level of costs.

The consumption of electric power in Canada continues to grow very rapidly, and is now double that of four years ago. Our water power resources are an increasing factor of the greatest importance in our industrial situation.

A year ago we were congratulating ourselves on an increase in savings deposits in the Banks of over One hundred million Dollars, and average yearly increases since 1925 of Seventy-five Millions. This year we have to record a decrease of Seventy Millions for the twelve months ending November. In the past five years savings deposits have shown a net increase of $221,000,000, while in current loans and loans to municipalities there has been an advance of $526,000,000. This is fairly rapid expansion in credit, as is natural in a period of growth, but present indications are that a reverse movement will again restore the balance.

Investments and Speculation. In recent years the public has turned to investment and speculation. Although not considered a favorable year for the marketing of securities, bond issues put out in 1929 amounted to Six hundred and fifty Millions, the highest since 1919, and when we add new stocks and rights, together estimated at Four hundred and thirty Millions, the total exceeds all previous records. Government, Railway and City issues, because of size and quality are largely taken by New York and by our own investment institutions. The smaller Municipal issues are largely purchased by conservative investors at home, but the mass of industrial and mining stocks are absorbed by the general public who are our savings depositors. It is not surprising that savings deposits show some decline; indeed, the wonder is that they have held up so well.

The appetite of our people in recent years for corporate issues (many of which discount continuous prosperity for years ahead), and the purchasing power displayed, can only be described as amazing.

We have also to meet increasing competition, some of it very aggressive, from other institutions authorized by their Charters to accept deposits, and from Governments, several of which have set up systems for the receiving of deposits from the public. Public deposits in such institutions amount to about Two hundred Millions.

It should be remembered that the savings deposits of the Banks constitute the chief source of bank credit available to agriculture, commerce and industry, and the country is as much interested as the Banks themselves in the question of whether or not that fund is growing fast enough to take care of the credit needs of all the interests that look to it for legitimate assistance.

These remarks leave demand deposits out of consideration, for the reason that these deposits, partly consisting of the proceeds of loans still undisbursed, are not to any large extent available for time loans but are represented in the picture by reserves in cash and in other forms.

In external trade the surplus of exports has continued to decline because imports have been increasing faster than exports. For the twelve months ending 30th November last the increase in imports was 100 millions, while exports declined 122 millions, resulting in an adverse balance of 58 millions, the first in many years. This situation partly accounts for our adverse exchange position, which has existed for some months.

Against this unfavorable balance, however, we have an asset in excess stocks of wheat held for export which, when sold, will turn the existing deficit into a credit balance, but will not create a surplus equal to that of a year ago.

More interesting and striking, perhaps, is a comparison over a longer period. For the twelve months ending November 30th,

1924, imports amounted to 813 millions against One billion three hundred and nine millions for the same period 1929, an increase of 496 millions. Exports increased only 181 millions. We had a favorable balance of 257 millions in 1924, against a deficit of 58 millions this past year.

During this period of five years the United States increased her sales to us by 374 millions, or 70%. As considerably more than half our imports from the United States are fully manufactured goods, it is evident that our friends to the South, with the assistance of mass production and a very large home market, have small difficulty in scaling our tariff wall. The answer is to give our own industries every reasonable encouragement to produce more of what we need at home, and at the same time to increase our exportable surplus of both raw materials and manufactured goods as fast as we can.

The prosperity of Canada has kept public revenues from taxation and other sources high, even although certain taxes have been reduced. The Dominion Government revenue for the current fiscal year to date shows an increase of about 3%; the increase in expenditures, however, is about 6%. The net Dominion debt as at November 30th was 66 million Dollars lower than a year ago.

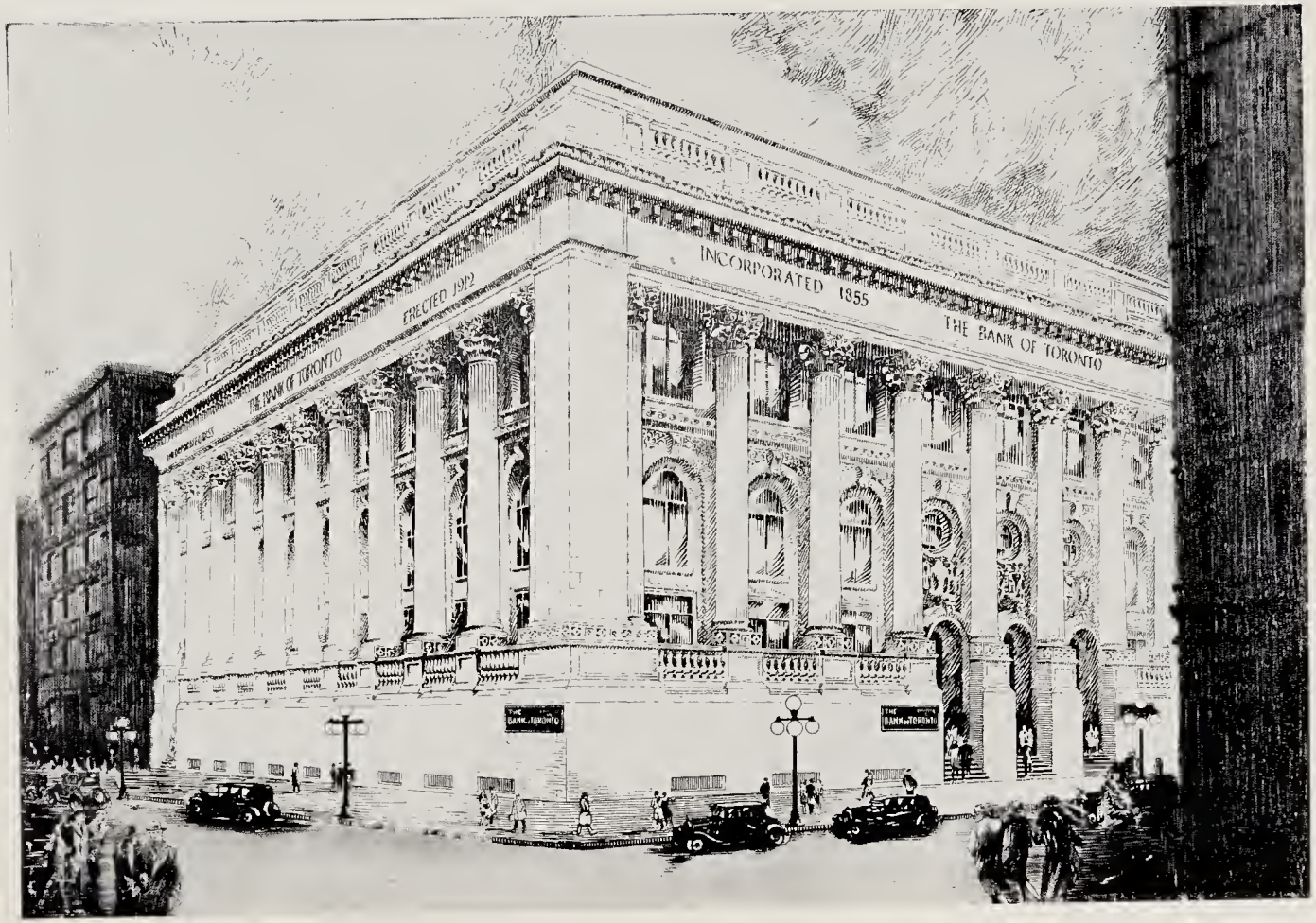
Revenues and expenditures of the Provinces are also growing. For fiscal years ended in 1928 the total Provincial receipts are calculated at over 168 Millions, or slightly above the expenditures, and both were probably higher in 1929. Municipal budgets are also growing, and tax levies, even on growing assessments, show no sign of decrease.

In conclusion let me say that while conditions on the whole are somewhat mixed we have entire confidence in the future, even the near future. If we should run into a quiet time it will not be an unmixed evil, and will soon pass. We need a check at frequent intervals to enable us to recognize and repent the economic sins which we are prone to commit in times of prosperity and overconfidence. Given good crops in 1930 we shall again be on our way, and all the better for our experiences.

Address of the General Manager, Mr. H. B. Henwood

I am very glad to be able to present, in our Seventy-fourth Annual Balance Sheet showing the condition of the Bank as on 30th November last, another report of progress, which I think may be taken as some indication of the continued prosperity of Canadian business.

Profits:—The volume of our business has been heavier, and is reflected in a moderate increase in our profits, which you will observe are the largest in our history and are shown at $1,453,-436.28. This, with the amount carried forward in Profit and Loss Account from last year, $901,175.11, and the premium on new stock issued during the year, $1,000,000, makes a total of $3,354,-



BANK OF TORONTO

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

King and Bay Streets

611.39, from which we deduct, to take care of our dividends and bonus to shareholders, tax on circulation, reserve for accrued taxes, transfer to Officers' Pension Fund, and an appropriation for Bank Premises account, $1,191,490.67, leaving a balance of $2,163,120.72, of which $2,000,000 is transferred to Rest Account and a balance of $163,120.72 carried forward.

Capital and Reserve Fund:—Our capital structure will now show as follows:

Paid-Up Capital	$6,000,000
Reserve Fund	9,000,000

which gives to our shares a book value of $250. per share—slightly above their present market quotation.

Total Assets:—A comparison of the principal asset items in the statement with the figures of a year ago shows total assets at $142,185,619.50, an increase of $6,912,164.98. Of these assets $58,171,911.37, or 45.79% of total liabilities to the public, are of cash or sufficiently liquid to be quickly converted into cash.

Current Loans and Discounts:—Current Loans and Discounts, $77,432,236.13, an increase for the year of $9,510,710.32, reflect a heavy increase in our commercial loans, more particularly against the security of grain, which, as you no doubt are aware, has not moved out as rapidly as in former years. This accounts for the liability of $3,000,000 under The Finance Act.

Bank Premises:—Bank Premises account $3,569,463.01 an increase for the year of $282,075.20. During the past year our expenditures have been heavier than usual owing, mainly, to the purchase of properties in Montreal, Toronto and Victoria, B.C., and the necessary provision for 13 new branch offices opened during the year. Our premises are included in our statement at not more than 50% of their cost.

Circulation:—A similar comparison of our items in the liability column with those of a year ago shows Notes in Circulation $8,796,048, a decrease from last year of $293,980. An early movement of the grain crops from the farms to elevators put the peak of our circulation to $9,749,733 in October, somewhat earlier than in former years.

Deposits:—Total deposits of $104,996,635 are practically unchanged, while savings deposits show a very small increase of .45% compared with a decrease of 4.62% for all banks.

In common with other Banks our deposits suffered in the period following the collapse of the stock markets in October and November. Substantial withdrawals of money by our depositors were made for investment in securities at the low prices reached, and undoubtedly a considerable total was required for margins by depositors who were in the market, but a close study of our depositors' accounts reveals the fact that a very large percentage that have steadily accumulated their savings for years were unaffected by the serious collapse in the market. They have the

satisfaction of seeing their funds intact and in the keeping of a sound Bank, and many who have been guided in their investments by our Securities Department have the satisfaction of holding sound securities that have shown comparatively small declines in values.

General:—In general, it may be said that while it was a profitable year, banking conditions in 1929 were subject to more anxiety than usual owing to the speculative position that had been built up to unprecedented figures in the New York Stock Exchange, where Brokers' Loans reached figures never before known.

The situation in Canada was not comparable to that in New York, but speculation was sufficiently over-extended and widespread to place a strain upon credit and create a situation fraught with dangerous possibilities. The break, when it came, caused a shock to confidence in security values, and the individual losses that were made no doubt weakened buying power for the time being, but the effects will gradually pass we hope without serious economic consequences. It is well that this storm-cloud is now behind us, and it is a matter of some relief to bankers to be able to proceed with less apprehension in caring for the banking requirements of the business interests of the country.

Empire Trade. The President, in his address, has covered the general business conditions in Canada, and, if I may, I would like to say a few words regarding Empire trade, which is one of the most important subjects that has engaged the attention of the Canadian people during the past year. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, at their annual session held in Calgary in the month of September, placed Empire trade on their Agenda for discussion, with the result that they led the way in appointing the first Overseas Committee to study the question from the Canadian point of view in order to be prepared in the event of the discussion of the whole problem by delegates from the component parts of the Empire at a later date.

The people of this Country are indebted to the Canadian Chambers of Commerce for the valuable work this non-political organization is doing in promoting a greater bond of sympathy between the citizens of our great West and those of Eastern Canada and in discussing the many problems of national importance to the future development of our country, and we pay our tribute to the fine men who conceived this national organization and have, with much personal sacrifice of time, devoted themselves to its success.

Empire trade is a fascinating subject but is not without its difficulties.

Each and every component part of the British Empire must determine always what tariffs or trade arrangements are best calculated to safeguard their industries and thus promote the

comfort of their workers. It remains to be seen whether any system of preference can be devised without detriment to any particular part of the Empire, which will bring about a greater volume of Empire trade. The subject is one which will require careful study by a conference of business men from every part of the Empire, each of whom will have an intimate knowledge of the make-up of the imports and exports of his particular unit of the Empire. An assembling of these items with a careful check off of exportable surplus and import requirements may reveal many items now being sold or purchased in foreign countries that might be brought within the scope of an Empire trade agreement without difficulty.

Insofar as Canada is concerned, the whole subject involves a close study of our domestic trade. Canadian industries and any new industries that are established in our country are entitled first to the protection necessary to enable them to produce and sell in our own markets the products of our natural resources without the interference of goods produced in other countries. We must maintain our industries on a basis that will ensure a reasonable scale of wages for those they employ; we must aim always to have the workers of this country so paid that they will be able to live in some comfort, and if we follow this policy this country must not be made a target for the mass production of other countries, or foreign goods produced on a much lower wage scale than our own.

A study of our Foreign trade will show us those countries outside of the Empire from which we over-buy for our requirements. A careful study of these purchases will enable us to ascertain whether or not these goods can be obtained from within the Empire itself at approximately the same prices, and, if so, we should be able to divert these purchases to the Empire. In such an arrangement the wages and profits on any interchange of goods within the Empire would go into the pockets of our own people.

The Canadian industrial field is open to development by outside as well as Canadian capital, and, generally speaking, the greater part of this outside capital for the promotion of Canadian plants is provided and controlled from the United States. We call it the penetration of American capital. The dividends earned by these Companies are paid largely to American shareholders. Many of these plants have been erected not only for the purpose of selling to the Canadian trade, but much of their output is exported to various parts of the British Empire. Add to this the everyday sales pressure of hundreds of representatives of American firms who can make prompt deliveries of goods, and it is not difficult to account for our excess purchases from our neighbors each year.

Take, if you will, the other side of the picture. It is unfortunate that British capital has not been more alive to the opportunities for Canadian trade and the development of plants in Canada; in fact it may be said that British industries, we think mainly

because they have not fully investigated the opportunities for doing trade in Canada, have lacked a proper organization of sales force to meet the competition of American industries.

Buying Foreign Goods. In buying foreign goods there is a distinct sentiment in the minds of Canadians for British made goods because we know they are made within the family, and I have no doubt British firms could very considerably increase their sales to us in many lines, but it cannot be done without carefully studying our requirements, plus good salesmanship and prompt delivery. The day of advance orders and long-deferred deliveries is rapidly passing. Undoubtedly Empire trade could be greatly developed by a far greater penetration of British capital in this rapidly growing country which, in years to come, will be capable of absorbing many industries and the labor that will be required to operate them, and it presents a fine field for the development of British industrial plants which would, indirectly, materially assist in Empire trade.

We hold here, within the Empire, a vast country, rich in undeveloped natural resources, with a reserve of unoccupied lands and water-powers capable of immense production and able to maintain a great increase in population. As a result of the foresight and vision of our statesmen who have managed our affairs, we are equipped with modern port facilities on the Atlantic and Pacific, and in the St. Lawrence River, with fine inland waterway transportation from the head of the lakes to the sea, and two transcontinental railway systems as fine and efficiently managed as any in the world, linking up these two great oceans with bands of steel across Canada, an Empire traffic route between Great Britain and the Far East that in the years to come will be of great importance.

Through the overseas transportation system of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company our country is well-known in practically all the important ports in the world. We have a land of great promise, and everything, it seems to me, to justify us in taking a broad view in anything we may be able to contribute toward developing a greater trade within the Empire to which we are proud to belong.

My excuse for somewhat lengthy reference to this subject is that I would like to lend such support as I can to a movement which is already creating considerable interest, both at home and abroad, and which I hope will lead to some practical good for our own country as well as other parts of the Empire.

Branches. It was my pleasure during the year to visit many of the Bank's branches, including all the large offices from Winnipeg to Victoria. I had opportunities of meeting many of the Bank's depositors and commercial customers, from whom I received the greatest kindness and many expressions of goodwill and appreciation for the service which we try to render to

those who find their way to our doors. It is a great satisfaction to know so many of our friends and to hear from them that our efforts to serve the Bank's large family of clients are appreciated, and I would like at this time to express my appreciation to our clients throughout the country for their fine spirit of friendliness to us at Head Office as well as to those who represent us in the field.

Staff. I cannot take my seat without a closing reference to the Staff of the Bank, which now numbers over 1,300. I pay my tribute to the loyalty and devotion of every one of these to the interests of the Bank day by day throughout the year, and am glad to tell you that on your behalf the Directors have recently been very glad to show our appreciation for their services in a tangible way.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

THE BANK OF TORONTO

FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30th, 1929

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in Circulation		$ 8,796,048.00
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	$ 86,849,625.23	
Deposits not bearing interest	18,147,009.84	
		104,996,635.07
Advances under the Finance Act		3,000,000.00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada (daily exchanges)	1,212,859.54	
Balances due to Banks and Banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries	4,513,517.57	
		5,726,377.11
Bills Payable		1,015,339.38
Quarterly Dividend, payable 2nd Dec., 1929	180,000.00	
Bonus of 1% payable 2nd December, 1929	60,000.00	
Dividends unpaid	1,321.00	
		241,321.00
Letters of Credit outstanding		2,965,582.67
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		281,195.55
		$127,022,498.78
Capital paid up	$ 6,000,000.00	
Rest	9,000,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	163,120.72	
		15,163,120.72
		$142,185,619.50

ASSETS

Current Gold and Silver coin	$ 376,049.09	
Dominion Notes	10,853,893.00	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	3,880,866.66	
Notes of other Banks	817,275.00	
United States and other foreign currencies	54,634.41	
Cheques on other Banks	8,070,774.84	
Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	6,042,828.84	
		$ 30,096,321.84
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	$ 11,252,906.41	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public Securities other than Canadian not exceeding market value	3,182,436.85	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	1,648,639 73	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	11,711,020.94	
		$ 27,795,003.93
		$ 57,891,325.77
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful Debts	77,385,795.95	
Non Current Loans (estimated loss provided for)	46,440.18	
		77,432,236.13
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		280,585.60
Mortgages on Real Estate Sold		46,426.32
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra		2,965,582.67
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		3,569,463.01
		$142,185,619.50

W. G. GOODERHAM,
President.

HARVEY B. HENWOOD,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

To the Shareholders of The Bank of Toronto:

We have examined the books and accounts of The Bank of Toronto at its Head Office and have been furnished with certified returns from the branches, and certify that the above statement of liabilities and assets as at 30th November, 1929, is in accordance therewith and in our opinion discloses the true condition of the Bank. The Bank's investments and the cash on hand at the Head Office and at the Toronto and Montreal Branches were verified by us as at 30th November, 1929. We have received all the information and explanations we have required, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have in our opinion been within the powers of the Bank.

D. McK. McCLELLAND,
of the firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co.

W. D. GLENDINNING,
of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison

TORONTO, 20th December, 1929.

Election of Directors. The following were elected Directors of the Bank: John L. Agnew, Archibald H. Campbell, Hon. James D. Chaplin, M.P., Col. William I. Gear, Col. Albert E. Gooderham, William G. Gooderham, Harvey B. Henwood, Thos. F. How, John R. Lamb, John I. McFarland, Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Meighen, Frederick K. Morrow, Paul J. Myler, William Stone.

At a subsequent meeting of the new Board, Mr. W. G. Gooderham was elected President, and Mr. John R. Lamb, Vice-President.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

TO SHAREHOLDERS

OF

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, TORONTO, NOV. 27, 1929

Mr. Peleg Howland's Address

Time has gone quickly another year has passed, and your Directors have pleasure in presenting you with another annual statement in which the efforts of the management show satisfactory results.

The profits are larger than last year, and have permitted the usual dividend and bonus, a further provision for the adjustment of Bank Premises Account, the other usual deductions, and the carrying forward of a considerably larger balance than last year.

During the year the demand for money has been persistent for commercial and industrial purposes, and for stock loans and later for the carrying of grain stocks, with consequent stiffening of rates in Canada, though considering conditions these have been at all times moderate. These conditions, together with the abnormal rates obtained on Call loans in New York when funds were available for use there, have had their effect which is reflected in our statement, and doubtless will be also in those of the other banks when they appear.

While as I have said the conditions prevailing have of necessity resulted in profit, it is to be regretted that the accumulation of notice deposits in Canada has not kept pace with the demand for money and that in consequence the percentage of loans to deposits is in excess of what is desirable. Unquestionably, the lure of speculation has diverted much of the savings of the public into hazardous ventures. It is believed that recent events will tend to correct this.

It is gratifying to be able to mention here that notwithstanding the speculative lure the sale of Life Insurance has increased, indicating a thrifty desire on the part of the same public to provide for the future of its dependents.

Economic Conditions in Canada. As to the situation in Canada: up to this time, speaking generally business has been active. There has been sufficient turnover in the various distributing businesses to warrant the conclusion that it has been done

with profit. Building and contracting has been active. Expenditure of a public nature on roads, schools and so forth has been large. Railroads have made and are continuing to make extensions and improvements. The products of the mines have been in excess of those of last year. The production and export of pulp and newsprint has been large. The expenditure of those that have actually or seemingly profited by their ventures in the stock market has been free and has no doubt had an effect on the mode of living of those with whom they have come in contact, with resultant demand for luxuries. The Dominion net debt has been further reduced, offset again to an extent at least by indirect obligations incurred by the National Railway.

The field crops in Canada have this year been very disappointing, with the exception of those in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces and of the Fall wheat in the Province of Ontario. Harvesting has, however, been accomplished under almost ideal conditions; the lack of rain though has affected the yield of roots and the condition of pastures and delayed the preparation of the land for the next crop. The return to the farmer will be benefited by the economical harvesting and the quality of his wheat, which is much better than it was last year.

Much of the grain, though, has not gone out of the country as in former years, and the volume of our exports has been affected thereby, as doubtless has that of our imports, by our free living, so that the visible balance of trade is turning against us, and in spite of the large expenditure of tourists the invisible balance is also against us, for foreign exchanges, as this is written, are much beyond the gold shipping point; a condition which if continued must bring about further stringency in the money market, to be corrected by reduced imports, increased exports, or the selling of securities abroad.

While it is reasonable to expect that there will be little curtailment in most of the activities I have mentioned above, the short crop must of necessity have some influence on business and the consumption of goods. Already the transportation companies and collateral interests have been affected. The recent slumps in the stock markets too (while not an actual loss of capital to the country except where the speculation has occurred in exchange markets outside the country) will curtail some of the free spending to which reference has been made, so that I feel that there will be some slackening in trade at least for a period.

Conditions in Other Countries. Great Britain continues to be the chief market for the products of our fields. While reports would indicate that there is a gradual improvement in general conditions there, they are still far from satisfactory, the number of unemployed being very great, with little prospect of relief from emigration. Efforts are being made to find some means to increase her trade within the Empire, which if accomplished without sacrifice of the interests of the Dominions is greatly to be desired.

Her relations with Russia are being resumed. There is an opinion I think in Canada that undue risks are being taken in the hope of obtaining enlarged markets for goods, but doubtless it ill becomes us to criticize when not affected directly. Any improvement in the affairs of the Mother Country must in a degree be reflected here. Her prosperity is of vital interest to us.

The present British Government is very laudably anxious to further the Peace of the world and the recent visit of Premier Macdonald to the United States and his enthusiastic reception there will, it is hoped, make still more cordial the relations between that country and Great Britain, and have its effect on the results of the Naval Disarmament Conference to be held in London in January.

In the United States conditions as to speculation have been similar to our own, but if anything more intensified. Their grain crops are short, but their crops generally are more diversified than ours, and have not the same proportionate shortage that has occurred with us, so that while it may be that there will be some slackening in their business activities it is not probable that there will be any lessening of their demand for such commodities as we supply them, unless interfered with by tariff legislation. The bill revising their tariff has failed to pass their Senate this session. If it is passed eventually and contains important increases in the duties on some of the products which we export to that country it is hoped that no legislation the object of which is solely retaliatory will be enacted by Canada.

These two countries, the United Kingdom and the United States, are those with which most of Canada's trade lies. The consumption by the United States of our wood products and paper has made her our greatest customer, and our combined trade, imports and exports, with her for the twelve months ending on the 30th of last September was in excess of our combined trade with all the rest of the world. This enormous business must be of benefit to both countries, and it is to be hoped that nothing will occur to interfere with it.

There seems to be some improvement in the affairs of the nations of Continental Europe but little encouragement of freer trade intercourse by the removal of tariff obstructions, though a United States of Europe has been mooted. There is unrest in many other parts of the world, with in some cases, as in China, actual warfare. Let us hope that an early improvement may come soon everywhere. We are now trading with nearly all parts of the world, and its prosperity generally must have its effect on us.

As to ourselves, it may be that there will be some shortwhile setback in our advancement, but it can not last for very long, and would be probably good for us after our recent efforts to get rich quick.

I am glad to say that the Bank has held its own as compared with others during the past year, and can show some growth.

Some branches have been opened, and some salient sites secured more particularly in the City of Toronto, the benefit from which is expected to accrue in the future.

Notwithstanding short crops and such drawbacks, the opinions of the Branch Managers as expressed in their annual letters on conditions are optimistic for the coming year.

Additions to Board. I regret to have to report the death during the year of our Winnipeg director, Sir James Aikins. He was a man of marked ability, and will be much missed. We had the pleasure of listening to a stimulating short address by him at the last annual meeting. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of his son, G. H. Aikins, K.C., who I am satisfied will give very valuable service to the Bank.

Your Directors have thought it well also to avail themselves of the authority given them some time ago to add two more to their number, and have appointed Mr. H. E. Sellers, also of Winnipeg, to a place on the Board. He is a young man of many business interests and much promise, and will also prove of value to the Bank. The third addition to the Board is our General Manager, Mr. A. E. Phipps. It has become the custom with Canadian Banks that the General Manager shall have a seat on the Board and I know none more deserving of such an appointment than ours. In consequence of these appointments and the increasing service and responsibility of the Directors as the Bank grows we are coming to you with a request for an addition to the sum annually appropriated for their remuneration. An amendment to the By-law will be submitted for your approval.

The law requires that one of your Auditors retires every two years—accordingly you will be asked to appoint Mr. McClelland to replace Mr. Cole. Mr. McClelland has already proved his capability as your Auditor for a previous term.

I would once more like to add my testimony to the loyalty and devotion to the Staff in general, and in particular to that of the General Manager and his assistants.

I now beg to move that the Report which has been read to you be adopted, printed and circulated among the shareholders. Before putting the motion, however, I will ask the Vice-President, Sir James Woods, to address you and second the motion (applause).

"A NORMAL READJUSTMENT"

THE DOMINION BANK

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS HELD IN TORONTO, JANUARY 29TH, 1930

The Fifty-Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Dominion Bank was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, January 29th, 1930, with Mr. A. W. Austin, President, in the Chair.

Address by Mr. A. W. Austin, President

You have heard the Directors' Report and have in your hands the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for 1929, which reflects another year of progress. It will doubtless be gratifying to the Shareholders to know that great activity in all branches of the Bank's affairs prevailed throughout the year, and the earnings were the largest in its history.

With respect to the issue of $1,000,000 new Stock, I may say that the few remaining instalments have come in since the books were closed and our Paid-Up Capital is now at the even figure of $7,000,000, with Reserve Fund of $9,000,000.

There was a substantial increase in the number of Shareholders during the year and they now total 2,113, well distributed throughout Canada, Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere. It seems timely to observe that good opportunities are now offering for investment in Canadian Bank stocks, as the great liquidation of securities in 1929 naturally affected Bank shares and brought prices to levels which yield an excellent return on the money invested, combined with security of the highest class.

Agriculture. The year 1929 was a fairly satisfactory one for this country, notwithstanding the lessened activity apparent in some lines. Agricultural production for the whole of Canada is estimated at about 13% below the previous year. Marked gains were made in the Maritime Provinces; Ontario was unchanged; but the Western grain crop was scarcely more than 50% of the 1928 yield, due to drought. The general quality, however, was particularly good, ideal harvesting weather prevailed, farmers' costs were low, and as prices have been higher than for two years past, the returns to those growers who have disposed of their crop have been favourable. It is a matter for pride that an Alberta farmer with an entry of the new "Reward" early maturing wheat,

of which I spoke at the last Meeting, won the Premier Grain Contest at the Chicago International Show last Fall, this making the second such championship for Canada in four years, and the fifteenth in nineteen years. Improved machinery has become an important factor in garnering the grain, and for the first time in many years it was not necessary to bring in a special quota of farm labourers. Some districts, of course have fared better than others, and there are, unfortunately, cases of individual hard luck in the grain belt, but if present prices are maintained until marketing is completed, on which there are many opinions, it is possible that the total sales' value will not be very far short of the results of 1928. In the meantime a most unusual situation exists in the absence of normal foreign buying of North American wheat, owing principally to the large 1928-29 carry-over of Argentine wheat, which is selling at prices materially below what Canadian and United States holders are asking. It must be admitted that general business is feeling the effects of the slow grain movement, and the outcome will be awaited with nation-wide interest.

The Prairie Provinces, however, enjoyed until last year a succession of excellent harvests around which a reserve has been built and the great strides made in mixed farming, mining and manufacturing leave them not so dependent upon grain as once was the case. As an evidence of this, I may say, the value of industrial income in Manitoba now exceeds that of agriculture.

Important Mining Developments. Mining showed a 10% gain in output, nearly every item on the list sharing in the growth. Slightly lower prices now quoted for some of the metals signify accumulating stocks, and until industry is fully recovered a period of temporarily arrested expansion would not be surprising. The recent announcement by the Ontario Government of coal deposits at James Bay suggests the interesting possibility of a domestic fuel supply for this Province at some future time. The development of Alberta's oil resources has gone forward during the year with a good deal of drilling done and new exploration work undertaken. There are now forty-one proven wells in the Turner Valley, which is the principal field, and the total value of the product for the first eleven months of the year was about $3,000,000. Important oil interests are on the ground, and the industry, although yet in its infancy, is growing, but as in the case of mining, there are many unworthy oil enterprises as well as worthy ones, and speculation in shares has developed much faster than actual production. Presumably, however, the public are aware of the chances they take; certainly, ample warning is furnished.

Other Industries. The lumber industry showed some improvement for the first half of the year, but the midsummer decline in building construction in the United States brought a

slackening in export demand, while crop conditions affected building in the Western Provinces also, resulting in dropping prices and curtailed lumber operations.

Manufacturers generally have experienced good business and earned satisfactory profits for 1929. Public participation in industrial security issues during the past few years has placed manufacturing in a strong position financially. Stock holdings have been widely distributed and funded debts reduced. The growth of hydraulic power continues hand in hand with mining, paper, etc., and the electric equipment industry is prosperous. Conditions in newsprint are improving somewhat; export demand is greater, and before this year is over it is hoped that the mills will be running more nearly to capacity.

Business failures, while 12% higher in number compared to the previous year, were 13% lower in total liabilities involved—a very good showing.

Canada's Trade. Canada's total foreign trade for the twelve months ended November was about $2,500,000,000—only slightly lower than the preceding like period. Imports, however, were about $58,000,000 greater than exports—a most exceptional circumstance, wholly explained by smaller grain and flour shipments, which were $190,000,000 less; the eventual sale of surplus holdings will more than wipe out the debit trade balance, and no doubt also correct the discount on the Canadian dollar.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in volume of ocean tonnage Vancouver is fast becoming the first port on the Pacific Coast, reflecting increased traffic to Europe through the Panama Canal and the growth of Canada's trade with the Orient. For example, during the crop year 95,000,000 bushels of wheat, equivalent to 65% of Alberta's 1928 harvest, passed through the Port, and low-grade flour to China accounted for the equivalent of 10,000,000 bushels additional; although not a leading factor this season, owing to cheaper offerings by other countries having a surplus of the lower grades, this market may be of first-rank importance to Canada in the future. The use of flour among the Chinese is increasing, and, price being equal, it is said to compete favourably with their great domestic staple, rice.

Trade within the Empire is a much discussed question at this time, in the mother country and Canada, and beneficial results are expected from the recent Economic Conference.

In reviewing thus briefly some of the events of 1929 I have ignored stock market happenings, both because they will be dealt with by the General Manager, and because, in my opinion, their significance has been misunderstood. The state of business after all is largely a condition of the public mind, and will be good or bad as we ourselves make it. The resources and opportunities of this country remain what they have always been—the finest in the world—and if business men will concentrate on their own

affairs in 1930, their collective efforts will ensure another prosperous year for Canada.

Address by Mr. C. A. Bogert, Vice-President and General Manager

Some unusual complications arose during the year, but they had no relation to the Bank's earning power, and the net profits—$1,522,808.60—after making ample provision for all contingencies, and allowing for depreciation in value of every kind of asset the Bank possesses, were the highest yet reported to the Shareholders—22.42% of the average Paid-Up Capital for the year; this is an increase of $114,720 over the profits for the year 1928.

After distributing to the Shareholders $885,265.79, contributing $50,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund and providing $185,285.57 for Dominion and Provincial Government taxation, $300,000 was written off Bank Premises Account—$50,000 more than the amount appropriated for this purpose in 1928. The remaining profits—$102,257.24—were added to the Profit and Loss Account, giving a balance to be carried forward of $374,543.96.

The total taxes paid by this Bank, in Canada alone—Dominion, Provincial and Municipal—amounted to $470,000, or nearly 31% of the profits for the twelve months.

New Stock Issue. Included in the Profit and Loss Account is an amount of $996,000, premiums on the new Stock issue, which has in turn been transferred to the Reserve Fund. Of the $1,000,000 new Capital Stock issued to the Shareholders in December, 1928, the whole amount had been paid up at the end of the year excepting $3,970, with the final instalment not due until the 3rd of January instant. Since that date the balance has been received. You will be interested to know that of the 10,000 shares issued, only 49 allotted shares were not taken up by the stockholders, and these 49, together with 629 shares, representing fractional amounts not allotted under the provisions of the Bank Act, were subsequently disposed of, at satisfactory prices, in the manner prescribed, and the proceeds, over the issue price, distributed to the interested shareholders.

Security Prices. Everybody recognizes that one of the most severe breaks in security prices in the history of finance has taken place, but perhaps too much attention has been paid to it. The shrinkage of values undoubtedly meant serious permanent losses to some people, but to a considerable extent represented only the disappearance of paper profits, affecting but a comparatively small percentage of the public—the large majority of wage earners had little interest, if any, in the stock market. But whatever the results may have been, it is time for everybody to forget about "crashes," "crises," etc., and settle down to work. Canadian

bankers have been closely in touch with what was going on during recent weeks, and, as a matter of fact, there were no "crises" in Canada, while the only "crashes" were in the prices of securities, most of which were far too high in any case. It is idle at this juncture for anybody to adopt an "I-told-you-so" attitude—we had much better try to profit by the lessons of the past few months. It has been demonstrated over and over again during the last two centuries at least, that with rare exceptions, wealth is not accumulated by speculation, but by saving and judicious investment, and if, realizing this, every man will now devote himself to his own legitimate business exclusively, he will find plenty to do, and the experience of 1929 may prove invaluable in the years to come.

Responsibility of Security Dealers. It seems timely to point out the serious responsibility resting upon dealers in securities, which, unfortunately, is not always exercised; unquestionably the more representative houses observe their full duty in this regard, but there are some who, perhaps through inexperience, recommend doubtful issues to their clients—with others, their own interests appear to be the chief consideration. The brokerage field is one calling for the highest principles of business morality, and the public should have protection from unscrupulous exploitation.

General Business. Any disposition to look for dull business as a result of the fall in security values, to some extent confuses cause and effect. In the earlier months of 1929 slackening trade had been indicated by such signs as easing prices for the base metals; lower figures of building contracts and a decrease in automobile production. It is said that the upward movement of this Continent's prosperity goes hand-in-hand with the phenomenal rise of the automobile industry, and that their peaks will be reached simultaneously. If it turns out that we have arrived at that point and a period of decreasing activity in all lines is to ensue, such a readjustment is only normal. It is certain that we cannot expect new records in every kind of business to continue year after year.

The enormous growth of instalment buying during the past five years has been striking, and many volumes have been written in favour of and against "Consumer Credit," which seems to have gained a permanent place in business, and so far has operated successfully. The supreme test, however, of the stability of the instalment system, of chain stores, and other new features, is very likely to take place in 1930.

British and United States investments in Canada are increasing every year and now total more than $6,000,000,000, but the need and opportunities are unlimited. On the reverse side, for various reasons, capital leaves this country far too freely; our imports of finished goods are excessive to the point of extravagance and

Canadian investments abroad, including repurchases of foreign-held Canadian issues, makes up too large a sum each year; the estimate for 1929 is $150,000,000, to $175,000,000; furthermore, it is well known that a substantial volume of the Canadian people's savings vanishes every year in foreign speculation, and this was never more evident than in 1929. While on this question, let me say once more that it is not the case, as many think, that the Banks aggravate the shortage of Canadian capital by sending funds to New York to take advantage of high interest rates. The fact is, deposits outside of Canada increased very greatly, loans only slightly, the result being that foreign deposits were brought to Canada to assist Canadian industry—the very opposite of the general public idea on this subject.

Future as Promising as Ever. Expressed in a sentence, I would say that the year 1929, which began with good prospects of continued prosperity for Canada, fulfilled expectations in the main, but the close was somewhat disappointing in certain respects, and the outlook for 1930 is not wholly clear. Balancing the favourable features against the unfavourable, we find in the first category: an exceptionally strong and liquid banking position; a reduction in security prices to a sound yield basis; a $60,000,000 decrease in Canada's debt; ability of merchants and manufacturers to cope with decreased earnings after a succession of profitable years. On the other side we have: the grain congestion and uncertain export market; a tendency toward over-building, with too much money going into fixed assets; a national shortage of capital; an excess of undigested securities, although this condition is improving—and too great a volume of instalment obligations.

Canada, however, has only hesitated in her forward movement, and with the united efforts of all elements and strict attention to business, her former momentum will be regained. The future is just as promising as at any time in her history.

ASSURANCES IN FORCE $2,401,237,036

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR 1929

Directors' Annual Report for the Year 1929

Your Directors present for your approval the Company's fifty-ninth Annual Report.

The operations during the past year have resulted in highly satisfactory gains in all departments.

New policies paid for numbered 161,391 for a net amount of $654,451,143.27, an advance of $213,206,752.36, or more than forty-eight per cent., over the previous year. This marked increase and the fact that the average policy, for the first time, exceeded $4,000, affords impressive evidence of the ever-growing popularity of the Company.

After deducting amounts re-assured, the total assurances in force amount to $2,401,237,036.94, an increase of $504,321,102.37. This advance is notable not merely for its magnitude, but because when allowance is made for terminations by death and maturity, it represents a remarkably high rate of continuance, and evidences great satisfaction on the part of our policyholders.

Policies in force now number 745,775 and in addition 178,000 certificates of assurance are held by employees of corporations and firms under the Group plan.

While every field of operation contributed substantially to these advances, the increase in new assurances in Canada, amounting to 28 per cent. over the previous year, was particularly gratifying, being entirely contributed by already established agencies.

The total net income advanced by $28,110,377.96 to $172,857,771.69.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries for death claims, matured endowments, profits, etc., amounted to $69,174,892.94. The total so paid since organization has now reached $419,674,988.23. The amount paid to policyholders since organization, together with the amount at present held for their security or

benefit, exceeds the total amount received from them in premiums by $139,290,474.03.

The assets now total $568,197,954.92, an increase of $79,239,-248.11.

The rate of interest earned on the mean invested assets has risen to 7.02 per cent. This figure includes a certain amount from bonuses and stock privileges accruing on many of the Company's holdings, but if these were entirely eliminated the rate would still be 6.60 per cent.

A net profit of $13,077,284.62 was realized from the redemption or sale of securities.

The surplus earned during the year, based on the values entered in the accounts, amounted to $42,863,578.59, but from this sum substantial appropriations have as usual been made to further strengthen the position of the Company.

An additional $10,000,000 has been deducted from the market values of our securities as a provision against possible market fluctuations, raising the amount thus set aside for this purpose in the accounts to $30,000,000.00.

A further $1,000,000.00 has been written off the Company's buildings.

$931,000.00 has been appropriated to raise the annuity reserves to the Rutherford table of valuation, with interest at 3½ per cent. This exacting standard requires reserves $2,656,-000.00 in excess of those of the Dominion Government standard.

$1,200,000.00 has been set aside as additional provision for claims arising from total disability, death claims as yet unreported, and possible claims under cancelled policies on which a surrender value or reinstatement might be applied for.

$22,606,265.67 has been paid or allotted as profits for the year to policyholders.

The special amount entered as a liability to provide for unforeseen contingencies has been maintained at $12,500,000.00.

After making all these deductions and allocations, $5,868,-899.96 has been added to the undivided surplus, bringing the total over liabilities, contingency accounts and capital stock to $60,307,762.44.

In accordance with our usual conservative practice the securities owned by the Company have again been valued at figures much below the market quotations current at the close of the year. This undervaluation represents an important element of strength to the Company additional to the specific provisions in the statements.

Your Directors are pleased to announce that the high scale of profits at present allotted to participating policyholders will be continued during the ensuing year, while the Special Dividend on maturing policies, introduced last year, has been extended to

include policies maturing after having been in force five years or longer, and the scale of benefit has been increased.

The business of the Company has always been conducted under the exacting provisions of the Canadian Insurance law and the rigid supervision of the Insurance Department of the Government of Canada. Ever since we entered the United States in 1895 the Company has been under similar supervision there and is now subject to the regulations of thirty-eight States of the Union which require periodical examination of the affairs of all companies licensed in their territory. In the discharge of their regular duties a committee of twenty-two examiners, representing the States of Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, Washington, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida and the District of Columbia recently completed an exhaustive examination into every department of the Company's affairs. The report of this committee makes gratifying reference to the liberal treatment accorded to our policyholders, and provides authoritative testimony to the Company's strength. Even adopting the low valuations placed by us on our securities, the committee still reported a surplus at the close of last year $1,333,921.71 in excess of the figure claimed by the Company. Extracts from the report are appended hereto.

In order to improve our service to policyholders in Great Britain the Administrative Office in London has been invested with enlarged powers. Authority has been granted to issue policies and to transact other general business without prior reference to Head Office. This acceleration of service will materially aid the development of our business in Great Britain, and will be widely appreciated.

The lower portion of the large addition to the Head Office building is nearing completion, and will soon be ready for occupation. The construction of the upper storeys has been commenced.

The Directors who retire by rotation are:

Representatives of the Shareholders: Mr. J. Redpath Dougall, Sir Herbert S. Holt, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Hon. James C. Tory, Mr. Arthur B. Wood.

Representatives of the Policyholders: Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Mr. C. B. McNaught, Mr. John W. Ross.

H. WARREN K. HALE,
Secretary.

T. B. MACAULAY,
President and Managing Director.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS, 1930

T. B. MACAULAY, F.I.A., F.A.S., President and Managing Director
ARTHUR B. WOOD, F.I.A.,F.A.S., Vice-President and Actuary

ROBERT ADAIR
W. M. BIRKS
HON. RAOUL DANDURAND
J. REDPATH DOUGALL
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT
ABNER KINGMAN
J. W. McCONNELL
ROSS H. McMASTER
C. B. McNAUGHT
C. E. NEILL
CARL RIORDON
JOHN W. ROSS
HON. L. A. TASCHEREAU
HON. JAMES C. TORY
HON. LORNE C. WEBSTER

E. A. MACNUTT, Treasurer
H. P. THORNHILL, Assistant Treasurer

H. WARREN K. HALE, Secretary
J. W. BROWN, Investment Secretary

Assistant Actuaries:
G. W. BOURKE, A.I.A., F.A.S.
J. J. COOPER, A.I.A., F.A.S.
J. B. MABON, F.I.A., F.A.S.
I. A. MILLER, A.I.A., F.A.S.
C. D. RUTHERFORD, F.I.A., F.A.S.

Assistant Secretaries:
C. S. V. BRANCH
E. E. DUCKWORTH
D L. MACAULAY

Superintendents of Agencies:
JAMES W. SIMPSON, Chairman, Agency Executive Committee
J. S. IRELAND
F. D. MACORQUODALE
H. M. MOORE
W. S. PENNY
P. W. WARD

Supervisors:
GEO. H. HARRIS, Field Service Bureau
C. E. REID, Group Department

J. A. EWING, K.C., Legal Adviser
A. B. COLVILLE, K.C., Counsel
C. C. BIRCHARD, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.) Chief Medical Officer

Assistant Medical Officers
J. KEITH GORDON, M.D.
ARTHUR W. YOUNG, M.D., C.M.
W. F. HAMILTON, M.D., Consulting Medical Referee

H. O. LEACH, General Manager, British Department

ANNUAL STATEMENT

FOR

CALENDAR YEAR 1929

ASSETS

Bonds—Government, Municipal, Railway, Gas, Electric and other bonds:			
Ledger Value	$ 93,538,915.96		
Market Value	95,092,636.95		
Carried out at Market Value (see footnote)		$ 95,092,636.95	
Stocks—Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks:			
Ledger Value	$ 18,680,409.29		
Market Value	19,041,344.00		
Carried out at Market Value (see footnote)		$ 19,041,344.00	
Other Stocks:			
Ledger Value	$269,795,277.20		
Market Value	346,345,040.25		
Carried out at Market Value (see footnote)		$346,345,040.25	
		$460,479,021.20	
Less deduction from Market Values to provide for possible fluctuations		30,000,000.00	
			$430,479,021.20
Loans on collateral securities			4,385,340.68
Loans on real estate, first mortgage			32,842,546.21
Real Estate, including Company's buildings			11,895,172.58
Loans on Company's policies (secured by reserves on same)			62,924,521.25
Cash in banks and on hand			3,405,230.37
Re-assurance reserves on deposit with ceding company			894,523.00
Sundry assets			1,604,684.55
Due from other companies under re-assurance contracts			31,739.19
Outstanding premiums (net)		$ 10,477,760.41	
Deferred premiums (net)		4,467,225.40	
			$ 14,944,985.81
Interest due			163,629.16
Interest accrued			4,533,089.81
Rents due and accrued			19,241.95
Accrued expense charges on premiums advanced under the automatic premium loan privilege			74,229.16
Net Assets			$568,197,954.92

Par values are omitted as many stocks held by the Company have no par value.

Market values officially quoted by the Dominion Government Insurance Department, or lower values, have been used throughout this statement. A further deduction, as shown above, has been made to provide for possible fluctuations of market values.

LIABILITIES

Reserves on Life policies according to Tables of Mortality on which the premiums are based with 3 per cent. interest ..	$358,686,322.65	
Reserve on Annuities according to Rutherford's Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest	74,405,736.62	
	$433,092,059.27	
Less reserves on policies re-assured	6,017,887.00	
		$427,074,172.27
Present value of claims payable by instalments		10,363,943.22
Liability on cancelled policies on which a surrender value or reinstatement might be demanded		450,000.00
Death claims reported but not proved, or awaiting discharge		3,997,948.53
Extra reserve for unreported claims		2,021,499.80
Matured endowments awaiting discharge		1,424,847.02
Annuity claims awaiting discharge		549,634.71
Claims on supplementary contracts, etc., awaiting discharge		41,844.18
Dividends to policyholders awaiting discharge		2,946,883.26
Profits contingently allotted to deferred dividend and five-year distribution policies		15,371,608.73
Profits payable during dividend year ending in 1930		8,428,989.92
Dividends and other amounts left to accumulate at interest		5,451,928.00
Unearned interest paid in advance		197,443.22
Premiums paid in advance		1,961,764.38
Balance due on securities purchased		3,956,291.66
Net remittances received in advance of division office reports		1,531,272.10
Sundry liabilities		3,239,087.21
Commissions, medical fees, taxes, etc., due and accrued		2,835,939.07
Shareholders' account, including dividends due January 1st, 1930		1,545,095.20
		$493,390,192.48
Amount set aside to provide for unforeseen contingencies		12,500,000.00
Total Liabilities		$505,890,192.48
Capital subscribed $2,000,000.00; paid-up	$ 2,000,000.00	
Surplus over all liabilities and capital stock (net)	60,307,762.44	
Surplus over all liabilities except capital stock		62,307,762.44
		$568,197,954.92

NOTE.—Annual meeting, Feb. 11, 1930. Preceding Annual Reports may be consulted in 1911-29 volumes of *The Canadian Annual Review*; a history of the Sun Life will be found in the 1910 *Review* (Supplement)

A NATIONAL BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION*

PROCEEDINGS OF

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF 1930†

Address by the President, Mr. R. J. Hutchings

Business during the past two decades in Canada has encountered a variety of economic weather: the restriction of programmes of railroad building and land settlement; the war period; the inflation and deflation following the war; the adjustment of the world to new conditions; the prosperity of 1928 and 1929, in which we shared; and, now, a quiet period, accompanied by declines in the prices of basic products, such as zinc, copper, lead, coal, oil, cotton, wool and wheat.

For nearly a year production has been slowing in Canada and we have experienced considerable unemployment, which, although relieved by new spring and summer work, is still a problem to some extent. We have been and are experiencing one of those lulls, for which numerous and lengthy explanations are always made, but which are, nevertheless, to a certain degree, incapable of complete solution.

While the recession in business has been severe, conditions have not reached the low levels of depression which have been experienced at various times in the history of this country. We can all remember worse conditions than those of the past year.

Unemployment and Industry. Great efforts have been and are being made by manufacturers in all parts of Canada to maintain employment. Some plants manufactured for stock; others took the opportunity to repair and overhaul their plants; a great many in order to retain employees are working several days or half days in each week with complete staffs instead of full time, with partial staffs. Of course, there are limits to all these expedients; banks must have their loans; employees must have their wages, taxes must be paid, and unless goods are being sold in sufficient quantities to meet all these demands, there is no alternative but to reduce expenses, even if this includes laying off some employees. Manufacturers are often exhorted by well meaning persons to maintain their staffs, irrespective of whether they

*NOTE.—For Annual Reports and Addresses of years 1922-1929, see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review*, vols. 1922-1928-29.

†NOTE.—Held in City of Toronto, Ont., June 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1930.

are selling goods or not, but reasonable people know that a factory, for example, which is paying out ten thousand dollars a day for wages, cannot go on very long unless it is selling its products. It must be remembered that there is no law to compel consumers to buy goods.

But everyone is more interested in the future than in the past, or even the present. What are the prospects?

Development in Canada. The historical theory of economics, including that of recurring cycles of prosperity and depression, when applied to business, has some advantages. So far as people will permit themselves to benefit by experience, the past should teach something, but, although there is a certain repetition in trade movements, there are always so many new conditions to be taken into account in a business situation that history alone is not an adequate guide. There are always unforeseen and novel factors with which to contend. Nevertheless, economic history in Canada encourages us when we survey the fundamentals of our development and, from these, try to anticipate the future. Let us, therefore, consider for a few moments that period which has elapsed since this Association was organized in 1871, and study the following official statistics, which indicate the growth in the chief national departments of activity, making due allowance for the difference in the relative values of the dollar at the beginning and end of the period—

Total Value of Field Crops	
1871	$ 111,116,606
1928	1,099,781,000
Total Value of Live Stock	
1901 (First Census)	$ 268,651,026
1928	861,403,000
Total Value of Dairy Products	
1871	$ 15,023,966
1927	253,736,605
Total Value of Exports of Wood, Wood Products and Paper	
1891 (First Census)	$ 25,351,085
1928	284,543,396
Value of Products of Fisheries	
1871	$ 7,573,199
1928	54,971,319
Value of the Production of Minerals	
1881 (First Census)	$ 10,221,255
1929	307,146,498
Installation of Water Power	**Turbine H.P. Installed**
1891	71,219
1928	5,349,232
Total Value of Exports and Imports	
1871	$ 141,844,412
1928	2,337,164,072
Deposits, Chartered Banks	
1871	$ 56,287,391
1928	2,610,594,865
Life Insurance at Risk	
1871	$ 45,825,935
1928	5,609,032,167

Manufactures

	Employees No.	Capital	Salaries and Wages	Value of Products
1871	187,942	$ 77,964,020	$ 40,851,009	$ 221,617,773
1928	658,023	4,780,296,049	755,365,972	3,769,847,364

Industrial Growth in Western Canada. Coming from the Province of Alberta, and having spent forty-six years in Western Canada, I have noted with particular satisfaction the steady growth of manufacturing west of the Great Lakes. The earliest statistics are those of 1880 and are as follows:—

Province	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages	Value of Products
Manitoba	1,921	$ 755,507	$ 3,413,026
Saskatchewan and Alberta	83	35,425	195,938
British Columbia	2,871	929,213	2,926,784

Contrast these figures with those of 1928 for the same provinces:—

Province	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages	Value of Products
Manitoba	25,166	$ 32,569,223	$159,435,094
Saskatchewan	6,173	8,003,577	59,125,280
Alberta	12,827	15,403,292	100,744,401
British Columbia	48,949	58,726,003	270,851,669

It is a peculiar pleasure for me as President of this Association, when meeting members of the Governments of the Western provinces and the members of Councils of the municipalities in these Provinces, to see how their desire for industrial expansion is steadily growing as the benefits of having established industries are being more fully recognized. We are securing excellent co-operation from the Governments of the Western Provinces and their municipalities, and I can assure you that the relationships between industry and agriculture, and, in fact, all other occupations, are in a very satisfactory condition and are steadily improving.

I want to speak particularly of agriculture, which is now going through a period of reconstruction due largely to the introduction of modern machinery. I have been closely connected with agriculture for forty-six years in Western Canada and am now conducting farming operations. During that time, I have witnessed several pauses in progress, but after every pause, agriculture spread out over the prairies and continued to develop on an ever increasing scale. In spite of present temporary difficulties, I am convinced that this will happen again. Canadian farmers are second to none and have the intelligence and energy to deal with this situation as they have dealt successfully with others in the past. With these qualities, and by the aid of improved methods and implements, Canada will continue to export the best wheat in the world; and, as a result of lower costs of other grains, stock raising, dairy farming, and other departments of agriculture will be conducted on a sounder and more diversified basis. As manufacturers, and as citizens we must co-operate in every possible way with farmers, because in the main, our interests are common, and by working together and trying to understand one another's problems, we can contribute materially to the progress and upbuilding of Canada.

Mines and Manufacturing. As the result of stock market experience many people are cynical about mining in Canada. For every mine which produces at a profit, there are scores which produce at a loss and hundreds which never emerge from the prospect stage; consequently, there is danger of losing sight of the fact that mining is advancing in an amazing manner in this country. An antidote to pessimism is provided by the following statistics, showing the value of the mineral production of Canada during the past ten years, taken from a report entitled "Mineral Production of Canada" recently published by the Department of Trade and Commerce:—

1920	$227,859,665	1925	$226,583,333
1921	171,923,342	1926	240,437,123
1922	184,297,242	1927	247,356,695
1923	214,079,331	1928	274,989,487
1924	209,583,406	1929	307,146,494

Note that for five consecutive years the mineral production of each year has greatly exceeded that of the preceding one. The value of the total production of the ten-year period is $2,304,-256,118, a sum well in excess of the total national debt of Canada. Last year's production alone was equal to the value of three hundred million bushels of wheat at a dollar per bushel.

New production records were established in 1929 in the output of asbestos, cement, clay products, copper, gold, lime, nickel, petroleum, salt, stone and zinc.

Special attention is directed to the output of the following in 1929:—

	Value	Increase over 1928		Value	Increase over 1928
Copper	$43,411,036	51.7%	Lead	$16,514,057	6.1%
Gold	39,840,722	1.9%	Asbestos	13,172,581	17.2%
Nickel	27,115,443	21.4%	Zinc	10,570,007	4.2%

This is a splendid record for minerals of which we have immense stores in reserve.

One of the most important fields of development for Canadian industry is to group around these mines and their smelters and refineries scores of manufacturing plants which will make through all processes, including the finished products, those articles based on copper, gold, lead, nickel, silver and zinc. Why should we ship out of Canada our stores of minerals as they leave the mines or even in the condition in which they leave the smelters or refineries? For a time, of course, this must be done, at least in regard to part of such raw or semi-finished minerals, because the mines cannot function if they are deprived of their export trade, but we should constantly strive toward the perfection of a policy which will increase the manufacture of completely finished articles based on Canadian minerals. Great progress has been made during the past few years in this regard by several great combined mining and industrial companies, members of this Association, in British Columbia, Northern Alberta, Northern Saskatchewan, Northern Manitoba, Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec. These members are contributing in a wonderful manner to the prosperity and general welfare of Canada and their accomplishments are keenly appreciated and our best efforts should be extended toward helping them to carry out successfully the great plans which they have conceived.

The development of the mines has supplemented industrial growth and their problems are much the same as ours. Our common expansion will help to solve the vexed question of winter employment and will also provide additional markets for farm products which are meeting with increasing difficulties in finding export markets.

Canada's Fiscal Policy. I am doubtless expected to say something in regard to Canada's fiscal policy. A year ago, when conditions were somewhat different from those existing to-day, although fundamentally the same, members present at our last Annual General Meeting appointed a special committee to draft a report or resolution on the subject. This committee's report was submitted to the meeting, which was attended by manufacturers from all over Canada, and was adopted unanimously. It was then sent to all members of the Association, was published, and met with approval from our membership and also much favourable comment from the public and the press.

As the policy of the Association was clear and definite, it seems to me, therefore, that, instead of attempting to re-phrase our views, I cannot do better than to quote here verbatim the statement approved by the 58th Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Halifax, N.S., on June 6th, 1929.

"In view of the recent developments in the fiscal policies of all other leading commercial countries, in America and Europe, including tariff changes, export and import restrictions, bounties, subsidies, tax remissions, co-operative buying and selling, and other trade regulations and arrangements, conditions in Canada today should be carefully studied and any measure found necessary for the furtherance of Canadian interests should be provided.

"It must be remembered that the improvement in agricultural and industrial conditions during the past three years has been due, at least in part, to the general international recovery from war, to the indirect influence of the prosperity of the United States, to three large crops sold at prices considerably higher than those of the moment, to the development of and activity in our great mining areas, and the culminative effect of a long deferred programme of construction.

"If these underlying factors become less favorable, it will be increasingly difficult for Canada to continue a policy of lowering customs tariff rates and eliminating other safeguards, in the face of rising tariffs and restrictions throughout the world.

"It seems, therefore, to be an appropriate time to ask, not for retaliatory measures or trade wars, which are usually futile and often harmful, but for constructive planning that will give the best possible results to the people of Canada. Canadians are intelligent, industrious and ambitious. Canada is particularly blessed with an abundance of natural resources which should be developed and utilized for the benefit of the Canadian people.

"No country in history has been able to make substantial progress in building up a well balanced and prosperous state without establishing and maintaining a fiscal policy, including customs tariff rates, and import restrictions, which protected and safeguarded its agricultural and industrial production, as well as the people and capital engaged in various forms of enterprise. We are firmly convinced that

no people will ever achieve such development without a reasonable policy of protection.

"Therefore it is imperative that Canadians, not in groups, but as a whole in their common interest, should unite in maintaining a fiscal policy which will enable those engaged in the great departments of production, viz., farming, mining, fishing, lumbering, and manufacturing, to enjoy continuous employment, and which will ensure an adequate supply of capital.

"A resolute and intelligent policy will protect and develop Canadian markets as other countries similarly protect their markets, reserving Canadian markets first of all for the products of Canadian workers, agricultural and industrial, instead of encouraging the importation of the products of the workers of other countries. Such a policy will administer our national estate to the best advantage. It will provide opportunities at home for the employment of our own people through the resulting increase of national production and prosperity. It will assist in negotiating trade agreements and in opening new markets abroad and it will strengthen Canada's position in the British Empire."

National Wealth and Investments. Canadians have a good estate and they should protect and develop it.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, estimates the national wealth of Canada at the beginning of 1929 at between twenty-eight billion and thirty billion dollars. British and foreign investments of capital in Canada are placed by the bureau at $5,904,169,000 of the national wealth. Of the outside investment in Canada, $2,197,682,000 was British, $3,470,087,000 was United States, and $236,400,000 was from other countries. Canadian investments abroad are estimated at $1,745,815,977. These statistics indicate that British and foreign investments in Canada are about one fifth of the national wealth and that foreign investments in Canada represent only from twelve to fifteen per cent. of the national wealth. Indeed, when Canadian investments abroad are considered as an offset to outside investments in Canada, it is evident that the *net* total of all outside investments is only one-seventh of the national wealth of the Dominion. Further, the investments of Canadians abroad are nearly all in foreign countries and may properly be regarded as an offset to foreign investments in Canada. When this is done, the *net* total of foreign investments in Canada is only about seven per cent. of our national wealth. While these facts re-assure us that we possess a wide margin of ownership of our national assets, we must be vigilant in seeing that no special and vital departments of production or wealth pass out of our control. We have a heritage worth safeguarding.

The financial base of Canada is broad and secure. The statistics I have quoted over a period of sixty years, show that Canada has not been in danger financially during that time, when the country

made steady and enormous progress decade after decade. Canada's credit has been good. It is good to-day, and, in the long run, no other country has a better future. Weigh the significance of the following prophecy by the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, on Feb., 5th, last: "Canada a country, I believe, destined to be one of the main manufacturing countries of the world."

Transportation. It is interesting to review the extraordinary developments in transportation. Take steam railways first, the statistics for which are as follows:—

	Miles of Operation No.	Capital $	Earnings $
1871	2,695	257,035,188	19,470,539
1928	41,078	3,637,837,497	564,000,000

There is no mention of electric railways until the census of 1901 which records 675 miles in operation; that of 1927 shows 1,652 miles. Earnings have risen from $5,768,283 in 1901 to $53,506,401 in 1927, the highest earnings, by the way, in the history of electric railways.

Sea-going shipping increased from 5,116,033 tons in 1871 to 48,214,634 tons in 1928.

Inland international shipping increased from 8,009,995 tons in 1871 to 35,589,163 tons in 1928.

Coast-wise shipping increased from 15,116,766 tons in 1881 to 89,527,616 tons in 1928.

At the beginning of this century there was little production of motor cars or motor trucks. Statistics for 1928, the latest available in regard to the automobile industry in Canada, shows an investment of $97,056,328 in fourteen factories, 16,749 employees, salaries and wages, $29,548,114 and production, $162,867,495.

Aircraft. During the past year you will be interested to know that the Aircraft Manufacturers and Aero Engines Section of this Association was organized and included all the manufacturers of aircraft in Canada. It does not seem so very long ago since we organized groups to deal with the beginning of the motor car industry.

In March, 1930, there were 88 companies engaged in commercial aircraft operations in Canada. Of this number, 10 were operating regular scheduled services over 22 established routes, having a total mileage of 6,984 and carrying mail, passengers and express. These routes, in addition to speeding up transportation between cities in the interior, also serve such points as Aklavik on the Mackenzie River, The Pas, Sioux Lookout, Rimouski, Magdalen Islands and Anticosti. A daily trans-prairie air mail service operates between Winnipeg and Calgary, a distance of 770 miles in ten hours time.

During 1929 these operating companies carried 430,636 lbs. of mail, 86,242 paying passengers, 3,903,908 lbs. of freight and express and the total mileage flown was 6,284,079.

There are ten firms in Canada manufacturing aircraft and aero engines and at the end of 1929 there were 445 licensed civil aircraft, a considerable portion of these being produced in this country.

To-day approximately a quarter of a billion acres of Canada's finest forest lands are under protection from the air, and after ten years' use this service is on a sound and practical basis. Some of the larger pulp, paper and lumber companies maintain their own flying organizations, not only for fire patrol, but for making inventories of their resources and their limits. This is done by sketching from the air. The various types of timber can readily be distinguished, and the barren and burned areas mapped.

In 1919, when aircraft were released for civil work, they began to be called on to undertake emergency flights, where speed was essential, into the remote parts of the country. Gradually, as more efficient and reliable machines came into use, there has been built up all through northern Canada a wonderful system of air transport, by which to-day it is possible to reach any part of the continent in one, or at the most, two days' flight from civilization.

The mining industry, in particular, has made good use of aircraft, not only for prospecting and the transport and maintenance of prospecting parties in the field, but as a means of communication between the railways and new mining camps not yet reached by road or railway. The early development work of many mining centres, such as Rouyn, Red Lake, Wadhope, Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon, was made possible by the use of the flying boat and floatplane. Hundreds of men and hundreds of tons of material have been carried by air to such camps.

Some of these outlying bases handle traffic equal to those of the largest airports on the continent. At Sioux Lookout, for instance, during the past year it is probable that more freight and passengers have been handled than at any airport on the American continent.

In 1927 the first steps were taken to let contracts for the conveyance of mails by air by the Post Office Department. For some years a considerable quantity of mail matter has been carried to the mining camps by commercial operating companies. This is now formally recognized by the letting of contracts for such services, and was extended to include other remote communities to which the present mail service was inefficient and expensive, and in some cases where communities were without services for many months during the winter.

Contracts were also let for daily services connecting Montreal with New York and Toronto, and a bi-weekly service to hasten the delivery and despatch of trans-atlantic mails by carrying them to and from Rimouski on the lower St. Lawrence. A daily

service is in operation between Winnipeg and Calgary, and between Regina and Edmonton, and a service also connects Edmonton with Aklavik at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. 430,636 lbs. of mail were carried in 1929.

Canada is also looking further afield. The shortest routes to Europe and Asia lie over her Atlantic and Pacific coasts. An airship mooring mast and base at St. Hubert, near Montreal, was completed during 1928. This project had its origin in the Imperial Conference in the fall of 1926, when the Prime Minister pledged the support of Canada in the endeavour to establish trans-oceanic services by airship, linking the different dominions of the British Empire.

Extensive manufacture and use of aircraft in Canada, especially in view of the natural aptitude of Canadians for flying, and of the transportation needs of a great sparsely settled country, are in the national interest. The advantages of aircraft in commerce and public service, government work, exploration, forest fire prevention have become so apparent that the industry has demonstrated the necessity for its development. The enormous distances in Canada, her forest and mineral areas, provide an economic field for aeroplanes. Just as the railway and automobile have brought the people of the various provinces into closer communication and understanding, the aeroplane will widen contact with those out of reach of roads and telegraphs. In the last few years the trip from Toronto to Moose Factory has been cut from two weeks to two days, that from Halifax to Vancouver from seven days to four. The development of air transportation, mail service, forestry, exploration and mining is so much in the public mind that it seems reasonable to assume that a well-organized industry, producing machines suited to the needs of the country, maintaining an adequate supply of spare parts, providing facilities for making, repairing and servicing and a steady supply of trained mechanics and riggers is now considered to be a vital need for the expansion and maintenance of aviation in all its branches. Moreover, very large numbers of trained aviators and central aircraft factories, equipped and efficient in rapidly handling all sorts of aircraft, tend to national security.

From the viewpoint of communication, the world has shrunk in size. Fast trains, fast ships, aircraft, cables, telegraphs, telephones and wireless have improved greatly, facilitating the transmission of thought and the carriage of products. The agencies of communication and transit are among the greatest industries, co-operating magnificently with manufacturing, mining and agriculture, and improving immeasurably the conditions of life for millions of people.

Science and Industry. Pre-eminent among great modern changes is the application of science. The profession of medicine has lengthened the normal span of life and improved health. Chemistry, physics and mechanics are revolutionizing manufac-

turing and agriculture. Refrigeration is preserving food and widening its distribution. Architecture is improving dwellings and all other buildings. Heating is overcoming the handicaps of climate.

Allied to applied science is the whole field of industry. The manufacturer makes theories practical and produces for human needs the articles conceived by the scientist. Events march quickly. Industry attacks problems daily, solves them, and emerges with new products to satisfy the expanding desires and needs of consumers.

Machinery always constitutes a problem in relation to employment. Since the first use of machines this has been true. A new machine displaces hand labour at first, afterward it creates opportunities for employment. Sometimes the machines overrun demand and must slow down until excess supplies are consumed. As the use of machinery grows, working days become shorter, arduous hand labour diminishes and life becomes easier. Modern civilization could not last without machines. This is especially true of Canada, a country of great distances, severe and changing climate, and relatively small population. Most of our daily wants are supplied by machines, and we should make our own so that we can control production.

Considerable progress has been achieved during the year in industrial research problems by the National Research Council, the Ontario Research Foundation, the Research Councils of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and by the Universities and private laboratories. Many of our members now have industrial laboratories which compare favourably with any other in the world. Research should be interpreted in a broad sense. That part carried on, under academic direction in laboratories, is of great importance; but the whole field of modern research in industry includes studies and experiments in methods of production, nature of materials, use of by-products, relations among employees, working conditions, financing, distribution, marketing, and other problems of management. The Association has been co-operating in all practical research work in Canada since 1916, and welcomes opportunities to assist in every possible way.

Immigration. Immigration has been a problem of great interest to Canada for many years and particularly to Western Canada. It is somewhat startling to note the return tabled in the House of Commons May 1st, 1930, which shows that 164,993 immigrants were admitted during the calendar year 1929 and that only 66,801 of these were of English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh racial origin, and that only 775 were of French origin. The remainder, approximately 60 per cent., were of 44 other racial origins. Immigration has always been a vexed question and a fruitful source of political disputes, but the general principles which should govern an immigration policy for Canada should be fairly clear.

Immigrants should be predominantly of British and French origins, including those repatriated from the United States. Of other racial origins, those of Northern Europe should be preferred. We should not swing from the extreme policy, usually followed in prosperous times, of trying to expand the volume of immigrants by advertising and other forms of persuasion, to the other extreme, usually adopted in times of depression, of trying to exclude many who would be desirable. Only immigrants should be admitted who will make good citizens and who, after reasonable time, will be able to maintain themselves and to contribute to the progress of the country.

With ten million people, possessing intelligence, industry, science and machinery, Canada produces more, exports more, and enjoys higher standards than ten times our number of certain other peoples deficient in these things. Large numbers of unemployed and illiterate people are liabilities and not assets. Employment, at fair remuneration, should be the keynote of our immigration policy. It is not economic to import farmers to compete with those now on the land, if such action forces down agricultural standards, nor is it wise to congest cities with people unless industry is encouraged to expand and provide them with employment.

Sound economic policies will create markets for agriculture and increase the values of farm holdings and also enlarge industrial production, with the result that the population will increase normally, with plenty of work and reasonable prosperity for all.

If we are strong at home, we can maintain and expand our great export trade, a vital necessity for the future progress of this country.

Here, I wish to refer to the great benefit to Canadians of the "buy-at-home" policy. Money, circulating in the country, helps to provide employment; to consume farm products, to encourage the investment of capital, and to accumulate that reserve which civilization needs. I earnestly appeal for preference to Canadian products, especially now, when every dollar is needed in Canada.

Industrial Relations. There was considerable social legislation enacted and also measures proposed during the year, following the trend of the past decade. Motives inspiring its advocates are humanitarian in part at least, and these are admirable if they are not pressed too far, in which case they defeat their own objects. Industrial legislation, in so far as it decreases output and increases costs, must be borne by the buyers of goods, who include nearly everybody. These burdens are particularly heavy on agriculturists and others to whom eight-hour days, minimum wages, workmen's compensation, and similar measures do not apply, but who have to help pay the costs of these in the goods which they purchase.

Industrial relations between employers and employees are wholesome in Canada and have been improving steadily for some

ELMER DAVIS, ESQ.

President,
Canadian Manufacturers' Association,
1930-31

years. Their interests are common and co-operation will secure more benefits than disputes. Many industrial concerns are limited liability companies and employees can buy as much stock as they want and thus become part owners. Other companies have made special arrangements for employees to acquire stock. Employees are consequently becoming acquainted with manufacturing, and are realizing that wages and hours are only part of its problems.

What of the future?

All realize that conditions are not as good as in the immediately preceding years. We know that this depression, like all previous depressions, will pass. There are already visible certain encouraging signs of improvement. When prosperity will return in full tide is impossible to forecast. The co-operation of all is necessary now, as at other times. Governments can help by formulating and maintaining with the highest possible measure of stability, wise policies. After that, individuals will have to work out their own destinies, with the aid of the qualities of adventure, initiative, courage, intelligence and thrift.

I submit that our history, as indicated briefly to-day, associated with a reassuring survey of the character and intelligence of our population, and the natural wealth of the country, should give inspiration to all Canadians for the future.

EXTRACTS OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Executive Committee: R. J. Hutchings, Chairman

Visits and Conferences. During the year, Mr. R. J. Hutchings of Calgary, President of the Association, accompanied by the General Manager, Mr. J. E. Walsh, visited all the Divisions and conferred with local committees and groups of members. They also represented the Association at the Annual Meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America.

Imperial Economic Conference. In connection with the forthcoming meeting of the Imperial Economic Conference, the Association compiled information, chiefly through the Tariff, Commercial Intelligence, and Transportation Committees. Special reports, approved by the Executive Council, were forwarded to the members of the Dominion Government who constitute a Special Committee to prepare for this Conference. At the March (1930) meeting of the Executive Council, a Special Committee was appointed to discuss British Empire trade to the Association at the Annual Meeting.

Special Committee on Taxation. The Special Committee on Taxation forwarded several recommendations to the Council in regard to Dominion taxation, including the elimination by the Dominion Government of double and in some cases triple taxation of dividends paid out of the earnings of corporations, in order to encourage still further the investment of capital, particularly Canadian capital, in industrial enterprises; also a substantial reduction in the personal income tax; that the sales tax be gradually reduced, and finally abolished; that the Government revise the Excise Taxes and Excise Duties, with a view to making reasonable reductions in those applying to completely finished goods. These recommendations were approved by Council and transmitted to the Dominion Government, and in the Budget, May 1, 1930, the Sales Tax was reduced from 2 to 1 per cent., and certain exemptions made under the personal Income Tax,

Produced-in-Canada Campaign. This work went on steadily throughout the year. Among the indications of progress were: a display of Canadian products of all kinds at the Canadian National Exhibition, in Toronto; successful Produced-in-Canada exhibitions at Hamilton and Montreal, and Provincial exhibitions at Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary and other centres. The Committee arranged for the distribution of cards urging the purchase of Canadian products at about five hundred exhibitions, Fall fairs, and trade shows.

Visit to West Indies. A party of members of the Association, headed by the President, and accompanied by the General Manager, sailed from Halifax on January 24, 1930, on a trip to Bermuda, Leeward and Windward Islands, Trinidad and British Guiana. The party considered that good results would follow from many conferences with the governments, officials and associations representing the people of these countries.

Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. Relations were maintained with the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. That these are appreciated was indicated in an extract from the Annual Report of that organization, in which it was stated that "One of the most important connections in Canada is that with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association." The Canadian Chamber sent a message of high appreciation of the support of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Imperial Press Conference. Canada was represented by twenty-four delegates at the Fourth Imperial Press Conference, held in London in June, 1930, one of whom was Mr. W. A. Craick, Editor of *Industrial Canada.*

Circular Service. During the year, circulars were issued from the Head Office on the following subjects: Customs Tariff Changes, 1929; Canadian Advertising at Exhibitions; National Produced-in-Canada Exhibition, Montreal, Nov. 4th-9th, 1929; July Issue, "Industrial Canada"; Parliamentary Legislation, 1929; Produced-in-Canada Christmas Gifts; Hearings Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation; Customs Order *re* Dumping; Order-in-Council P. C. 1,413 *re* Immigration; Hearings Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation; New Iron and Steel Schedules—Customs Tariff; Hearings Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation; Canadian Freight Classifications—Changes in Rules; Hearings, Agricultural Products, Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation; Iron and Steel Classification—Further Hearings Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation; Express Classification—proposed Amendments covering Machinery, Castings, Machine Parts, Bars, Pipe, Rods, Shafting, and Other Metal Articles; Recommendations *re* Taxation, 1930; Dumping Duty Regulations; Hearings Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation; *re* Trade Mark and Design Act; Recommendations *re* Taxation, 1930; and Hearings Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation; Hearings Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation; *re* Dubious Advertising; British Empire Trade; Ministerial Order dated April 23rd, 1929, prohibiting the importation into Canada of second hand or previously used bags, including such bags when used as containers for merchandise, from foot and mouth infected countries; National Produced-in-Canada Exhibition, Montreal, 1930; British Empire Trade; Regulations Governing Importation of Foreign Hides, Skins, Glue Stock, Bones, Hoofs, Horns, and Similar Materials; Annual General Meeting, 1930; Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930; Annual General Meeting, 1930; Tariff Changes, 1930.

Membership Committee: F. R. Whittall, Chairman

During the year, 326 new members joined the Association; 355 memberships were cancelled; leaving a net loss for the year of 29, and making the total membership as of April 30, 1930, 3,885.

The reasons given for cancellations of membership are classified as follows: amalgamation of firms, 118; out of business or in liquidation, 106; not able to pay fees owing to trade conditions, 102; non-payment of fees, 29. The losses in Ontario and Quebec were due chiefly to amalgamations of manufacturing companies.

Tariff Committee: J. O. Thorn, Chairman

A circular letter addressed to all members on May 2nd, referring to the Budget, asked members to examine it and advise how they were affected. Owing to the fact that several hundred items in the Canadian Customs Tariff were re-written, and that many changes were made in the rates, the Committee received a great number of letters from members, and these were dealt with as quickly as possible.

The Association had continued to co-operate with the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. Applications for a change in the tariff rates are furnished to the Tariff Department of the Association by the Tariff Board, and are immediately forwarded to all members of the Association.

The report of the Committee dealt extensively with tariff changes in other countries since the last Annual General Meeting, including the United Kingdom, Union of South Africa, United States, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Sweden, Turkey, Egypt, Peru and Mexico. In addition, a list was provided of other countries in which changes in an upward direction were made. A table was provided showing rates of Customs duty on Canadian wheat and wheat flour imported into various countries. As part of the Report there appeared a summary of world tariff policy since the Great War; and an appendix covered hearings conducted by the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation since the last Annual General Meeting.

Industrial Relations Committee: L. L. Anthes, Chairman

The Committee provided a summary of the results of the 12th Session of the International Labour Conference, opened at Geneva on May 30, 1929. At this Conference, the employers of Canada were represented by Mr. W. C. Coulter, President of the Booth-Coulter Copper & Bronze Company, Limited, of Toronto, Past Chairman of the Committee, who had as his Adviser, Mr. G. E. Carpenter, Secretary of the Association's Prairie Division. Fifty-five countries were represented at the Conference by 161 delegates, and 235 advisers. The 13th Session of the International Labour Conference, on purely maritime questions, convened at Geneva on the 10th of October, 1929. The employers of Canada were represented by Mr. A. L. W. McCallum, Manager of The Shipping Federation of Canada, Montreal. The report made reference also to the 14th Session, to be held in June, 1930, where the employers of Canada were to be represented by Mr. J. H. Roaf, Past Chairman of the British Columbia Division, with Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, of the Head Office, as Adviser.

The report of the Committee stated that substantial increases in benefits had been demanded during the year in Manitoba and Ontario. These increases were all strongly opposed and the only change made was an increase in the Manitoba benefit to widows, bringing it up to the Ontario figure of $40 a month.

The Committee recommended that the Dominion Government be advised of the desire of the Association to co-operate, in the event of a National Committee for Canada being set up, to deal with a thirteen-month calendar of 28 days each. The Committee brought to the attention of the Dominion Government what they considered discrimination as between employers who had industrial pension schemes and those who had not, urging that industrial pensions should not be regarded as "income" for Old Age Pensions Act purposes. In connection with the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Bill introduced by the Minister of Labour on April 1, the Committee collaborated with the Association of Building and Construction Industries in opposing the Bill, as a result of which amendments were made by the Government. Manitoba members opposed a proposal to make Minimum Wage legislation applicable to boys under 18, and this was not proceeded with.

The Committee continued its study of the question of unemployment insurance, and recommended that in the meantime "The Association should remain on record as opposed to any such unproved and even dangerous palliative as unemployment insurance."

Legislation Committee: W. S. Morden, K.C., Chairman

The report presented a summary of legislation affecting companies introduced at the 1930 session of Parliament; action taken in connection with security frauds prevential legislation by the various provinces; recommendations of the Committee in regard to Federal Income Tax Law; the Stock Transfer Tax; Provincial Taxes levied on all companies; uniformity of commercial law; the Canadian tax conference; actions under the "Combines" Investigation Act of 1923; amendments to the Titles Act, the Trade Mark and Design Act, the Timber Marking Act, the Copyright Act, etc. The Legislation Committee co-operated with the divisional legislation sub-committee of each province on all necessary occasions. The report contained a summary of legislation introduced in Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Division, the Prairie Division, and British Columbia Division. The Department examined parliamentary bills, Federal and Provincial, to the number of 1,114; also orders-in-council and other technical documents. Each successive year, it was stated, saw an increasing volume of legislation of various kinds, which required careful study and consideration by the Department.

The services inaugurated by the legal department of publishing monthly in *Industrial Canada* a digest of decisions of Canadian courts for the information and advice of members of the Association, had been continued with evidence of appreciation.

Transportation Committee: C. A. Waterous, Chairman

The report of this Committee contained a survey of results of the operations of Canadian railways, traffic handled on Canadian canals during the 1929 season, freight classifications, rates and services; export routes and services; express classifications, rates and services; postal rates and services; motor vehicular transportation; water transportation; airway transportation; the readjustment of the liabilities of Canadian railways, and railway extensions. An appendix covered export trade, freight classifications, freight rates, car service, telegraph, railway consolidations, etc.

In summarizing the work of the Department, the report stated that the distribution of information respecting the changes in classification, which had to be handled very rapidly, required the preparation and issuance of a large number of comparisons.

Insurance Committee: H. M. Jaquays, Chairman

The report dealt with the Conference of the Superintendents of Insurance, held in Toronto on September 13, 14 and 16, 1929, at which the following represented the Canadian Manufacturers' Association: G. D. Adams, C. H. Kercher, R. W. Louthood, W. H. Shapley, together with H. W. Macdonnell and H. Macdonald, both of the Legal Department of the Association, and J. T. Stirrett, General Secretary.

The report dealt also with the limitation of risk, the constitutionality of Dominion Insurance Legislation, installation of sprinkler equipment, the automobile insurance enquiry of the Province of Ontario, fire losses and forest industries. The Committee arranged with E. H. Finlayson, Director of Forestry, at Ottawa, for an article on forest industries, owing to the fact that so many Canadian industries depend on timber directly and indirectly for the raw material. This article was included as an Appendix.

Education Committee: Henri Rolland, Chairman

This Committee reported on marked progress that had been made in the fields of scientific and industrial research since the last Annual General Meeting of the Association; also on the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, Vocational Education, and General Education.

It was stated in the report that the Association through its Committees had steadily followed a policy of co-operating with Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments, and with other organizations, to provide the best possible facilities for acquiring not only general education but also "those specialized branches which qualify recipients for practical work," and recommended that this policy be continued.

HONORARY OFFICERS OF C. M. A., 1930-31

Office	Name	Address
President	Elmer Davis	Kingston, Ont.
1st Vice-President	W. H. Miner	Montreal
2nd Vice-President	W. C. Coulter	Toronto
Treasurer	T. F. Monypenny	Toronto

Chairmen of Committees: Tariff, J. O. Thorn, Winnipeg; Transportation, C. A. Waterous, Brantford; Insurance, H. M. Jaquays, Montreal; Membership, E. Howard Smith, Jr., Montreal; Legislation, W. S. Morden, K.C., Toronto; Industrial Relations, L. L. Anthes, Toronto; Education, Neil C. Polson, Jr., Montreal; Commercial Intelligence, W. R. Drynan, Hamilton; Publishing, A. Ross Robertson, Toronto.

CHAIRMEN OF DIVISIONS

British Columbia	T. S. Dixon, Vancouver
Prairie	W. A. McKay, Winnipeg
Ontario	G. R. Kerr, Hamilton
Quebec	G. A. Savoy, St. Johns
Maritime	J. T. Cumming, New Glasgow, N.S.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

General Manager	J. E. Walsh
General Secretary	J. T. Stirrett

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION

Large Expenditures on Algoma Steel Corporation, a Subsidiary, to Meet Increasing Demands for Heavy Rails and Structural Steel Units. Steel Plant at the "Soo" a Major Canadian Industry

PERMANENT BENEFITS EXPECTED TO BE DERIVED FROM PROTECTIVE TARIFF ACTION AT OTTAWA

Among the Canadian corporations affected by tariff changes inaugurated at both Sessions of the Canadian Parliament this year (1930) was Algoma Steel Corporation, which operates at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, as the chief subsidiary of Lake Superior Corporation. Various developments are now under way at the Algoma Steel plant, tending toward the increase in its capacity and efficiency, and the general improvement in its operating position as one of the great steel industries of Canada.

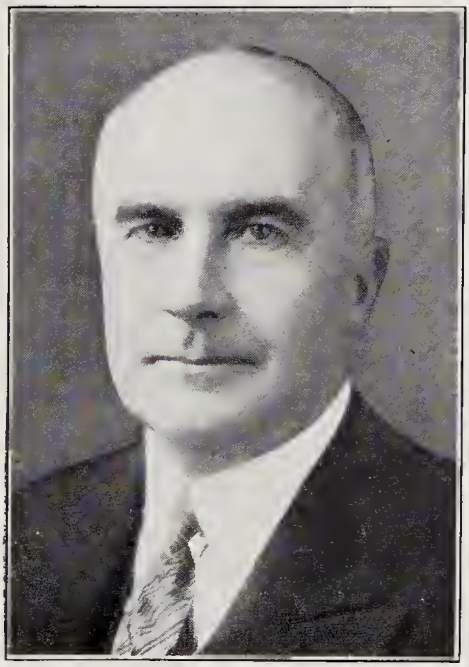
One of the chief projects undertaken by Algoma Steel Corporation is the remodelling and equipping of the rail mill to permit of the production of heavier rails and certain sizes of structural steel. This work is progressing satisfactorily, and it is expected that this new equipment will be ready to operate in February, 1931. The final steps necessary for conversion of this mill into a heavy rail mill will require that it be shut down from about January 1st till February of next year (1931). The mill is being completed to provide for the production of rails up to 130 pounds per yard, instead of 100 pounds as at present; as well as for the production of certain structural sections. The alterations and improvements to the rail mill will cost approximately $1,250,000, which the Lake Superior Corporation is financing out of its own resources.

Decreased shipments of wheat and other freight over the Canadian railways were reflected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, in a reduced demand for steel rails, one of the most important products of Algoma Steel Corporation. The Company's rail mill, which had not been in operation since July 12, 1930, received substantial orders from various railway companies for the lighter type of rail, and operations were resumed in the middle of October.

Chief Executives, Lake Superior and Algoma Steel Corporations

FRANK B. COMMON, ESQ., K.C.
President,
Lake Superior Corporation

SIR WILLIAM STAVERT
Chairman, Executive Committee,
Lake Superior Corporation



W. C. FRANZ, ESQ.
President,
Algoma Steel Corporation

ALEX. TAYLOR, ESQ.
Vice-President and Secretary,
Lake Superior Corporation

The remodelling and expansion of the 18-inch and 12-inch Merchant Mills at Sault Ste. Marie were completed in December, 1929, at a cost of approximately $1,692,690. The new mill producing merchant steel is operating satisfactorily, and the Steel Corporation management report decreasing costs of production in this unit, as the working crews become more accustomed to the handling of the equipment.

Production of Natural Gas. Another development in connection with Lake Superior Corporation and its subsidiaries consists of the drilling of wells for the production of natural gas. Owing to the increasing market for natural gas, and improved facilities which have been established for the transportation of this element, the Directors of Cannelton Coal and Coke Company, a company entirely owned by Algoma Steel Corporation, felt warranted in the Spring of the current year in making a moderate appropriation to be used in drilling the properties of that Company for natural gas. The properties of Cannelton Coal & Coke Company, covering an area of approximately 5,000 acres in West Virginia, produce a major portion of the annual coal requirements of the Algoma Steel Corporation. Up to date, (1930) five holes have been drilled and four of these are producing gas in commercial quantities, the total daily production being estimated at approximately 1,770,000 cubic feet.

In view of the satisfactory results produced from these few test-holes, consideration will be given by this subsidiary to extension of the drilling operations. A portion of the gas now being produced is being piped to the houses of employees of the Company, and negotiations will soon be entered into looking to disposal of the balance of the gas produced to one of the two or three large pipe line companies whose pipes already run close to the property of the Company.

Helpful Tariff Changes. Changes in steel schedules of the Customs Act which were brought into effect during the current year, were thus referred to in the Address to Lake Superior Corporation shareholders at the Annual Meeting held in Camden, New Jersey, on Oct. 1, 1930:

"During the current year modifications have been made in the Canadian tariff which are calculated to enable the Algoma Steel Corporation to supply a larger portion of the Canadian demand for steel and steel products. While at the recent special Session of the Canadian Parliament time did not permit of a complete revision of the steel items of the tariff, the principles underlying the changes then enacted indicate a conviction of the soundness and importance of reserving the Canadian market for the Canadian producer insofar as it is consistent with reasonable protection of the interests of the consumer. Your Directors expect that after more thorough investigation by the Government of the Canadian steel industry, further modifications will be introduced with a view to strengthening the position of Canadian steel plants and Canadian steel workers as against foreign competition."

Sale of Algoma Eastern Railway. The sale of one of the Company's properties, known as the Algoma Eastern Rail-

way, was thus referred to in the report issued to the shareholders of Lake Superior Corporation of which Mr. F. B. Common, K.C., is President:

"During the fiscal year referred to your Directors sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the Corporation's holdings in the Algoma Eastern Railway Company, consisting of 10,000 shares of preferred stock and 10,000 shares of common stock. The price received for the stocks referred to was $110 per share. The sale referred to did not include the Grant Lands of the Railway Company, amounting to about 138,666 acres, which lands have been transferred to a new company formed, called The Northern Ontario Lands Corporation, Limited. Your Corporation now owns two-thirds of the issued stock of the new company referred to. Your Directors consider the price obtained for the stocks of the Algoma Eastern Railway Company satisfactory.

"As a result of the sale of the stocks of the Algoma Eastern Railway Company referred to, your Corporation received $2,200,000 cash at an opportune time, as it was thus placed in a position to assure a loan of $1,250,000 to Algoma Steel Corporation to enable that Corporation to proceed immediately with essential alterations to its rail mill necessary to enable the Steel Corporation to produce rails up to 130 pounds as previously referred to in this report."

Retirement of Income Bonds. A further feature of the past year's operations was the retirement of Income Bonds of Lake Superior Corporation. All these bonds outstanding, with the exception of an amount of a par value of $116,500 which had not been presented at the time, were paid off at their date of maturity, October 1st, 1929. The Income Bonds originally issued amounted to a par value of $3,000,000, of which $2,500,000 were outstanding at the date of maturity.

Period of Progress. The report of Lake Superior Corporation, in a summary of the year's operations, expressed the opinion that the period had been one of "distinct progress" for the Corporation. The report on this point reads as follows:

"In looking back upon the year covered by this report and having in mind the repayment of $2,500,000 of your Corporation's Income Bonds, the remodelling and expansion of the merchant mills of the Steel Corporation at a cost of about $1,692,690, the sale at a satisfactory price of the Corporation's holdings in the Algoma Eastern Railway Company (a Company which was in no way connected with the Steel interests of your Corporation) and, as a result of the sale referred to, the commencement of installation by Algoma Steel Corporation of facilities to manufacture heavier rails and certain structural sections at a cost of about $1,250,000, your Directors feel that, notwithstanding the prevailing business depression, the fiscal year referred to has been one of distinct progress for your Corporation."

Directors and Officers. At the Annual Meeting, the report of the Directors was carried unanimously, and the Board was re-elected as follows: Frank B. Common, K.C., Montreal, President and Chairman of the Board; Sir William E. Stavert, Montreal, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Alex Taylor, Montreal, Vice-President and Secretary; W. C. Franz, Sault Ste. Marie; Radcliffe Cheston, Jr., H. C. Coleman, and E. C. Miller, Philadelphia; F. E. Meredith, K.C., Montreal; Hon. H. C. Mewburn, Hamilton; John C. Newman, Montreal; Gordon F. Perry, Toronto; Leonard E. Schlemm, Montreal; R. Home Smith, Toronto; and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Montreal.

Air-view of $40,000,000 Plant of Algoma Steel Corporation

This is a view taken from the air of the plant of Algoma Steel Corporation, a subsidiary of Lake Superior Corporation, situated at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The picture shows the merchant mills, blooming mills, rail mill, and benzol and coking plants. Under normal conditions the Company employs 2,500 to 3,000 men at this plant.

Sales of Over $16,000,000. The Annual Report of Lake Superior Corporation covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, indicates the wide extent of the operations of Algoma Steel Corporation, its principal subsidiary. During the year, there had been imported 1,051,507 tons of coal, and 649,239 tons of ore. Production was as follows: pig iron, 326,787 tons; steel ingots, 342,541 tons; steel products, 262,474 tons; coke, 637,970 tons; and limestone, 248,043 tons.

Rail production amounted to 190,782 tons, a decrease of 18% from the previous year, reflecting the depression that had been general throughout the Dominion, but up 11,471 tons, or 6%, over the year ended June 30, 1928. Due to a three-months' shut-down for remodelling, the 18" and 12" Merchant Mills operated only nine months of the year, producing 65,634 tons as compared with 93,250 tons the previous year; pig iron shipments amounted to 83,556 tons as compared with 92,856, while coke shipments were 270,769 tons, an increase of 88,721 tons. The Benzol Plant operated continuously throughout the year, and produced 2,131,-419 gallons of motor benzol.

Sales for the year amounted to $16,262,524, a decrease of 13%, due principally to the reduction in rail tonnage. Profit and Loss Account showed Net Earnings from operations at $2,823,482, compared with $3,494,366, a decrease of 19% but an increase of $969,397 as compared with the year ended June 30th, 1928.

The total assets of Lake Superior Corporation as of June 30, 1930, amounted to $38,632,976. Current assets of $2,359,626 were offset by current liabilities of only $44,554. The total assets of Algoma Steel Corporation as of June 30, 1930, amounted to $50,112,303.

A Great Industry at Sault Ste. Marie. Steel works and other industries located at Sault Ste. Marie, operated by Algoma Steel Corporation, of which Mr. W. C. Franz is President, constitute one of the major industrial plants of Canada. Algoma Steel Corporation itself owns 2,300 acres of land and has a water frontage extending for four miles. Privately-owned docks give the steel plant shipping facilities to all points on the Great Lakes, and connecting with these to the chief harbours in Canada and the United States. Rail connections include the Canadian Pacific Railway; the Canadian National Railways; Minnesota, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie; and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railways. The Company can unload from boats over 1,000,000 tons of coal in a single season. The handling of coal and other materials, coming in or going out, is provided for by fifteen standard-gauge locomotives. The Company operates in its own yards 34 miles of trackage, with 150 cars and other rolling stock. The four blast furnaces have a capacity of 547,500 tons; the blooming mills, a capacity of 600,000 tons; the coking plant, 720,000 tons; and the open hearth department, one of 600,000 tons of ingots. The rail mill has a capacity of 360,000 tons of rails per annum.

The capacity of other plants includes 20,000 tons of alloy steels, and 10,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia.

A subsidiary of Algoma Steel Corporation, Fiborn Limestone Company, has a plant at Fiborn, Michigan, for mining limestone, with a capacity of about 360,000 tons per annum. Another subsidiary, Lake Superior Coal Company, which mines steam coal, has a plant at Montgomery, West Virginia, with a capacity of about 375,000 tons per annum, and still another subsidiary, Cannelton Coal and Coke Company, with a capacity of 1,200,000 tons of coal per annum. The Cannelton Company owns nearly 5,000 acres of coal land.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Controls Over 90 Per Cent. of the World Production of Nickel Remarkable Development of Post-War Business

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EXPANSION PROGRAMME COVERING $50,000,000 EXPENDITURE

Few industrial organizations in Canada have carried a greater appeal to the imagination of Canadians during the past couple of years than International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited. This is due partly to the recognition of its strategic background consisting of a dominating position in the world's nickel markets. During the year 1929 over 92% of the indicated world production of metallic nickel was controlled by International Nickel.

Closely associated with this situation and one that aroused keen interest was the consolidation of the British-controlled organization, Mond Nickel Company, of England, with International Nickel Company, Incorporated, with the result that the new Canadian company as it exists today, International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, is developing two great nickel and copper properties lying side by side in Northern Ontario, while holding its position as the dominant factor in the world nickel situation.

Expansion Programme of $50,000,000. Coincident with and following upon the bringing together of the two operating companies, there has taken place one of the largest industrial programmes of expansion that has ever been concentrated into a brief period in Canada, as a result of which during the year 1929 over $22,500,000 was expended on plant improvements and extensions, for the most part in Canada; expenditures of nearly $10,000,000 were planned for the year 1930, and some $5,000,000 during 1931, with a programme that, when finally completed, will have involved an outlay of approximately $50,000,000.

With the equipment thus provided, International Nickel Company of Canada is planning to move forward steadily in the development of nickel and copper ores, with precious metal content; this establishes it as one of the great mining enterprises of the world, supplemented by industrial operations carried on in Can-

ada, the United States and Great Britain which transform the Company's ore into refined nickel, and this in turn into a multitude of industrial uses and receptive markets. Moreover, the rich copper content in the Frood mines has already established International Nickel Company of Canada as one of the great copper factors of the world, with possibilities in this direction that would be difficult at the present time definitely to indicate.

Properties. The property holdings of International Nickel Company of Canada at the present time include the following:

100,000 acres of mineral lands near Sudbury, Ontario;

Smelter and mill at Copper Cliff, Ontario, with a capacity of 8,000 tons per day, constructed during the past year or so, mainly for the purpose of handling the rich Frood ore that has only recently been brought into production;

Smelter and mill located at Coniston, Ontario, with a capacity of 2,000 tons daily;

Copper refinery just being completed at Copper Cliff, with a capacity of 650,000 lbs. per day;

Nickel refinery at Port Colborne, Ontario, with a capacity of 125 tons of electrolytic nickel per day;

Rolling mill at Huntingdon, West Virginia, for the manufacture of nickel and Monel Metal products;

Research laboratory at Bayonne, New Jersey;

Nickel refinery at Clydach, Wales;

Refinery at Acton, England, for refining precious metals;

Coal mines at Pontardawe, Wales;

Alloy plant in Birmingham, England, for the production of nickel, nickel-silver, nickel-chromium, and nickel-copper alloys;

Hydro-electric plants located at High Falls, Nairn Falls, and Wabageshik Falls, within a reasonable distance from Sudbury, with close to 25,000 developed h.p.

Proven Ore of 202,000,000 Tons. According to the Annual Report covering the fiscal year ended December 31, 1929, the Company has proven ore of 202,620,000 short tons, divided as follows:

Frood mine low grade, 91,111,000 tons; Frood high grade, 43,562,000 tons: Creighton mine, 5,503,000 tons; Levack mine, 19,062,000 tons; Garson mine, 3,193,000 tons; Murray mine, 22,490,000 tons; Stobie mine, 13,712,000 tons; Crean Hill mine, 3,028,000 tons; and other mines, 959,000 tons. In the Frood mine, it is stated, 43,502,000 tons of the ore is high grade below the 1,400-foot level. Extensive sampling shows that the ore body thus far developed grows progressively richer in copper as depth is attained. The average grade of proven ore in the Frood below the 1,400-foot level runs as follows: nickel, 2.39%; copper, 3.62% or a

total of 6.01%, in addition to precious metal values. Over 10,000,000 tons of high grade ore were added to the Frood reserves as a result of development work in the lower levels completed during 1929.

Without taking into consideration the possibility of later extensions and probable ore below 3,000 feet, says the Annual Report for 1929, the Frood high grade ore together with the reserves in the other mines now being worked (Creighton, Levack and Garson), indicates a life at the present annual rate of nickel consumption of 25 years. Beyond this period reserves in other mines and in the upper levels of the Frood with future improvements in mining methods and metallurgical processes guarantee low cost nickel production over a long period of time.

The original smelter at Copper Cliff was blown in in 1888, and the new smelter, consisting of five 1,000-ton reverberatory furnaces, was blown in during the Summer of 1930. A new concentrator, with a rated capacity of 8,000 tons of ore daily, was also completed during the Summer of 1930.

The Coniston smelter was acquired from Mond Nickel Company, and a new sintering plant erected that materially increased the capacity for the output of matte.

Three additional electrolytic units were installed during 1929 at the Port Colborne refinery, and this has now a rated capacity of 86,400,000 pounds of electrolytic nickel; 36,000,000 pounds of nickel in oxide, and 120,000,000 pounds of blister copper. It is the intention to establish a plant at Copper Cliff to separate the nickel and copper content. The former will be forwarded to the nickel refinery at Port Colborne, and the latter will be treated at the new copper refinery at Copper Cliff.

For the construction and operation of the new copper refinery at Copper Cliff there was organized the Ontario Refining Company, Limited, in which International Nickel Company of Canada has a 42 ½ per cent. interest. This refinery will have an initial capacity of 120,000 short tons of copper per annum. The cost will be in the neighborhood of $8,000,000. A long-term contract with the American Metal Company for the refining of International Nickel Company's copper has been assigned to the new Company.

Building up Business After the War. Before dealing with the steady and promising growth in the production and sale of nickel by International Nickel Company during the past few years, reference should be made to the problem that confronted the two constituent units of the present Company at the close of the World War. Probably no other commodity appeared to have been struck as deadly a blow as nickel when the War was brought to an end and the tremendous demand for this metal for armaments suddenly ceased. It almost appeared for a time as though the operations of the nickel mines of Canada would require to be absolutely shut down or carried on to only a small fraction of the

previous magnitude. During the war period, between 1915 and 1918, production of the International Nickel Company averaged 40,780 tons per annum. In 1921-22, when active expansion in war equipment was finally brought to an end, sales had dwindled to less than 9,000 tons. The operations of the Company appeared to be a single industry affair, and with the main support withdrawn the very existence of the Company in its operations appeared to be threatened.

The management of the Company at this point set itself to develop a programme with two purposes in mind—first to increase the uses of nickel that were already in effect, and secondly, to devise new uses and additional nickel products, particularly in fields that had not been occupied at all, or developed only to a slight extent. This programme was given a technical background and was conceived with the idea that gradually a foundation might be built up for the industry that would be permanent and would not be swept away by any event of world dimensions, such as had occurred when the hostilities incident to the World War had been brought to an end.

Scientific experiments during the War had convinced metallurgists of its importance to the steel industry. Efforts were made to develop special metals that were best fitted for special industrial needs, and the extension of new uses and new markets was carried on with intense vigour. The creative programme was not limited to the United States or to Great Britain or to Canada, but was maintained with the co-operation of various interests concerned on the Continent as well. The result was that the demand for nickel steadily increased, and by 1926 exports of nickel from Canada amounted to 31,892 tons; in 1927 to 32,737; in 1928, to 47,526, and in 1929, to 59,000, the last-mentioned figure indicating an increase of 85% in a period of three years over the total shown for the year 1926.

Sales of Over 95,000,000 Pounds. This growth is exemplified by certain records contained in the Annual Report of the Company for the year 1929, as submitted to the shareholders. Sales of nickel from the Port Colborne (Canada) and the Clydach (Wales) refineries amounted to 95,394,808 pounds in 1929, compared with 75,468,100 pounds in 1928, an increase of 26.40%. Sales of products produced at the rolling mills in Birmingham (England) and Huntington (West Virginia), and the foundry in Bayonne (New Jersey), totalled 41,094,851 pounds as compared with 31,957,368 pounds in 1928, an increase of 28.59 per cent. The sales of nickel in all forms, including alloys, amounted to 125,577,789 pounds. Copper sales, inclusive of copper in sulphate, increased from 53,139,367 pounds to 81,833,776 pounds, an increase of 54.00 per cent.

"This large expansion in the volume of the sales of metal," the Report declares, "while to an extent due to general prosperity in other industries, is primarily a result of new industrial applications of nickel developed through your

Company's now well recognized methods of research, development, publicity and distribution.

"During the first three quarters of 1929 sales at times actually exceeded production. Prompt deliveries to consumers were maintained by shipping from available warehouse stocks while additional refining capacity of approximately fifty per cent. was being provided.

"In the last quarter sales of nickel from the Port Colborne refinery, owing to curtailment in many industries, fell off twenty per cent. from the average of the preceding nine months. Foreign business and sales of mill products from the Huntington Works held up remarkably well during the last months of the year. Recession in sales during the last quarter enabled your management to build up depleted nickel stocks and enter the new year prepared to fill orders promptly."

For the first three quarters of 1930 sales of nickel fell off to some extent, owing to the decline in general business activity in the world markets where International Nickel Company of Canada finds an outlet for its products. This point is treated later in an extract from a statement of the President to the shareholders.

Encouraging Developments in Uses of Nickel

In dealing with the future prospects for the Company the 1929 Report refers to several fields in which encouraging developments are taking place:

"In the automotive industry large quantities of nickel were consumed and high percentage nickel steels are now standard materials used in the manufacture of tractors, trucks and busses. Similar steels are also specified for at least ninety per cent. of modern aeroplane engines.

'The use of nickel steel is rapidly progressing in locomotive construction. Many railroads are using or are now experimenting with nickel steel and nickel cast iron for such purposes as boiler shells, tubes, forgings, stay-bolts, frames, cylinders and other castings. This field is a most promising outlet for a large tonnage of nickel.

"Stainless steels and irons containing eight to twelve per cent. of nickel are rapidly coming into prominence. Although a recent development, your Company's sales of nickel for this requirement have increased over four hundred per cent. during the past year. There is every reason to believe that the manufacture of stainless steel is in its initial stage and will ultimately become one of the principal outlets for nickel. Large quantities of this alloy will be used for automobile radiators, lamps and trim in 1930. Some fifteen steel companies in America and Europe are now making and selling this product.

"The use of nickel in cast iron and in cast steel has expanded satisfactorily. Several of the high nickel content irons, such as corrosion and growth-resisting iron, high strength iron and hard chilled iron, are being vigorously developed for a great variety of applications. Sales of nickel to foundries increased fifty per cent. in 1929 and continued progress may be expected.

"Magnetic nickel iron alloys, used principally in radio transformers and telephone coils, are being considered for power distribution transformers, a much wider field of application. The consumption of these alloys increased one hundred per cent. in 1929 and there is every prospect for another large advance in 1930.

"The demand continues to expand for nickel-chromium and nickel-chromium-iron heat-resisting alloys for equipment and structures operated at high temperatures, such as electrical heaters and stoves, metallurgical furnaces, chemical retorts and heat regenerators. Some twenty manufacturers are now engaged in the production, development and sale of these materials.

"Consumption of nickel for electroplating has materially increased, due not only to the expansion of the use of nickel plating, particularly in the automotive industry, but also the gradual adoption of heavier nickel deposits. While many

articles are now finished with chromium plate this finish is usually applied on a foundation of heavy nickel-plate, as in the case of automobile trim.

"Sales of mill products from the Huntington and Birmingham plants were well in excess of last year and there is a growing demand for rolled nickel alloys such as copper-nickel, German silver, chromium-nickel and iron-nickel. Sales of pure rolled nickel have rapidly expanded and increased consumption is indicated for such diversified purposes as radio tubes, caustic evaporators, oil well strainers, dairy apparatus and plating anodes.

"Monel Metal sales have continued to expand for both new and established uses. Modern design has facilitated its adoption for architectural decoration in buildings such as banks, offices and hotels. A comprehensive campaign has been undertaken to popularize Monel Metal for domestic appliances such as kitchen and pantry sinks, table tops and washing machines. Through wide publicity the merits of this alloy are now generally recognized in many countries where distributors have been selected by your company. A survey is at present under way with a view to stimulating the consumption of Monel Metal in China and Japan."

Statement of President to Shareholders, July 25th, 1930

At a special meeting of shareholders of International Nickel Company of Canada, held in Toronto on July 25th, 1930, to authorize the issue of new common stock at $20 a share, the President of the Company, Mr. Robert C. Stanley, made the following statement in regard to developments and conditions during the first half of 1930:

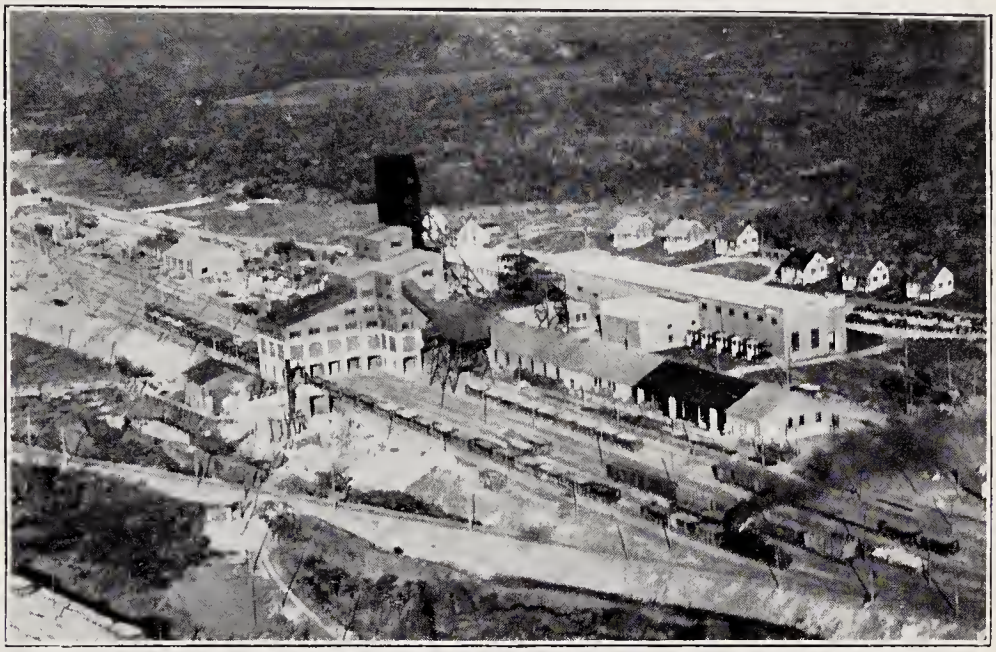
"In common with other lines of industry the volume of your Company's sales has been less than was anticipated. In the case of nickel this is due primarily to drastic curtailment in the steel and automotive industries in which some plants have actually suspended operations. The copper industry, in which your Company is now interested, has been going through a period of distress due to over-production coupled with current under-consumption which has resulted in a drop in the price of the metal from 18 cents per pound to 11 cents per pound. This, naturally, is reflected in current earnings.

"Since the first of the year the development of the Frood mine and the construction of your new plants have continued as scheduled with the result that the Frood mine is now producing ore and the new smelter is operating. The same may be said of the electrolytic copper refinery of the Ontario Refining Company which is now running and will produce electrolytic copper during August. The plant of the Canadian Industries, Limited, at Copper Cliff is now making acid from gases from the new smelter and furnishing nitre cake for the Port Colborne refinery.

Return to Normal in 1931. "This general development and construction programme has entailed an expenditure of $11,987,000 during the six months ended June 30th, 1930. It is obvious that during a severe business reversal such a large sum cannot be expended without affecting working capital. Similar industrial depressions have occurred in the past and have always been followed by periods of good business. It is problematical how long present conditions will continue, but it is the consensus of

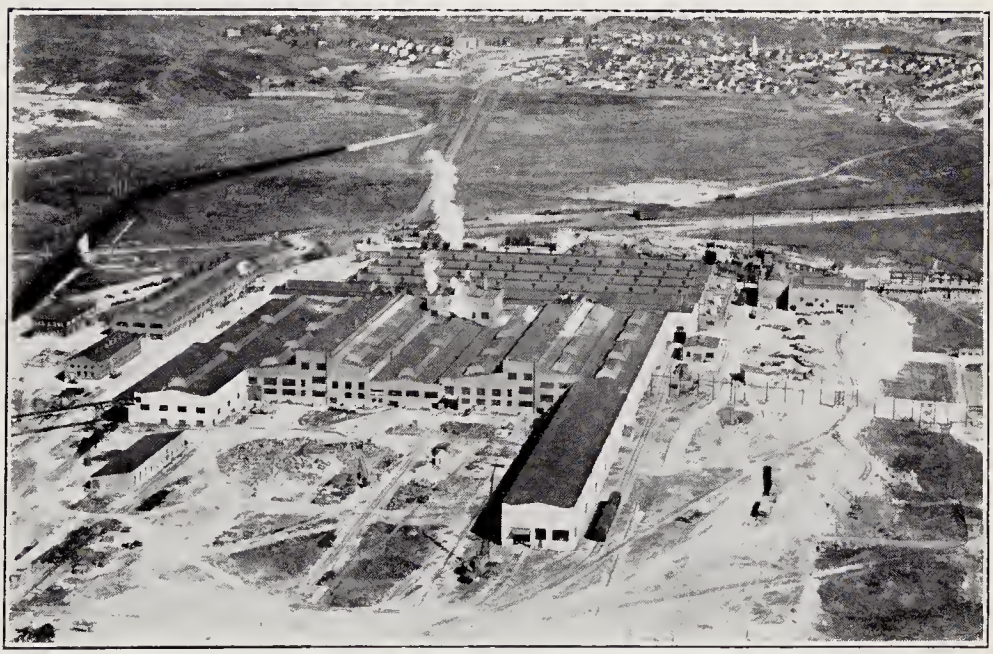
The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.

Aeroplane Views of Huge New Plants



FAMOUS FROOD MINE

One of the richest in the world—with nickel, copper and precious metal content



THE NEW COPPER REFINERY

Completed in 1930 at Copper Cliff. Its initial capacity is 120,000 short tons of copper per annum. The cost was about $8,000,000

opinion among the industries with which we are in contact that the bottom has been reached and that there will be a slow but steady improvement for the balance of the year, with a probable return to normal trade in 1931.

"Your Company's business in nickel is world-wide and diversified and in consequence should be one of the first to profit from improved conditions, whether here or abroad. In order to meet the responsibility for supplying 90% of the world's nickel requirements your management has proceeded on the assumption that the Company's mines and plants should be put in the best possible condition during a period of slackness to meet a revival of business which cannot be long delayed. The world's greatest industries are by no means becoming permanently crippled. Your administration has further followed the policy of producing sufficient metal to meet current consumption, to build up metals in process and to provide adequate warehouse stocks, as the latter were seriously depleted last year. Coincident with this operating programme mine development and construction are being carried to completion as scheduled. It was also deemed advisable to carry on, without abatement, the activities of the Research and Development Departments and a great amount of effort is being expended at the present time which cannot fail to eventually return a substantial volume of new business. By suspending dividends and curtailing operations the proposal submitted for your consideration today might have been avoided, but from the standpoint of the Company's future and in fairness to present shareholders I believe such a course would eventually prove to be ill-advised. Your Directors are of the belief that capital expenditures for construction of plants which will be in operation for years to come, should be, at least in part, a charge on future earnings, and that present-day stockholders should not have to forego present dividends. Your Company being the source of the major part of the world's nickel supply and with invisible stocks in consumers' hands at an exceptionally low point, curtailment of operations has been inadvisable.

"After careful consideration your Board of Directors proposes to reimburse the Company's working capital by an offer of common stock. Present shareholders of common stock will be given an opportunity to subscribe for further shares at the ratio of six shares for each 100 shares held. The present meeting has been called to authorize an increase in capital stock in order to make this issue possible.

"This method of financing was considered to be the most advantageous to investors in the Company's securities. By the plan proposed the Company may continue for some time, even under present business conditions, its traditional strong cash position and complete its construction programme without withholding earnings.

"The best evidence that your Board's proposal has the shareholders' approval lies in the fact that all proxies received have been in favour of the plan under consideration.

One of World's Richest Mines. "Summarizing, your Company now has one of the richest mines developed for large tonnage operations, the most modern and efficient mining, smelting and refining plants and a growing business that is highly diversified and world-wide in extent. These great assets are owned by some seventy thousand shareholders widely distributed throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain. To properly co-ordinate, maintain and operate the company's many activities and, of still greater importance, to be at all times in a position to promptly install facilities to care for an expanding business calls for a strong cash position. I have pointed out the logical reasons for the proposed financing and will entertain the resolution (following) believing that it will have your unanimous support."

The resolution authorizing an issue of new stock subsequently received unanimous support at the meeting.

Officers: R. C. Stanley, President; Charles Hayden, Chairman of the Board; J. F. Thompson, Assistant to President; J. L. Agnew, Vice-President; C. E. Macdonald, Assistant to the Vice-President; James L. Ashley, Secretary and Treasurer; Harold Clark, Asst. Treasurer.

Directors: R. C. Stanley, A. V. Stout, W. N. Cromwell, J. L. Ashley, W. E. Corey, Charles Hayden, J. F. Dulles, New York; W. T. Graham, Greenwich, Conn.; Seward Prosser, W. J. Hutchinson, Englewood, N.J.; G. J. Shipley, Thomas Morrison, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Britton Osler, K.C., J. P. Bickell, K.C., Toronto; John L. Agnew, Copper Cliff, Ont.; R. Halladay, Cresskill, N.J.; W. W. Mein, San Francisco, Cal.; Rt. Hon. Lord Weir, Glasgow, Scotland; James A. Richardson, Winnipeg; J. W. McConnell, Montreal; D. O. Evans, Sir Harry McGowan, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. Lord Melchett, P.C., F.R.S., D.Sc., Hon. Henry Mond, R. L. Mond, London, Eng.

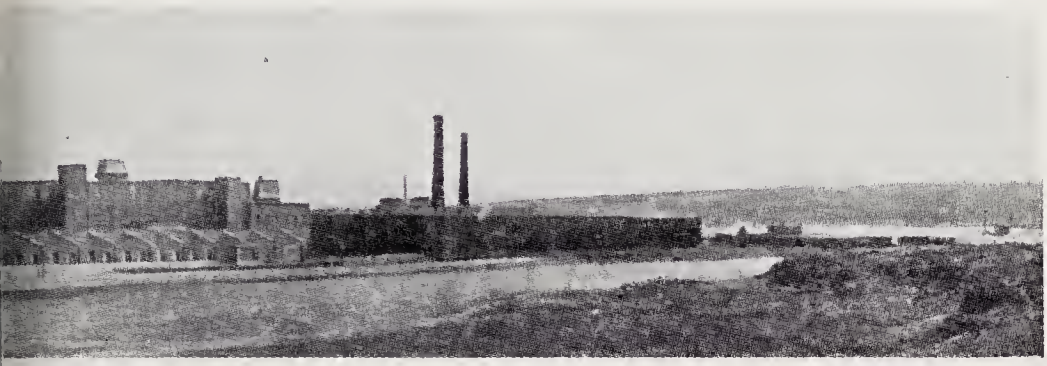
Two Great Mills of Dominion Textile Company, Magog

Partial View of Mag

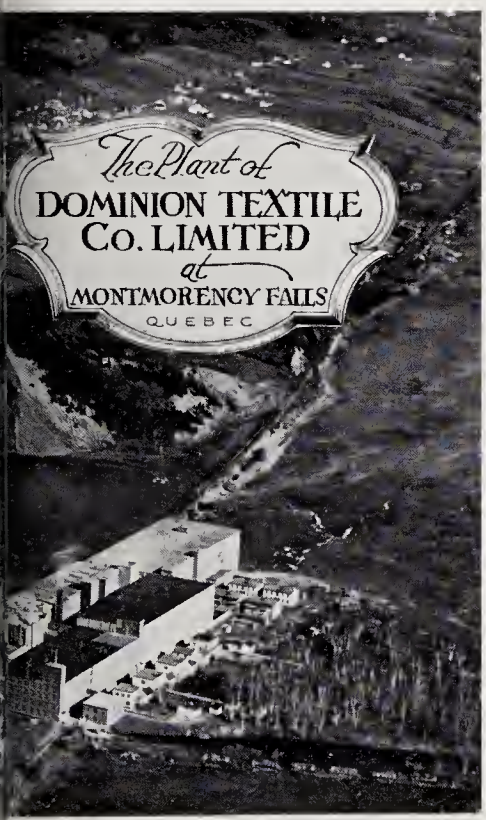
These
Mills Represent
Two out of Eleven
Plants of
The Dominion Textile Company
Largest
Manufacturing
Textile Organization
in Canada

Addition Completed to

ntmorency, benefited by Tariff Action of September, 1930



Mill and Print Works



ncy Mills Two Years Ago

After

Tariff Raised,

Number of Employees

Substantially

Increased in Both

Mills

with

Operating Ratio

up from

50% to 75%

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

AND

OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OF

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1874-1929

Development of the Educational System in Ontario:

	1874	1929
Population of Ontario	1,700,000	3,021,618
Number of Day and Evening Schools:—		
Elementary and Secondary..	4,866	7,763
Number of Day and Evening Pupils Enrolled	472,382	750,397
Number of Day Teachers	3,887	19,863
Gross Municipal Expenditures..	$3,151,926	$52,389,674

Distinctive Features of the Ontario System:

(1) Municipal Control, regulated by the Provincial Department but affording a large measure of local self-government.

(2) A National System permitting, however, in certain cases, Separate Denominational Schools subject to uniform Standards of Efficiency with other Elementary Schools.

(3) A distinction between the scope of Primary and Secondary Schools and the Universities—sufficiently marked to avoid over-lapping and to permit of independence, but all forming one complete system.

(4) Specialization in Technical and Industrial Schools, established under the Ontario Industrial Education Act and maintaining 47 Day and 66 Evening Schools with 68,323 students.

(5) The 5,612 Rural School Libraries and 516 Association and Free Public Libraries available for the use of the Pupils.

(6) Provisions to encourage the Physical Examination of every pupil by School Nurses and Medical Officers, and daily Physical Training under qualified Instructors with a well-organized Cadet System.

(7) The creation and development of a Spirit of National and Empire sentiment as a basis of constructive Citizenship.

By Act of Parliament a free education in the Provincial Schools is provided for all below the age of 21 years; attendance is compulsory, for whole or for part time, of children up to the age of 18 years, with a few exceptions; and the Department of Education is entrusted with the administration of the School Law. A Standard Matriculation examination is required for entry into the Universities and Professions which continue the courses of study outlined in the *curricula* of the Elementary and Secondary schools of the Province.

The University of Toronto

The Provincial University of Ontario

The University of Toronto has the following Faculties: Arts (including Sciences and Commerce), Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Education (Ontario College of Education), Forestry, Music, School of Graduate Studies, Dentistry.

Arts Colleges: University College, Victoria College, Trinity College, St. Michael's College.

The School of Hygiene, housed in the building provided by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, embraces the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, the Department of Public Health Nursing, and the Departments of Biometrics and Epidemiology and Physiological Hygiene. The Connaught Laboratories, which consist of Research, Antitoxin and Insulin divisions, are intimately related and in close affiliation with the School of Hygiene. Teaching, research and public service are the functions of this School and of the Connaught Laboratories.

Special Departments: Social Service, University Extension.

Federated Theological Colleges: Emmanuel College, Knox College, Wycliffe College.

Affiliated Colleges: Ontario Agricultural College, Ontario Veterinary College, Ontario College of Pharmacy, Ontario College of Art.

Other institutions controlled by the University: Royal Ontario Museum (in conjunction with the Provincial Government), Toronto Conservatory of Music.

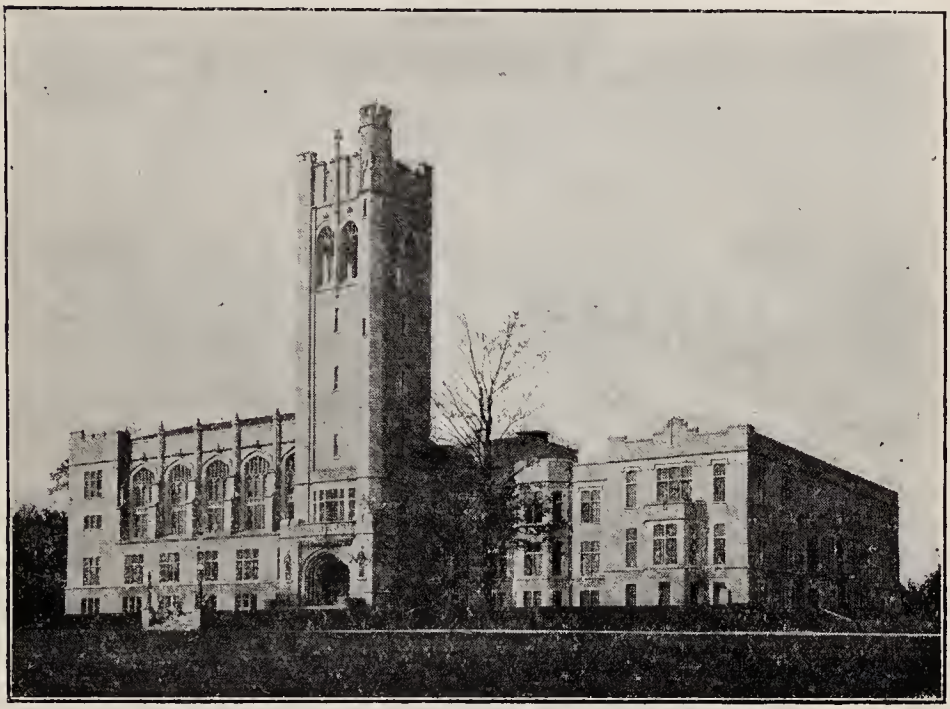
The University has very close affiliation with the Toronto General Hospital and privileges in the Sick Children's Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital, Western Hospital, and the Psychiatric Hospital.

Hart House, a unique recreational, social and athletic centre for male students. Residences for men and women students. Students' Union for women. Average annual enrolment, apart from that in affiliated colleges and in extension courses, approximately 6,500.

Address:

University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario

The University of Western Ontario



THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS

Faculties: There are three,—namely Arts, Medicine, and Public Health, and five affiliated colleges.

Entrance requirements: Junior or honour matriculation.

Courses in Arts: Degree courses include Botany, Chemistry, English, French, German, Geology, Greek, Hebrew, History, Italian, Jurisprudence, Latin, Law, Mathematics and Astronomy, Philosophy and Psychology, Physics, Physical and Military Training, Political Economy and Political Science, Public Health, Religious Knowledge, Spanish, Zoology, etc., leading to B.A., LL.B., and M.A. degrees.

A special course in Business Administration is provided to train men for commercial and industrial careers. The University helps worthy students to get placed.

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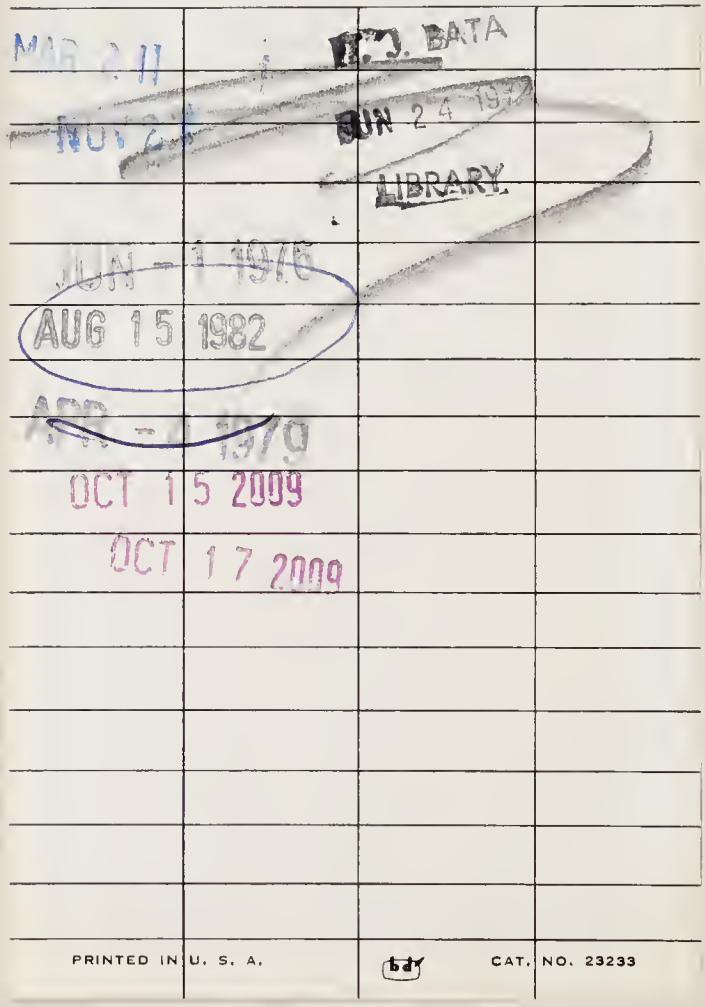

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